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Ontario Education Dept.
(ANNUAL) REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL, HIGH

AND

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF

ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

WITH APPENDICES.

BY THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



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CONTENTS.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

	PAGE.
INTRODUCTION	1
I. TABLE A.—Receipts and Expenditure of Public School Moneys.....	3
II. TABLE B.—School Population ; Ages of Pupils ; Pupils attending Public Schools ; Average Attendance.....	4
III. TABLE C.—Number of Pupils in the different branches of Instruction.....	5
IV. TABLE D.—Religious Denominations ; Certificates ; Annual Salaries of Teachers..	5
V. TABLE E.—School Sections ; School-houses and Titles ; School Visits ; School Lectures ; School Examinations and Recitations ; Prizes ; Time of keeping open the Schools ; Prayers, &c.....	5
VI. TABLE F.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	6
VII. TABLE G.—High Schools ; Receipts and Expenditures ; Pupils ; Fees.....	7
VIII. TABLE H.—Number of Pupils in the various branches—and Miscellaneous infor- mation.....	7
X. TABLE K.—Normal and Model Schools.....	8
XI. TABLE L.—Other Educational Institutions	8
XII. TABLE M.—Free Public Libraries.....	8
XIII. TABLE N.—SUMMARY OF THE MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED TO THE COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES DURING THE YEAR (1) Table showing the value of articles sent out from the Education Depository during the years 1851 to 1875 inclusive.....	9
(2) Book imports into Ontario and Quebec.....	9
XIV. TABLE O.—Superannuated and Worn-out Teachers.....	10
XV. TABLE P.—Educational Summary for 1875.....	11
XVI. TABLE Q.—General Statistical Abstract of the progress of Education in Ontario, from 1842 to 1875.....	11
XVII. THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM..... Conclusion	12

PART II.—STATISTICAL REPORT.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—Moneys ; Amount received and expended in support of Public Schools.....	14
TABLE B.—Pupils ; Pupils attending the Public Schools, Ages of Pupils, &c.....	20
TABLE C.—Number of Pupils in the different branches of Public School Education.....	26
TABLE D.—The Number, Religious Denominations, Certificates and Salaries of Public School Teachers	32
TABLE E.—Schools ; Number of Public Schools, School-houses, Visits, Lectures and time the Public Schools have been kept open ; Prayers, examinations, &c	34
TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	36

 THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

	PAGE.
TABLE G.—Moneys received and expended in support of High Schools ; Pupils ; Fees	38
TABLE H.—Number of pupils in the various branches of instruction, names of Head Masters, and miscellaneous information	42
TABLE I.—Meteorological Observations at the Senior County High Schools	52

THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE K.—Toronto Normal School, Number of Students, their Residences and Religious Denominations	56
Ottawa Normal School	59

THE OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE L.—Colleges, Academies and Private Schools	59
--	----

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

TABLE M.—Moneys ; Number of volumes and miscellaneous information ; other Libraries	60
---	----

THE HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE N.—Maps and apparatus supplied by the Education Department	67
--	----

THE SUPERANNUATED PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

TABLE O.—Names and periods of Service of Teachers and their pensions	70
--	----

THE EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY.

TABLE P.—Number of Institutions and pupils, and moneys expended for Educational purposes	77
--	----

MISCELLANEOUS.

TABLE Q.—Statistical Abstract of the Educational progress of Ontario	80
--	----

PART III.—APPENDICES.

A.—REPORT OF J. M. BUCHAN, ESQ., M.A., AND S. ARTHUR MARLING, ESQ., M.A., INSPECTORS OF HIGH SCHOOLS	3
--	---

B.—EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Rev. Thos. Garrett, Russell	7
W. R. Bigg, Esq., No, 1 Leeds, Town of Brockville, and Village of Gananoque	8
R. Kinney, Esq., No. 2 Leeds	10
H. L. Slack, Esq., M.A., County of Lanark, Town of Perth, Villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, Smiths Falls, and Lanark	11
Rev. E. H. Jenkyns, M.A., Renfrew	14
F. Burrows, Esq., Lennox and Addington	20
G. D. Platt, Esq., Prince Edward	22
William Mackintosh, Esq., North Hastings	23
J. Johnston, Esq., South Hastings, Town of Belleville, Villages of Millpoint, Frankford and Trenton	28
John J. Tilley, Esq., Durham, Town of Port Hope	31

	PAGE.
Rev. Frederick Burt, Haliburton.....	35
J. McBrien, Esq., Ontario.....	37
D. Fotheringham, Esq., North York.....	38
J. Hodgson, Esq., South York.....	40
James C. Morgan, Esq., M.A., North Simcoe.....	43
Rev. William McKee, B.A., South Simcoe	45
R. Little, Esq., Halton.....	47
J. H. Smith, Esq., Wentworth.....	49
M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D., Brant, and Town of Brantford	51
J. B. Somerset, Esq., Lincoln.....	56
W. Carlyle, Esq., Oxford, and Towns of Tilsonburgh and Woodstock.....	60
A. D. Fordyce, Esq., No. 2 Wellington.....	62
W. Ferguson, Esq., South Grey and Town of Durham.....	72
John Dearness, Esq., East Middlesex.....	74
E. B. Harrison, Esq., Kent	76
T. Girardot, Esq., No. 1 Essex.....	78
Professor Dupuis, Kingston.....	80
Rev. A. McColl, Chatham.....	77
Rev. R. Torrance, Guelph.....	65
 C.—MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1875.....	80
 D.—CERTIFICATED TEACHERS	151
I. First Class Certificates granted by the Council of Public Instruction.....	110
II. Normal School Certificates granted by the Chief Superintendent of Education	110
III. County and City Board Certificates.....	111
IV. Number of Certificates, 1875.....	114
V. Total Number of Certificates from 1871 to 1875.....	115
 E.—LIST OF HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS	115
1. List of High School Inspectors	115
2. List of Public School Inspectors	115
 F.—INSPECTORS' AND EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATES, AND RETIRED TEACHERS.....	117
I. Names of Persons who have received Inspectors' Certificates during 1875.....	117
II. Names of Persons who have received Examiners' Certificates during 1875.....	117
III. Teachers who have retired from the Profession during 1875.....	117



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PART I.

GENERAL REPORT
ON
EDUCATION IN ONTARIO.

1875.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Normal, Model, High and Public Schools

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

*To His Honour the Honourable D. A. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

I herewith present the Report of the Education Department on the condition of the Normal, Model, High and Public Schools of the Province of Ontario, for the year 1875.

I will now proceed to give a summary view of the condition of the High and Public Schools of Ontario, condensed from the Statistical Tables accompanying this Report:—

I.—TABLE A.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL MONEYS.

The Receipts.

1. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant was \$248,061—increase, \$3,128. The amount apportioned for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize and library books was \$21,983—decrease, \$865. The principle of distribution is according to the average attendance and the time of keeping open the Schools of each Section.

2. The amount from County Municipal Assessment was \$758,467, showing an apparent increase of \$151,928.

3. The amount available from Trustees' School Assessment was \$1,547,125—apparent decrease, \$61,312.

NOTE.—The apparent decrease of Trustees' School Assessments and increase of Municipal School Assessments is caused by some of the Municipal School Assessments having been reported in the wrong column for 1874, under the Trustees' School Assessment for that year. The increase under the two heads combined is \$90,616.

4. The amount from Clergy Reserves Moneys, and from other sources, applied to School purposes in 1875, was \$789,816—increase, \$33,303.

5. The Total Receipts for all Public School purposes for the year 1875 amounted to \$3,365,454, showing an increase of \$126,182 over the total receipts of the preceding year. For the past three years the rate of increase has been—for 1873, \$437,094; for 1874, \$271,906; and for 1875, \$126,182.

6. The following table shows the progressive increase in the amounts levied by the Municipal and School Trustee Corporations, and also the yearly increase in the total receipts since 1860.

	1860. ¹	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875. ²
County Mun. Ass'm't.	\$ 278693	\$ 278085	\$ 274471	\$ 287768	\$ 304382	\$ 308092	\$ 319154	\$ 351873	\$ 362375	\$ 372743	\$ 385284	\$ 492481	\$ 531391	\$ 601351	\$ 606538	\$ 758467
Trustees' School Assessment	556682	587297	620268	631755	659380	711197	760366	79708	855538	890834	951099	1027184	1232101	1430390	16 487	1547125
All other Receipts.....	488897	515897	501384	513362	520425	525711	528451	5187	571419	563849	607981	604806	766778	926624	1024296	1059862
Total Receipts	1324272	1381279	1396123	1432885	1484187	1545000	1607971	1670335	1789332	1827426	1944364	2124471	2530270	2967365	3239271	3365454
Increase in Total Receipts	14452	57006	14843	38762	51301	60813	62970	62364	118997	38093	116938	18010	405799	437004	271906	126182

The Expenditure.

1. The amount paid by trustees for salaries of teachers in 1875 was \$1,758,190—increase, \$110,349, and showing the tendency on the part of trustees to give teachers fairer remuneration. (See Table D. on Annual Salaries.)

2. For maps, globes, prize books and libraries, \$53,800, decrease \$1,188. The Legislative aid given to trustees for these objects was \$21,983.

3. For sites and building of School-houses, \$702,330—increase, \$2,782.

4. For rents and repairs of School-houses, \$148,454—decrease, \$5,581.

5. For School-books, stationery, fuel, and other expenses, \$330,394—increase, \$21,386.

6. Total expenditure for all Public School purposes, \$2,993,080—increase, \$127,747.

7. Balance of School Moneys not paid at the end of the year when the returns were made, \$372,373—decrease, \$1,564.

II.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL POPULATION, AGES OF PUPILS, PUPILS ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

The Statute requires that the trustees' returns of School population shall include the entire number of children resident in their School Division; and it confers the *equal* right of attending the Schools upon all residents in such divisions, between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

1. The School population (comprising only children between the ages of five and sixteen years) reported by trustees was 501,083—decrease, 10,520.

NOTE.—This is the result of a special census taken in December, 1875, and its correctness may be doubted.

2. The number of pupils between the ages of five and sixteen years attending the Schools, was 450,805—increase, 7,706. Number of pupils of other ages attending the Schools, 23,436—increase, 2,488. Total number of pupils attending the Schools, 474,241—increase, 10,194.

3. The number of boys attending the Schools, 250,430—increase, 6,224. The number of girls attending the Schools, 223,811—increase, 3,970.

4. The ages of pupils are: 1,737, under five years of age; 246,689, between five and ten; 205,492, between eleven and sixteen; 20,323, between seventeen and twenty-one.

5. The number reported as not attending any School is 10,809—increase, 488. These were between the ages of seven and twelve years, which are the ages fixed by the Statute, during which all the children of a School Division should receive instruction in some School.

6. The average attendance, viz., the aggregate daily attendance divided by the legal number of teaching days in the year, was 198,574—increase, 5,676.

The attention of trustees, parents and inspectors, is called to the non-attendance of some children, and the partial and irregular attendance of many. It is to be hoped that parents will be aroused to the performance of the duty which our common Christianity and patriotism alike, demand from them. Trustees and Inspectors should omit no effort in inciting parents to understand and fulfil their duty; and when persuasion, argument, and urgent appeals are powerless to move the parent, then it is imperative on trustees to give effect to the enactments of the law, and compel the attendance of the children.

III.—TABLE C.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

This Table has been rendered necessary in consequence of the system of classification of pupils which the new programme has introduced into the Public Schools. It shows the number of pupils which have been put back from the higher classes of the old system to the other classes under the new system. It also shows how efficient have been the County Inspectors in the discharge of this unpleasant part of their duties, in thus carefully examining and classifying, according to their attainments, the pupils in the various Schools.

IV.—TABLE D.—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, CERTIFICATES, ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

1. *Number of Teachers, Male and Female.*—In the 4,834 Schools reported, 6,018 teachers have been employed—increase, 282; of whom 2,645 are male teachers—increase 44; and 3,373 are female teachers—increase, 238. It will thus be seen that there are about 700 more female than male teachers.

2. *Religious Persuasions of Teachers.*—Under this head there is little variation. The teachers are reported to be of the following persuasions: Church of England, 945—increase, 21; Church of Rome, 726—increase, 34; Presbyterians (of different classes), 1,829—increase, 49; Methodists (of different classes), 1,884—increase, 111; Baptists (of different classes), 324—decrease, 4; Congregationalists, 80—increase, 11; Lutherans, 29; Quakers, 21; Christians and Disciples, 67; reported as Protestants, 52; Unitarians, 5; other persuasions, 48.

Of the 726 teachers of the Church of Rome, 516 are employed in the Public Schools, and 210 are teachers of R. C. Separate Schools.

3. *Teachers' Certificates.*—Total number of certificated or licensed teachers reported is 6,018—increase, 282; Provincial Certificates, 1st class, 236—increase, 21; 2nd class, 1,088—increase, 231; County Board Certificates of the Old Standard, 1st class, 411—decrease, 153; 2nd class, 163—decrease, 252; 3rd class, 29—decrease, 27; New County Board, 3rd class Certificates, 3,552—increase, 483; Interim Certificates, 539.

4. Number of Schools which have more than one teacher, 620—increase, 106.

5. *Annual Salaries of Teachers.*—The highest salary paid to a male teacher in a *County*, \$800—the lowest, \$120; in a *City*, the highest, \$1,000—the lowest, \$400; in a *Town*, the highest, \$1,000—the lowest, \$300. The average salary of male teachers in *Counties* was \$361—of female teachers, \$236; in *Cities*, of male teachers, \$728—of female teachers, \$295; in *Towns*, of male teachers, \$564—of female teachers, \$267. The average increase of male teachers' salaries for the Province during 1875, is \$21 per male teacher, \$12 per female teacher, while for 1874 it was \$10 per male teacher; for females, \$7 per teacher.

V.—TABLE E.—SCHOOL SECTIONS, SCHOOL-HOUSES AND TITLES, SCHOOL VISITS, SCHOOL LECTURES, SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS AND RECITATIONS, PRIZES, TIME OF KEEPING OPEN THE SCHOOLS, PRAYERS, &c.

1. The whole number of *School Sections* reported, 4,912—increase, 81, chiefly in new townships. The number of *Schools reported as kept open* is 4,834—increase, 76, these also mostly in new townships.

2. The increase in number of *School-houses* was 31. Of late years there has been a most

satisfactory decrease in the number of log-built School-houses, while stone, brick and frame School-houses have been substituted.

3. The whole number of School-houses reported is 4,858, of which 1,232 are *brick*, 492 *stone*, 2,117 *frame*, 1,017 *log*.

4. *Titles to School Sites.*—*Freehold*, 4590—increase, 82 ; *Rented*, 268—decrease, 51.

5. *School Visits.*—By Inspectors, 11,452—increase, 1,084 ; by Clergymen, 7,176—decrease, 3 ; by Municipal Councillors and Magistrates, 2,232—increase, 326 ; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 261—decrease, 64 ; by Trustees, 20,487—decrease, 699 ; by other persons, 43,862—increase, 2,889. Total School visits, 85,560—increase, 3,533. Trustees especially are bound to show zeal and interest in Public School education and by personal visits to the schools, and counsel to parents incite them to educate their children.

6. *School Lectures.*—By Inspectors, 1,026—decrease, 848 ; by other persons, 210—decrease, 113.

7. *Time of Keeping the Schools Open.*—The average time of keeping the Schools open, including the holidays, was *eleven months and eleven days* in 1875.

8. *Public School Examinations.*—The whole number of Public School Examinations was 11,189—increase, 1,674 ; though less than two for each School. The law *requires* that there should be in each School a public *quarterly* examination, of which the teacher should give notice to trustees and parents of pupils, and to the School visitors (clergymen, magistrates, &c.,) resident in the School Sections. The time has now arrived when this requirement of the law should be insisted on and except in cases where sufficient reasons are shown, the apportionment of the School Fund must be withheld from the Schools in which this provision of the law is violated. Such examinations being tests of efficiency on the part of teachers, and of progress on the part of pupils, cannot fail to produce beneficial effects on Public Schools.

9. *The number of Schools holding Public Recitations* of prose or poetry by the pupils was 3,119—increase, 262. This exercise tends to promote improvement in reading, spelling and speaking ; and the more agreeable and attractive such exercises, as well as School examinations, can be made, the more rapid and successful will School progress become.

10. *School Prizes and Merit Cards.*—The number of Schools in which prizes are reported as having been distributed to reward and encourage meritorious pupils is 1,888—increase, 4.

11. *Prayers and Ten Commandments.*—Of the 4,834 Schools reported, the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayers in 4,014 of them—decrease 19 ; and the Ten Commandments were taught in 3,009—decrease 158. The law provides that “no child can be compelled to be present at religious instruction, reading or exercise, against the wish of his parents or guardians expressed in writing.” The Department submits forms of prayer, and makes recommendations on the subject, but compliance with its recommendations are altogether voluntary. In 4,014, out of 4,834 Schools, religious exercises of this kind are voluntarily practised.

12. *Maps, Globes, and other apparatus.*—The maps and globes, and most of the other apparatus used in schools, are now manufactured in Ontario. Blackboards are used in 4,834 (or all) the Schools—increase 181 ; globes are used in 2,078 Schools—increase 311 ; maps are used in 4,499 Schools—increase 42. Total number of maps used in Schools, 35,389—increase 1,553.

VI.—TABLE F.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

1. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools is 156—decrease during the year, 10.

2. *Receipts.*—The amount apportioned and paid by the Chief Superintendent from the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools according to average attendance of pupils as compared with that at the Public Schools in the same Municipalities, was \$13,499—increase \$2,666. The amount apportioned and paid for the purchase of maps, prize books and libraries, upon the usual condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources, was \$954—increase, \$124. The amount of School rates from the supporters of Separate Schools, was \$50,690—decrease, \$3,368. The amount *subscribed* by supporters of Separate Schools, and from other sources, was \$25,482—increase, \$3,089. Total amount received from all sources was \$90,626—increase \$2,263.

3. *Expenditure.*—For payments of teachers, \$58,025—increase, \$6,881; for maps, prize books and libraries, \$2,261—decrease, \$171; for other School purposes, \$30,339—decrease, \$4,446.

4. *Pupils.*—The number of pupils reported as attending the Separate Schools was 22,673—decrease, 113. Average attendance 11,774—decrease, 76.

5. The whole number of teachers employed in the Separate Schools was 210—decrease, 68; male teachers 79—decrease 13; female teachers, 131—decrease, 55.

6. The same table shows the branches taught in the Separate Schools, and the number of pupils in each branch; also the number of schools using maps, apparatus and black-boards.

7. According to the returns of the religious denominations of teachers, as given in Table D and noted previously, the number of Roman Catholic teachers of the Public Schools is 726, of whom 210 only are teachers in the Separate Schools. There were, therefore, 516 Roman Catholic teachers employed in the non-denominational Public Schools.

VII.—TABLE G.—HIGH SCHOOLS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, PUPILS' FEES.

Receipts.—The balances reported from the preceding year (that is, of moneys not paid out by the 31st December, 1875), were \$12,366—decrease, \$219. The amount received by the High School Boards from Legislative grant for the salaries of teachers, was \$76,042—increase, \$488. The amount of Legislative grant apportioned for maps, prize books, etc., was \$1,793—increase, \$472. The amount of *Municipal Grants* in support of High Schools was \$160,223—increase, 2,242. The amount received for pupils' fees was 17,990—decrease, \$1,032. Balances of the preceding year and other sources, \$79,601—increase, \$26,926. Total receipts, \$348,018—increase, \$49,057.

Expenditures.—For salaries of masters and teachers, \$184,752—increase, \$4,806; for building, rents and repairs, \$76,586—increase, \$12,901; for fuel, books and contingencies, \$66,600—increase, \$26,960; for maps, prize books, apparatus and libraries, \$4,073—increase, \$750. Total expenditure for the year 1875, \$332,013—increase, \$45,419. Balances of moneys not paid out at the end of the year, \$16,004—decrease, \$3,668.

Number of Pupils, 8,342—decrease, 471.

Number of Schools, 108.

VIII.—TABLE H.—HIGH SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Table H shows both the subjects taught and the number of pupils in each subject in each of the High Schools, the names, university degree (or certificate) of the Head Masters, and the number of masters employed in each School, &c.

No. of Pupils.—In *English Grammar and Literature*, 8,130; in *Composition*, 7,557; in *Reading, Dictation and Elocution*, 7,949; in *Penmanship*, 6,861; in *Linear Drawing*, 3,201; in *Book-keeping*, 3,403; in *Arithmetic*, 8,146; in *Algebra*, 7,038; in *Geometry*, 4,513; in *Logic*, 279; in *Mensuration*, 3,301; in *History*, 7,580; in *Geography*, 7,866; in *Natural Philosophy*, 2,134; in *Chemistry*, 1,924; in *Natural History*, 2,156; in *Physiology*, 1,792; in *French*, 2,956; in *German*, 509; in *Latin*, 3,864; in *Greek*, 875; in *Gymnastics and Drill*, 536.

Of the School-houses, 65 were of brick, 23 stone, 18 frame and 1 concrete; 18 were rented or leased, the remainder freehold. Galt has the finest playground of any of the High Schools—it consists of 7 acres; Lindsay and Metcalfe, 6 acres; London, 5 acres; Barrie and Guelph, 4 acres. The other play-grounds vary in size, the smallest being only $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre—or one fourth of the minimum size required of the smallest Public School. The estimated value of each School-house and site varies from \$35,000 and \$30,000 (Toronto and Peterboro') down to \$600 (Berlin and Pakenham.)

64 High Schools were under Union High and Public School Boards; Kingston is the oldest High School in Ontario, dating from 1792; Cornwall, 1806; Brockville, 1818; Niagara, 1808; St. Catharines, 1828. 1938 maps were used in the 108 High Schools; 59 Schools use the Bible; in 95 there were daily prayers; 100 pupils matriculated at some University during 1875; 454 pupils entered mercantile life; 278 adopted agriculture as a pursuit; 326 joined the learned professions; 586 went to other occupations. Nearly all the Schools have now additional masters, when under the old system, a great majority of the

Schools had only one master. The position of the High Schools as an essential and integral part of our educational system, is becoming better understood. They constitute the necessary stepping-stone between the Public Schools and the University, and upon their efficiency depends the success of our efforts in opening the avenues of learning to every child in the Province, as well as in affording to each youth of ability the opportunity for the highest intellectual career. The High School is intended to meet in each county the requisites of higher education, just as the Public School in each section is established to furnish elementary instruction.

The Report of the Inspectors, Messrs. Buchan and Marling, will be found in Appendix A to this Report.

X.—TABLE K.—NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

Table K contains three abstracts, the first of which gives the gross number of applications, the number that had been teachers before entering the Normal School, attendance of teachers in training, certificates, and other particulars respecting them during the twenty five years' existence of the Normal School; the second abstract gives the counties from whence these students have come; and the third gives the religious persuasion of these students.

Table K shows that of the 7,543 students admitted (out of 8,330 applicants) to the Normal School since the beginning, 3,653 of them had been teachers; and of those admitted, 3,790 were males, and 3,753 were females. Of the 3790 male candidates admitted, 2,509 of them had been teachers; of the 3,753 female candidates admitted, 1,144 of them had been teachers. The number admitted during the session of 1875 was 176. Of these, 87 were males, and 89 females. Of the male students admitted, 62 had been teachers; of the female students admitted, 32 had been teachers.

XI.—TABLE L.—OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Public and High Schools are the educational agencies which come under the direct administration of this Department. Other Institutions have in former Reports been referred to in order to ascertain the state of education throughout the Province. Table L contains an abstract of the information collected respecting these institutions. It can only be regarded as an approximate. It might, with advantage to the public interests, be made incumbent on all such institutions to report specifically in each year to your Honour, in order that their returns may be collated by this Department. These Institutions comprise the University of Toronto, with University College and Upper Canada College, which are provincially endowed, and are subject to the control of your Honour in Council. Causes of a social or denominational character have given origin to other colleges and institutions. The following possess university powers:—the University of Victoria College, Cobourg; University and Queen's College, Kingston; University of Trinity College, Toronto; Albert University, Belleville; Ottawa College.

XII.—TABLE M.—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

1. The amount expended in library books during 1875, was \$5,610, of which one-half has been provided from local sources. The number of volumes supplied was 7,744.

2. The value of Public free libraries furnished to the end of 1875 was \$158,030.

The number of Libraries, exclusive of subdivisions, 1,390—increase 56. The number of volumes in these libraries was 273,790—increase 7,744.

3. Sunday School Libraries reported, 2,557. The number of volumes in these libraries was 382,302.

4. Other Public Libraries reported, 164. The number of volumes in these libraries was 133,982.

The total number of Public Libraries in Ontario, 4,111. The total number of volumes in these libraries, 790,074.

6. Number and classification of public libraries and prize books which have been sent out from the Depository of the Department from 1853 to 1875 inclusive. The total number of volumes for Public Free Libraries sent out, 273,790. The classification of these books is as

follows:—*History*, 46,647; *Zoology and Physiology*, 16,201; *Botany* 2,965; *Phenomena*, 6,621; *Physical Science*, 5,106; *Geology*, 2,374; *Natural Philosophy and Manufactures*, 13,841; *Chemistry*, 2,442; *Practical Agriculture*, 10,313; *Literature*, 26,004; *Voyages*, 24,726; *Bio-graphy*, 30,902; *Tales and Sketches, Practical Life*, 77,886; *Fiction*, 2,997; *Teachers' Library*, 4,765. Total number of *Prize Books* sent out, 839,455. *Grand Total* of library and prize books (including, but not included in the above, 22,885 volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools, paid for wholly from local sources) 1,136,130.

XIII.—TABLE N.—SUMMARY OF THE MAPS, APPARATUS, AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED TO THE COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES DURING THE YEAR.

1. The amount expended by the Education Department in supplying maps, apparatus, and prize books for the Schools, was \$46,114; increase, \$1,483; the amount purchased from booksellers, \$2060.94. The one-half of these sums were provided voluntarily from local sources; in all cases the books or articles are applied for, and fifty per cent. of the value paid for by the parties concerned. The number of Maps of the World sent out was 333; of Europe, 426; of Asia, 332; of Africa, 306; of America, 387; of British North America, and Canada, 526; of Great Britain and Ireland, 232; of Single Hemispheres, 208; of Scriptural and Classical, 128; of other charts and maps, 752; of globes, 219; of sets of apparatus, 174; of other pieces of school apparatus, 2,517; of Historical and other lessons, in sheets, 21,048. Number of *Prize Books*, 72,818.

2. From 1855 to the end of 1875, the amount expended for maps, apparatus, and prize books (not including Public Libraries), was \$499,033. The number of maps of the *World* furnished is 4,075; of *Europe*, 5,901; of *Asia*, 4,717; of *Africa*, 4,329; of *America*, 5,141; of *British North America and Canada*, 6247; *Great Britain and Ireland*, 4,788; of *Single Hemispheres*, 3,861; of *Classical and Scriptural Maps*, 3,375; *other Maps and Charts*, 8,607; *Globes*, 3,004; *sets of apparatus*, 1,875; *single articles of school apparatus*, 24,282; *Historical and other lessons in sheets*, 273,510; *Volumes of Prize Books*, 839,455.

(1) TABLE SHEWING THE VALUE OF ARTICLES SENT OUT FROM THE EDUCATION DEPOSITORY DURING THE YEARS 1851 TO 1875, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at Catalogue prices without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of Library, Prize & School Books, Maps and Apparatus despatched.
	Public School Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.		
1851.....	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1852.....			1,414	1,414
1853.....			2,981	2,981
1854.....	51,376		4,233	4,233
1855.....	9,947	4,655	5,514	56,890
1856.....	7,205	9,320	4,389	18,991
1857.....	16,200	18,118	5,726	22,251
1858.....	3,982	11,810	6,452	40,770
1859.....	5,805	11,905	6,972	22,764
1860.....	5,289	16,832	6,679	24,389
1861.....	4,084	16,251	5,416	27,537
1862.....	3,273	16,194	4,894	25,229
1863.....	4,022	15,887	4,844	24,311
1864.....	1,931	17,260	3,461	23,370
1865.....	2,400	20,224	4,454	23,645
1866.....	4,375	27,114	3,818	26,442
1867.....	3,404	28,270	4,172	35,661
1868.....	4,420	25,923	7,419	39,093
1869.....	4,655	24,475	4,793	35,136
1870.....	3,396	28,810	5,678	34,808
1871.....	3,300	30,076	6,175	38,381
1872.....	4,421	42,265	8,138	41,514
1873.....	3,834	42,902	10,481	57,167
1874.....	5,337	44,631	7,010	53,746
1875.....	5,610	46,114	8,547	58,515
			10,445	62,169

(2) BOOKS IMPORTS INTO ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns," for the years specified, showing the gross value of Books (not Maps or School Apparatus) imported into Ontario and Quebec.

YEAR.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Quebec.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Ontario.	Total value of Books imported into the two Provinces.	Proportion imported for the Education Department of Ontario.
1850.....	Dollars. 101,880	Dollars. 141,700	Dollars. 243,580	Dollars. 84
1851.....	120,700	171,732	292,432	3,296
1852.....	141,176	159,268	300,444	1,288
1853.....	158,710	254,270	412,980	22,764
1854.....	171,452	307,808	479,260	44,060
1855.....	194,356	338,792	533,148	25,624
1856.....	208,636	427,992	636,628	10,208
1857.....	224,400	309,172	533,572	16,028
1858.....	171,255	191,942	363,197	10,692
1859.....	139,057	184,304	323,361	5,308
1860.....	155,604	252,504	408,108	8,846
1861.....	185,612	344,621	530,233	7,782
1862.....	183,987	249,234	433,221	7,800
1863.....	184,652	276,673	461,325	4,085
$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1864....	93,308	127,233	220,541	4,668
1864-1865 ..	189,386	200,304	389,690	9,522
1865-1866 ..	222,559	247,749	470,308	14,749
1866-1867 ..	233,837	273,615	507,452	20,743
1867-1868 ..	224,582	254,048	478,630	12,374
1868-1869 ..	278,914	373,758	652,672	11,874
1869-1870 ..	220,371	351,171	571,542	13,019
1870-1871 ..	146,435	411,518	557,953	13,078
1871-1872 ..	212,644	477,581	690,225	20,315
1872-1873 ..	221,978	540,143	762,121	16,597
1873-1874 ..	246,926	530,434	777,360	16,789
1874-1875 ..	246,828	579,970	826,798	22,970

XIV.—TABLE O.—SUPERANNUATED OR WORN-OUT TEACHERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. This table shows the age and service of each Public School pensioner in Ontario up to the close of 1874, and the amount which he receives. The system, according to which aid is given to worn-out Public School teachers, is as follows:—in 1853, the Legislature appropriated \$2,000, which it afterwards increased to \$4,000 and then to \$6,000; on the adoption of the system of compulsory subscriptions, which increased the revenue to \$11,800, for 1873 the vote was again increased, and for 1875 was \$29,000, in aid of superannuated or worn-out Public School teachers. The allowance cannot exceed \$6 annually for each year the recipient has taught School in Ontario. Each recipient must pay a subscription to the Fund of \$4 for the current year, and \$5 for each year since 1854, if he has not paid his \$4 any year; nor can any teacher share in the fund unless he pays annually at that rate, commencing at the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854, (when the system was established) if he began to teach before that time. When a teacher omits his annual subscription, he must pay at the rate of \$5 for that year in order to be entitled to share in the fund when worn out. The Legislative Grant is now sufficient to pay each pensioner the full amount permitted by law, and it is divided among the claimants according to the number of years each one has taught.

2. It appears from the Table that 386 have been admitted to receive aid, of whom 157 have died, have not been heard from, have resumed teaching, or have withdrawn from the fund before or during the year 1875, the amount of their subscriptions having been returned to them.

3. The average age of the pensioners in 1875 was 64 years; the average length of time of service in Ontario was 22 years. No time is allowed applicants except that which has been spent in teaching a Public School in Ontario; though their having taught Schools

many years in England, Ireland, Scotland, or the British Provinces, induced the Council of Public Instruction in some instances, to admit applicants to the lists, after teaching only a few years in this Province.

4. The Public School Act (sections 97 and 98), shows that this allowance can be claimed only by a teacher who has reached sixty (60) years of age, or is disabled from practising his profession.

XV.—TABLE P.—EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY.

This table shows the number of Educational Institutions of every kind, the number of students and pupils attending them, and the amount expended in their support as far as returns have been obtained. The whole number of these institutions in 1875, was 5,258—increase, 93; the whole number of students and pupils attending them was 494,065—increase, 10,204; the total amount expended for all educational purposes was \$3,823,982. Total amount available for educational purposes, \$4,212,360—increase, \$238,103.

XVI.—TABLE Q.—GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN ONTARIO, FROM 1842 TO 1875, INCLUSIVE.

This table supplies the material for comparing the number and character of Educational Institutions at different periods, the number of pupils attending them, and the sums of money provided and expended for their support.

By analyzing and comparing these statistics, a correct appreciation can be formed of what has been accomplished educationally in Ontario during the last thirty years. For example: in 1842, the number of Public Schools was only 1,721. In 1851, this had increased to 3,001; and in 1875, to 4,758; and the number of pupils attending them from 168,159 in 1851, to 474,241 in 1875. The amount paid for the support of Public Schools has been increased from \$468,644 in 1851, to \$2,993,080 in 1875 (not including balances not paid at the date of the local reports), including the amount paid for the purchase, erection, repairs of School-houses and for other purposes, of which there are no reports earlier than 1850, but which at that time amounted to only \$56,755, and \$77,236 in 1851, but which in 1875, amounted to \$1,234,984, making the aggregate actually paid for Public Schools purposes in 1875, with the balances available and not paid out at the date of the local reports, \$3,365,453.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR.	1850.	1851.	1860.	1861.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
No. of P'lic Schools rep'ted	3059	3001	3069	4019	4303	4379	4422	4480	4524	4566	4598	4661	4732	4758	4834
Am't p'd for Public School Teachers' salaries	353716	391308	895591	918113	1041052	1066880	1093516	1146543	1175166	1222681	1191476	1371594	1520123	1647750	1758100
Amount paid for erection, repairs of School-house, fuel and contingencies .	56756	77336	261483	273305	314827	320353	379672	441891	449730	489380	611819	835770	1084403	1217582	1234980
Balance forward each year	24016	16893	164498	189861	189121	220738	197147	200898	202530	232303	321176	322906	362889	373939	372873
Total amount available each year.....	434488	485537	1324272	1381279	1545000	1607971	1670335	1789332	1827426	1944364	2124471	2530270	2967365	3239271	3365453

XVII.—THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

This fourth branch of the Education Department is probably the most attractive, as it is both suggestive and instructive. The other three branches are: (1.) The department proper for the administration of the laws relative to the Public and High Schools. (2.) The Normal School for the training of skilled teachers. (3.) The Depository for the supply of maps, apparatus and prize and School books.

The Educational Museum is founded after the example of what has been done by the Imperial Government as part of the system of popular education—regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of forming the taste and character of the people.

The Museum consists of a collection of School apparatus for Public and High Schools, of models of agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the natural history of the

country, casts of antique and modern statues and busts, &c., selected from the principal museums in Europe, including the busts of several of the most celebrated characters in English and French history, also, copies of some of the works of the great masters in Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian Schools of painting. These objects of art are labelled for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, but a descriptive historical catalogue of them is in course of preparation. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated that "the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people;" and the opinion is at the same time strongly expressed that as "people of taste going to Italy constantly bring home beautiful copies of beautiful originals," it is desirable, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means of travelling abroad, should be able to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the works of Raffaelle and other great masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction is in part the result of a small annual sum, which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Education Department, out of the Ontario Education Grants, for the purpose of improving School architecture and appliances, and to promote art, science and literature, by the means of models, objects and publications, collected in a Museum connected with the Department.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing Report being, for the year 1875, is compiled from the Reports and Statistical Returns filed in the office of the Education Department. During that year all these matters were under the control and supervision of the late Chief Superintendent, the Reverend Dr. Ryerson; and this Report may be considered as a further testimony to the vigour and success of his long administration of thirty-one years; recording as it does the operations of the last complete year of his educational labours, and showing a further stage in advance in our educational progress.

Dr. Ryerson for several years urged the next step for the complete development of our system, in transferring the administration of educational matters to one of your Honour's advisers, and responsible to the people through their representatives in the Legislature; and I have had the honour of being charged with this responsibility. My best efforts will be directed to secure and perpetuate the advantages which were gained for our system by the late Chief Superintendent, after many controversies and discussions; and to make effectual such means as will result in the further efficiency of the Public Schools, and the satisfactory maintenance of our High Schools, so as to fully supply every want of our Province in both elementary and secondary education.

ADAM CROOKS,

Minister.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,

December, 1876.

PART II.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

1875.

TABLE A.—The Public

RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES.

	For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Appa- ratus, Prizes and Libraries. (Legis- lative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources.
Glen-garry	3032 50	65 87	2922 36	12031 13	2784 06
Stormont	2542 10	70 00	2484 45	13474 17	1911 30
Dundas	2770 00	153 75	4849 67	21354 75	4278 69
Frescott	2560 12	146 40	2919 09	8075 97	2425 93
Russell	1435 00	75 85	1860 81	9968 71	3550 30
Carleton	4913 32	510 24	6428 93	35204 08	17628 92
Grenville	2942 50	99 50	5645 68	17761 90	19945 58
Leeds	4923 00	367 59	6026 33	35438 01	18789 34
Lanark	5246 00	515 75	10615 09	27982 68	21183 47
Renfrew	4770 50	273 45	9846 45	27994 91	7456 00
Frontenac	4553 00	428 58	5534 30	24261 59	7860 73
Lennox and Addington	4083 00	298 75	4536 78	22280 94	8717 25
Prince Edward	2654 00	213 04	3281 02	24419 75	7350 53
Hastings	6149 00	426 34	9359 82	37500 57	17897 86
Northumberland	5408 50	314 27	8340 48	36647 85	8364 64
Durham	4312 00	726 50	5267 90	36566 87	6487 96
Peterborough	3516 50	158 22	3918 20	18976 99	5085 92
Victoria	5529 00	544 97	9027 91	32105 64	26406 52
Haliburton	1855 00	39 30	986 02	2882 65	1631 45
Ontario	6534 00	817 35	11446 90	42763 50	20758 24
York	8983 00	1189 79	17770 94	59625 27	32060 26
Peel	3525 00	409 49	5573 34	26807 94	14781 60
Simcoe	9071 98	763 92	11116 23	66478 11	16493 76
Halton	2956 00	485 56	7018 17	20589 63	14494 12
Wentworth	4147 00	477 12	4085 64	35445 99	13855 39
Brant	2789 00	490 04	2778 93	20914 13	19544 32
Lincoln	2721 00	242 76	6427 52	23476 75	16171 31
Welland	3480 50	289 18	6731 44	25001 25	12514 00
Haldimand	3669 00	167 50	7869 50	23830 38	9815 78
Norfolk	4647 00	449 88	6218 77	30840 37	12344 87
Oxford	5876 00	754 76	6121 63	49601 27	18347 35
Waterloo	4963 50	600 21	13622 66	41552 22	21843 25
Wellington	8026 50	775 86	17113 30	61160 25	18498 59
Grey	8028 67	792 82	7756 73	63967 21	25450 74
Perth	5242 78	387 53	5471 72	41833 28	10555 74
Huron	8838 00	855 23	12805 07	73868 11	24285 67
Bruce	7358 00	800 45	13540 65	48766 04	33273 79
Middlesex	9338 00	706 81	21279 96	67308 19	22068 59
Elgin	4642 00	395 70	7191 64	37592 94	11641 20
Kent	4822 50	329 67	11144 36	36696 61	17468 80
Lambton	4908 00	727 87	10719 95	45508 41	11243 31
Essex	3754 19	212 30	3876 02	33699 07	11713 05
Districts	2817 00	132 05	463 34	4869 00	1453 01
Total	204333 66	18682 22	321995 70	1547125 08	600972 69
CITIES.					
Toronto	8381 00	603 63	84030 36	.....	12620 99
Hamilton	3960 00	366 48	31554 34	.....	8318 86
Kingston	1828 00	56 50	13229 10	.....	2584 74
London	2320 00	76 30	14882 86	.....	13460 56
Ottawa	3199 00	531 06	33748 04	.....	49088 59
Total	19688 00	1633 97	177444 70	.....	86073 74

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

Total Receipts for all Public School Purposes.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For Sites and Buildings School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School Purposes.	Balances.
\$ ^s cts.	\$ ^s cts.	\$ ^s cts.	\$ ^s cts.	\$ ^s cts.	\$ ^s cts.	\$ ^s cts.	\$ ^s cts.
20835 92	13607 89	157 83	566 91	2749 24	1599 50	18681 37	2154 55
20482 02	14140 20	163 65	913 52	1562 11	1928 38	18707 86	1774 16
33406 86	17317 71	307 50	475 14	8645 19	2117 50	28863 04	4543 82
16127 51	10716 71	292 80	600 90	687 55	1343 65	13641 61	2485 90
16890 67	10288 97	302 60	676 61	1573 71	2140 45	14982 34	1908 33
64685 49	32037 33	1284 66	2489 46	12131 33	6890 15	54832 93	9852 56
46395 16	18951 21	319 32	1575 08	15468 02	4227 78	40541 41	5853 75
65544 27	34819 23	735 18	4117 25	11281 96	7022 19	57975 81	7568 46
65542 99	32256 81	1600 38	2711 79	16959 98	6762 99	60251 95	5251 04
50341 31	31155 70	647 98	2033 82	9923 22	4290 52	48051 24	2290 07
42638 20	25713 04	908 09	1765 25	5882 58	4278 72	38547 68	4090 52
39916 72	26404 70	597 50	1909 85	2289 70	4097 20	35298 95	4617 77
37918 34	24316 30	426 08	1766 39	4385 54	3096 83	33991 14	3927 20
71333 59	42099 76	856 14	3762 43	11274 28	5768 33	63760 94	7572 65
59075 74	39660 43	655 73	3327 48	4656 56	4358 52	52658 72	6417 02
53361 23	35612 65	1453 00	3107 00	2946 60	4854 76	47974 01	5387 22
31655 83	19320 16	453 40	1330 26	2953 53	2251 06	26308 41	5347 42
73614 04	32452 34	1089 94	3715 97	20917 78	5793 53	63969 56	9644 48
7394 42	4120 99	100 65	302 55	688 96	723 48	5936 63	1457 79
82319 99	49178 32	1634 70	4053 14	11928 40	9076 91	75871 47	6448 52
119629 26	67903 94	2379 58	6412 74	18220 35	10899 66	105316 77	13812 49
51097 37	27205 92	844 98	2746 31	10506 29	3666 53	44970 03	6127 34
103924 00	63541 47	1808 06	5262 53	14883 19	8201 79	93697 04	10226 96
45543 48	25272 08	971 12	1538 12	9688 50	4729 10	42198 92	3344 56
58011 14	30956 08	954 24	2540 05	14596 94	5009 30	54056 61	3954 53
46516 42	22791 12	1070 23	2240 89	11045 43	4888 69	42036 36	4480 06
49039 34	24756 70	510 45	4017 36	6989 29	3642 15	39915 95	9123 39
48016 37	26549 36	672 26	2774 21	4219 31	4708 65	38923 79	9092 58
45352 16	28332 71	335 00	2152 12	4823 64	3478 39	39121 86	6230 30
54500 39	33978 42	899 76	2381 99	4648 35	4672 24	46580 76	7919 63
80701 01	46029 84	1510 55	3913 65	13511 90	6037 74	71003 68	9697 33
82581 84	44766 65	1215 30	2914 04	15335 93	7347 23	71579 15	11002 69
105745 50	59899 26	1874 73	3825 89	15596 18	10204 69	91400 75	14173 75
105996 17	58209 52	1944 42	4851 20	21522 98	5972 81	92500 93	13495 24
63491 05	40928 53	873 57	3745 21	5698 81	5024 32	56270 44	7220 61
121192 08	68301 66	1710 46	5719 87	25749 21	7598 68	109079 88	12112 20
103738 93	51362 87	1774 49	4872 85	27592 53	7557 60	93160 34	10578 59
120701 55	71848 34	1681 16	4497 86	21299 47	8754 44	108081 27	12620 28
61463 48	36382 38	847 56	3431 15	8799 90	5167 66	54628 65	6834 83
70461 94	39516 99	757 40	3025 06	14619 40	5408 54	63327 39	7134 55
73107 54	44243 90	1455 74	2853 17	9605 84	7763 78	65922 43	7185 11
53254 63	30091 73	657 93	1926 21	11143 23	4144 49	47963 59	5291 04
9734 40	4135 44	264 10	594 99	1111 29	913 36	7019 18	2715 22
2693109 35	1461175 36	41000 22	119438 27	560114 70	218414 29	2400142 84	292966 51
105635 98	45627 30	1207 26	7645 10	36608 69	12384 62	103472 97	2163 01
44199 68	26824 93	5345 52	956 26	2186 00	7549 85	42862 56	1337 12
17698 34	7993 75	292 05	480 78	2270 70	3956 73	14994 01	2704 33
30739 72	11674 47	205 10	1004 40	2325 65	5020 09	20229 71	10510 01
86566 69	21994 44	1181 06	2584 11	20621 53	10092 68	56473 82	30092 87
284840 41	114114 89	8230 99	12670 65	64012 57	39003 97	238033 07	46807 34

TABLE A.—The Public

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.				
	For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries. (Legis- lative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Fund, Reserve Balances and other sources.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amherstburgh	282 00	70 00	2913 00	.....	478 44
Barrie	517 00	84 40	3714 92	.....	914 70
Belleville	1093 00	.....	10148 07	.....	114 83
Berlin	407 00	34 70	3683 10	.....	957 76
Bothwell	147 00	.....	1570 71	.....	1222 77
Bowmanville	448 00	160 50	4901 79	.....	166 73
Brampton	306 00	.....	3191 92	.....	352 44
Brantford	1197 00	100 67	11154 00	.....	2262 34
Brockville	756 00	23 60	5428 00	.....	978 57
Chatham	920 00	.....	8362 45	.....	8312 31
Clifton	229 00	25 00	2935 00	.....	2145 03
Clinton	297 00	10 08	2800 00	.....	381 12
Cobourg	639 00	27 20	5548 00	.....	800 52
Collingwood	417 00	.....	4539 59	.....	818 13
Cornwall	293 00	.....	3335 22	.....	274 25
Dundas	467 00	56 00	4117 36	.....	826 10
Durham	147 00	.....	4861 67	.....	59 75
Galt	564 00	6 41	5568 00	.....	1805 74
Goderich	591 00	46 00	6900 00	.....	190 19
Guelph	1022 00	8 00	24031 26	.....	482 53
Ingersoll	588 00	.....	6454 49	.....	3499 32
Kincardine	.....	.....	3325 00	.....	2774 68
Lindsay	607 00	100 00	3943 65	.....	3023 43
Listowel	146 00	.....	3729 00	.....	2242 15
Meaford	251 00	.....	1485 60	.....	520 04
Milton	134 00	.....	1313 65	.....	1535 07
Mitchell	266 00	35 10	2899 00	.....	941 22
Napanee	437 00	97 15	3730 00	.....	48 88
Niagara	229 00	15 00	1598 83	.....	65 50
Oakville	252 00	.....	2014 66	.....	145 99
Orangeville	215 00	47 20	2783 67	.....	2195 96
Orillia	195 00	6 00	2155 00	.....	264 48
Owen Sound	497 00	.....	3880 50	.....	228 62
Palmerston	163 00	32 50	1029 61	.....	2452 50
Paris	387 00	14 00	5130 77	.....	301 93
Perth	352 00	65 00	3036 10	.....	2768 38
Peterborough	648 00	10 00	6191 63	.....	2200 69
Petrolea	392 00	.....	2470 00	.....	901 50
Pictou	346 00	16 00	1566 62	.....	1849 55
Port Hope	756 00	.....	7600 00	.....	111 56
Prescott	403 00	15 00	2921 40	.....	2681 73
Sandwich	172 00	35 00	2293 36	.....	400 00
Sarnia	447 00	46 00	4449 36	.....	269 92
Seaforth	.....	.....	3100 00	.....	1007 79
St. Catharines	1193 00	80 31	14046 78	.....	2487 57
St. Mary's	475 00	.....	6361 65	.....	2952 14
St. Thomas	327 00	10 75	4340 63	.....	368 05
Stratford	641 00	54 70	8189 88	.....	17752 75
Strathroy	476 00	.....	4300 00	.....	989 76
Thorold	298 00	.....	2390 00	.....	2941 56
Tilsonburgh	236 00	.....	2000 00	.....	658 33
Walkerton	157 00	5 00	1518 23	.....	9417 15
Whitby	401 00	71 81	3271 27	.....	6441 69
Windsor	627 00	193 75	9302 72	.....	1112 52
Woodstock	587 00	64 40	4500 00	.....	1673 61
Total.....	24040 00	1667 23	259027 12	.....	102770 27

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

Total Receipts for all Public School Purposes.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School Purposes.	Balances.
3743 44	2174 99	140 00	324 81	346 50	567 87	3554 17	189 27
5231 02	4035 33	168 80	430 95	445 26	55 65	5135 99	95 03
11355 90	7560 12	20 00	941 22	.....	2496 01	11017 35	338 55
5082 56	3387 51	69 98	13 36	616 54	880 01	4967 40	115 16
2940 48	1325 00	8 50	89 49	.....	191 50	1614 49	1325 99
5677 02	3250 00	321 00	.....	150 00	1461 03	5182 03	494 99
3850 36	2022 62	23 55	79 10	250 31	675 17	3050 75	799 61
14714 01	8082 38	207 00	326 49	2232 97	3566 26	14415 10	298 91
7186 17	3838 00	51 19	213 61	.....	2804 44	6907 24	278 93
17594 76	8332 94	.....	455 18	7 45	3361 72	12157 29	5437 47
5334 03	1790 00	50 00	555 91	750 00	342 00	3487 91	1846 12
3488 20	2524 75	24 16	186 39	28 00	722 17	3485 47	2 73
7014 72	4043 70	114 40	748 13	608 60	1432 55	6947 38	67 34
5774 72	3640 75	113 77	341 63	740 40	938 17	5774 72	.....
3902 47	2314 37	.....	103 79	127 87	1017 47	3563 50	338 97
5466 46	3097 50	112 15	429 99	.....	1400 74	5040 38	426 08
5068 42	1150 00	.....	200 00	3499 65	192 40	5042 05	26 37
7944 15	4373 50	45 33	399 15	.....	922 63	5740 61	2203 54
7727 19	4260 00	92 00	112 68	1621 36	1523 82	7609 86	117 33
25543 79	6525 68	18 00	661 11	15906 34	2201 75	25312 88	230 91
10541 81	4137 94	416 84	181 88	3199 06	742 33	8678 05	1863 76
6099 68	2134 00	3 00	119 73	2024 72	1525 96	5807 41	292 27
7674 08	4593 00	200 00	675 03	.....	1913 63	7381 66	292 42
6117 15	1583 33	.....	97 03	4139 27	291 19	6110 82	6 33
2256 64	1492 85	5 00	248 51	143 00	338 17	2227 53	29 11
2982 72	1292 00	.....	.....	681 00	223 96	2196 96	785 76
4141 32	2185 00	70 20	44 40	.....	499 72	2799 32	1342 00
4313 03	2750 00	194 30	607 97	.....	756 14	4308 41	4 62
1908 33	1200 00	34 00	9 20	.....	183 31	1426 51	481 82
2412 65	1241 00	.....	.....	378 64	732 45	2352 09	60 56
5241 83	1705 00	207 48	450 52	1133 84	1475 76	4972 60	269 23
2620 48	2050 00	13 80	163 99	.....	392 69	2620 48	.....
4606 12	3207 00	101 18	158 24	.....	1077 14	4543 56	62 56
3677 61	963 56	69 30	45 00	2330 30	171 51	3579 67	97 94
5833 70	3116 25	28 00	302 58	810 00	833 62	5090 45	743 25
6221 48	2209 00	130 00	40 73	9 60	3162 71	5552 04	669 44
9050 32	6426 55	20 50	637 74	532 45	1363 98	8981 22	69 10
3763 50	2200 00	.....	187 10	.....	1089 02	3476 12	287 38
3778 17	2217 07	32 00	300 85	205 28	662 35	3417 55	360 62
8467 56	5834 96	.....	446 10	85 00	2000 98	8367 04	100 52
6021 13	2450 00	43 00	560 11	1800 00	1080 33	5933 44	87 69
2900 36	1800 00	70 00	9 23	300 00	428 77	2608 00	292 36
5212 28	3375 00	92 00	172 00	.....	1323 07	4962 07	250 21
4107 79	2185 00	45 00	225 00	360 00	426 55	3240 55	866 24
17807 66	8531 04	160 62	1029 83	4671 64	3414 53	17807 66	.....
9788 79	2998 25	27 50	200 35	1621 53	3081 95	7929 58	1859 21
5046 43	2494 61	35 10	142 99	1718 52	654 91	5046 43	.....
26638 33	6984 34	320 53	1361 16	4596 26	10554 22	2381 51	2321 82
5765 76	3794 60	.....	127 29	573 00	948 85	5443 74	322 02
5629 56	2360 00	.....	300 00	2000 00	434 82	5114 82	514 74
2894 33	1640 00	.....	50 65	.....	331 24	2021 89	872 44
11097 38	1500 00	10 00	182 50	8824 09	393 84	10910 43	186 95
20185 77	2933 00	143 62	24 00	6311 69	773 46	10185 77	.....
11235 99	5605 72	387 50	573 11	2422 61	1694 15	10683 09	552 96
6825 01	3890 51	129 40	57 84	.....	1226 02	5303 77	1521 24
387504 62	182810 02	4569 70	16345 65	78202 75	72976 69	354904 81	32599 81

TABLE A.—The Public

TOTAL.	RECEIPTS.					
	For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Appa- ratus, Prizes and Libraries. (Legis- lative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Fund,	Reserve Balances and other sources.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Counties and Incorporated Villages	204333 66	18682 22	321995 70	1547125 08	600972 69	
Total Cities	19688 00	1633 97	177444 70	.....	86073 74	
Total Towns	24040 00	1667 23	259027 12	.....	102770 27	
Grand Total, 1875	248061 66	21983 42	758467 52	1547125 08	789816 70	
Do 1874	244933 50	22849 00	606538 89	1608437 22	756512 88	
Increase	3128 16	.....	151928 63	.....	33303 82	
Decrease .....	.....	865 58	.....	61312 14	.....

NOTE.—The increase of Receipts and Expenditure, as compared with that of the four preceding years, is unusually portion of the year 1875, and from which the country has not yet recovered.

The decrease of Trustees' School Assessment is caused by many Municipal School Assessments having been reported combined items is \$90,616 49.

All moneys reported in the Tables represent actual payments made between the 1st January and 31st December.

Tables A, B, C, D, E, include the statistics of Separate Schools. These statistics are given separately in Table F.

Schools of Ontario.

		EXPENDITURE.													
Total Receipts for all Public School Purposes.		For Teachers' Salaries.		For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.		For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.		For Sites and Building School Houses.		For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other Expenses.		Total Expenditure for all Public School Purposes.			
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
2693109	35	1461175	36	41000	22	119438	27	560114	70	218414	39	2400142	84	292966	51
284840	41	114114	89	8230	99	12670	65	64012	57	39003	97	238033	07	46807	34
387504	62	182810	02	4569	70	16345	65	78202	75	72976	69	354904	81	32599	81
3365454	38	1758100	27	53800	91	148454	57	702330	02	330394	95	2993080	72	372373	66
3239271	49	1647750	29	54989	26	154036	54	699547	87	309008	95	2865332	91	373938	58
126182	89	110349	98	.....		2782	15	21386	00	127747	81	.....		1564	92
		1188	35	5581	97	.....		.....		.....		.....

small. This, however, may be accounted for by the commercial and monetary depression prevalent during the greater in the wrong column in 1874, thereby unduly swelling the Trustees' School Assessment for that year. The increase of

TABLE B.—The Public

COUNTIES.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						AGES Under 5. 5 to 10 (inclusive).
		Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending School.	Boys.	Girls.		
Glen-Garry	5285	4866	248	5114	2676	2438	38	2424
Stormont	4757	4359	298	4657	2463	2194	25	2330
Dundas	6031	5348	232	5580	2961	2619	21	2806
Prescott	5457	3424	101	3525	1831	1694	43	1982
Russell	3400	3341	280	3621	1823	1798	21	1866
Carleton	8941	8549	380	8929	4817	4112	33	4383
Grenville	5797	5434	335	5769	2918	2851	19	2861
Leeds	8771	8180	493	8673	4491	4182	27	4192
Lanark	9019	8157	317	8474	4478	3996	126	4362
Renfrew	8691	7742	395	8137	4255	3882	51	4106
Frontenac	7932	7232	275	7507	3912	3595	18	3901
Lennox and Addington	6556	6331	308	6639	3461	3178	20	3338
Prince Edward	4524	4312	456	4768	2503	2265	8	2204
Hastings	11274	9962	635	10597	5583	5014	40	5370
Northumberland	9901	8978	568	9546	5120	4426	23	4762
Durham	8685	7946	503	8449	4586	3863	15	4047
Peterborough	6184	5020	222	5242	2819	2423	17	2720
Victoria	10395	8829	402	9231	4820	4411	34	4779
Haliburton	1246	855	39	894	460	434	5	498
Ontario	13282	11846	911	12757	6864	5893	45	6422
York	17680	16379	1401	17780	9715	8065	43	9252
Peel	6537	6400	449	6849	3684	3165	15	3489
Simcoe	19705	16684	1177	17861	9466	8395	82	9053
Halton	5261	5106	413	5519	2993	2526	20	2780
Wentworth	7490	7023	424	7447	4051	3396	17	3751
Brant	5150	4767	393	5160	2811	2349	8	2468
Lincoln	5844	5341	322	5663	3002	2661	64	2876
Welland	6683	6307	357	6664	3552	3112	27	3320
Haldimand	7064	6831	380	7211	3859	3352	19	3689
Norfolk	9330	8903	809	9712	5124	4588	30	4912
Oxford	11183	10270	688	10958	5719	5239	6	5063
Waterloo	10044	9325	261	9586	5365	4221	13	5473
Wellington	17001	16376	1076	17452	9210	8242	60	9140
Grey	19411	17285	1163	18448	9825	8623	74	9239
Perth	11154	10429	482	10911	5789	5122	20	5911
Huron	21610	19235	908	20143	10703	9440	57	10687
Bruce	16268	15288	802	16090	8639	7451	37	8149
Middlesex	18381	17495	1085	18580	9831	8749	55	9334
Elgin	8828	8520	723	9243	4907	4336	24	4386
Kent	10716	10139	681	10820	5698	5122	64	5521
Lambton	11049	10543	509	11052	5647	5405	37	5869
Essex	9505	7175	301	7476	3983	3493	57	4133
Districts	4530	1156	31	1189	611	576	3	599
Total	406552	367688	22283	389921	207025	182896	1461	198447
CITIES.								
Toronto	16059	12288	92	12380	6379	6001	10	7648
Hamilton	7350	6704	42	6746	3494	3252	4	3960
Kingston	3200	3072	24	3096	1528	1568	.....	1585
London	5000	4766	156	4922	2516	2406	3	2695
Ottawa	5933	5210	67	5277	2969	2308	.....	3352
Total	37642	32040	381	32421	16886	15535	17	19240

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OF PUPILS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.							Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of pupils.
11 to 16 (inclusive).	17 to 21 (inclusive).	Less than 20 days during the year,	20 to 50 days (inclusive).	51 to 100 days (inclusive).	101 to 150 days (inclusive).	151 to 200 days (inclusive).	201 days to the whole year.			
2442	210	434	1153	1487	1110	682	248	140	2123	
2033	269	533	974	1205	990	801	151	47	1839	
2553	200	471	1019	1427	1320	1000	343	119	2418	
1427	73	348	718	944	761	577	177	259	1347	
1634	100	511	588	796	909	779	38	263	1427	
4108	405	739	1624	2734	2033	1395	404	542	3627	
2608	281	596	1202	1530	1222	943	276	66	2176	
4008	446	880	1668	2479	1937	1413	296	76	3684	
3729	257	822	1564	2035	1985	1516	552	187	3615	
3697	283	873	1797	2248	1616	1209	394	465	2937	
3339	249	1066	1907	2066	1329	972	167	316	2819	
2993	288	717	1234	1777	1563	1113	235	92	2719	
2114	442	364	926	1297	1138	867	176	52	2051	
4630	557	1320	2142	2819	2238	1799	279	291	4298	
4286	475	975	2076	2414	2015	1742	324	158	4010	
3936	451	900	1895	2408	1917	1118	211	140	2936	
2337	168	625	1212	1468	1076	738	123	135	2092	
4044	374	1056	2170	2668	2001	1125	211	292	3429	
361	30	92	238	279	173	90	22	43	315	
5476	814	1311	2742	3491	2701	1984	528	380	5218	
7513	972	1772	3876	4781	3854	2892	605	360	7320	
2987	358	1646	827	1850	1490	901	135	20	2619	
7787	939	2484	4169	4798	3638	2258	514	542	3230	
2380	339	531	1224	1529	1211	910	114	104	2245	
3333	346	681	1445	2001	1627	1403	290	99	3295	
2300	384	518	1042	1329	1190	865	216	104	2153	
2464	259	627	1165	1489	1221	987	174	130	2297	
2968	349	667	1356	1904	1503	985	249	144	2527	
3182	321	657	1448	1892	1594	1229	391	30	3192	
4183	587	1205	1960	2728	2149	1377	293	140	3847	
5032	857	906	1986	2361	2552	2017	636	134	4850	
3868	232	692	1648	2505	2168	2220	353	106	4507	
7327	925	1837	3885	4841	3880	2584	425	379	7322	
8085	1050	2558	4896	5338	3479	1806	371	553	5866	
4521	459	917	2113	2946	2869	1718	348	248	4418	
8564	835	2022	4203	5302	4604	3348	664	334	8206	
7205	699	1772	3592	4608	3422	2200	496	444	6035	
8166	1025	1617	3552	4984	4405	3309	713	176	7645	
4184	649	868	1960	2427	2086	1512	390	93	4057	
4669	566	1180	2362	3038	2408	1566	266	396	4197	
4717	429	1173	2306	2761	2465	1981	366	158	4619	
3056	230	773	1522	2055	1726	1165	235	271	2987	
535	50	255	316	270	207	136	3	109	345	
170781	19232	41991	81702	105909	85782	61235	13302	9137	153859	
4637	85	899	1778	3007	2345	3124	1227	375	7431	
2744	38	353	651	1446	1292	1837	1167	150	4361	
1485	26	124	355	727	612	743	535	.....	1608
2068	156	449	640	1361	1372	1014	86	57	2434	
1859	66	446	799	1565	1088	898	481	.....	2396
12793	371	2271	4223	8106	6709	7616	3496	582	18230	

TABLE B.—The Public

TOWNS.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						AGES 5 to 10 (inclusive).
		Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending School.	Boys.	Girls.	Under 5.	
Amherstburgh	700	670	9	679	362	317	.....	301
Barrie	1250	971	4	975	463	512	.....	554
Belleville	2348	2218	23	2241	1108	1133	4	1308
Berlin	1166	903	2	905	460	445	.....	524
Bothwell	310	308	5	313	162	151	.....	195
Bowmanville	800	781	2	783	414	369	.....	444
Brampton	709	604	6	610	317	293	.....	349
Brantford	2973	2243	36	2279	1151	1128	.....	948
Brockville	1450	1409	6	1415	691	724	.....	961
Chatham	1830	1781	32	1813	924	889	.....	878
Clifton	567	398	27	425	259	166	.....	252
Clinton	613	608	2	610	293	317	.....	442
Cobourg	1376	1244	9	1253	648	605	1	633
Collingwood	1173	1101	27	1128	682	446	.....	654
Cornwall	700	513	17	530	265	265	.....	314
Dundas	1200	868	42	910	501	409	2	550
Durham	267	258	16	274	143	131	.....	141
Galt	1311	1068	.....	1068	545	523	.....	691
Goderich	1280	1137	5	1142	589	553	.....	785
Guelph	1950	1810	76	1886	946	940	4	1061
Ingersoll	1400	1095	20	1115	551	564	.....	570
Kincardine	845	795	1	796	409	387	.....	438
Lindsay	1468	1363	53	1416	720	696	1	666
Listowel	504	504	1	505	261	244	.....	310
Meadow	403	332	21	353	164	189	.....	140
Milton	326	281	28	309	163	146	3	164
Mitchell	642	595	25	620	312	308	.....	430
Napanee	1000	989	.....	989	527	462	.....	558
Niagara	339	333	13	346	191	155	.....	156
Oakville	531	441	4	445	251	194	.....	254
Orangeville	700	600	9	609	310	299	180	149
Orillia	600	532	2	534	281	253	2	349
Owen Sound	1188	1039	2	1041	536	505	.....	657
Palmerston	316	256	5	261	115	146	.....	139
Paris	792	782	8	790	405	385	.....	477
Perth	700	639	32	671	331	340	28	310
Peterborough	1800	1789	22	1811	944	867	3	910
Petrolea	756	655	30	685	350	335	9	390
Picton	720	715	9	724	378	346	.....	392
Port Hope	1522	1322	25	1347	661	686	2	765
Prescott	690	680	8	688	356	332	.....	427
Sandwich	340	284	5	289	146	143	4	161
Sarnia	1200	1180	12	1192	618	574	.....	668
Seaford	600	592	22	614	301	313	.....	384
St. Catharines	2800	2548	13	2561	1192	1369	9	1360
St. Mary's	1024	902	8	910	482	428	.....	576
St. Thomas	1170	1153	19	1172	603	569	.....	659
Stratford	1950	1931	13	1944	1004	940	.....	1302
Strathroy	1000	971	18	989	496	493	.....	571
Thorold	700	674	4	678	329	349	.....	411
Tilsonburgh	550	523	10	533	248	285	.....	280
Walkerton	536	461	1	462	249	213	.....	262
Whitby	883	864	11	875	497	378	2	466
Windsor	1733	1219	9	1228	593	635	.....	748
Woodstock	1188	1145	13	1158	622	536	5	518
Total	56889	51077	822	51899	26519	25380	259	29002

Schools of Ontario.—Continued.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OF PUPILS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.						Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of pupils.
11 to 16 (inclusive).	17 to 21 (inclusive).	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days (inclusive).	51 to 100 days (inclusive).	101 to 150 days (inclusive).	151 to 200 days (inclusive).	201 days to the whole year.		
331	47	35	74	152	161	190	67	.....	408
421	14	77	175	255	177	167	124	143	501
915	14	146	394	590	599	496	16	29	1154
378	3	60	89	129	214	393	20	15	465
113	5	19	54	73	62	89	16	.....	146
337	2	40	87	182	191	237	46	.....	447
256	5	49	51	125	133	247	5	43	331
1295	36	97	208	261	478	999	236	120	1177
448	6	105	239	326	363	328	54	.....	798
903	32	103	199	538	507	340	126	47	826
146	27	27	59	120	92	103	24	.....	249
166	2	20	40	120	230	160	40	20	344
611	8	106	189	461	276	159	62	.....	561
442	32	125	207	267	264	206	59	80	502
216	.....	44	107	144	90	100	45	.....	254
355	3	110	130	215	203	237	15	.....	445
117	16	16	41	79	52	79	7	3	130
377	.....	111	141	254	228	301	33	41	512
352	5	92	138	261	246	316	89	.....	600
809	12	180	376	575	389	342	24	60	849
534	11	91	175	281	263	293	12	88	545
354	4	98	182	263	142	111	.....	.....	330
706	43	187	233	432	310	207	47	.....	740
194	1	17	74	136	138	102	38	.....	239
192	21	33	.....	34	66	100	120	.....	281
130	12	15	43	59	87	95	10	9	152
165	25	20	44	133	170	214	39	.....	340
431	.....	91	242	287	245	113	11	.....	472
185	5	12	59	63	62	79	71	.....	186
187	4	17	34	90	143	141	20	13	287
271	9	.....	40	112	200	50	207	50	287
183	.....	48	83	111	104	140	48	.....	288
381	3	85	128	236	240	327	25	.....	544
119	3	13	16	71	87	65	9	.....	123
309	4	21	62	162	217	274	54	.....	483
307	26	30	55	111	128	266	81	.....	455
815	83	150	260	389	407	353	252	.....	839
275	11	47	109	126	115	219	69	.....	360
323	9	55	107	144	177	193	48	.....	385
557	23	82	180	285	321	479	.....	.....	776
251	10	28	80	247	193	125	15	.....	390
119	5	19	40	79	57	93	1	43	160
512	12	115	175	241	256	317	88	8	637
221	9	35	90	121	138	195	35	3	326
1155	37	195	355	626	598	610	177	147	1206
329	5	63	140	252	286	134	35	16	463
494	19	139	165	292	249	240	87	82	648
629	13	177	367	739	323	306	32	.....	853
400	18	93	154	221	243	254	24	.....	470
263	4	90	108	157	124	177	22	.....	332
243	10	55	74	141	129	126	8	20	248
199	1	31	72	113	89	138	19	.....	254
398	9	71	134	215	256	195	4	.....	399
472	8	76	147	278	266	285	176	.....	708
627	8	93	171	261	243	276	114	10	580
21918	720	3954	7396	12635	12027	12781	3106	1090	26485

TABLE B.—The Public

TOTAL.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						AGES 5 to 10 (inclusive).
		Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending School.	Boys.	Girls.	Under 5.	
Total Counties and Incorporated Villages	406552	367688	22233	389921	207025	182896	1461	198447
" Cities	37642	32040	381	33421	16886	15535	17	19240
" Towns	56889	51077	822	51899	26519	25380	259	29002
Grand Total, 1875	*501083	450805	23436	474241	250430	223811	1737	246689
" 1874	511603	443099	20948	464047	244206	219841	1704	239858
Increase		7706	2488	10194	6224	3970	33	6831
Decrease	10520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Result as shown by Special Census taken in December, 1875.

Schools of Ontario.—Concluded.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OF PUPILS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.							Average attendance of pupils.
11 to 16 (inclusive).	17 to 21 (inclusive).	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days (inclusive).	51 to 100 days (inclusive).	101 to 150 days (inclusive).	151 to 200 days (inclusive).	201 days to the whole year.		
170781	19232	41991	81702	105909	85782	61235	13302	9137	153859
12793	371	2271	4223	8106	6709	7616	3496	582	18230
21918	720	3954	7396	12635	12027	22781	3106	1090	26485
205492	20323	48216	93321	126650	104518	81632	19904	10809	198574
203658	18827	47625	92232	124258	99457	79408	21067	10321	192898
1834	1496	591	1089	2392	5061	2224	.....	488	5676
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1163	.....	.....

Number of children be-tween 7 and 12 not attending any school.

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

COUNTIES.	READING.					Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.
	1st Reading Book.	2nd Reading Book.	3rd Reading Book.	4th Reading Book.	5th Reading Book.						
Glengarry	1725	1002	1424	921	42	5114	3780	3719	3122	1057	1081
Stormont	1401	728	1229	1296	3	4140	3438	3373	2789	67	449
Dundas	1497	805	1225	1289	764	4701	3771	3587	2307	23	277
Prescott	1272	690	1359	204	.....	3495	2818	2758	1729	45	430
Russell	1479	727	796	539	80	2423	1984	2158	1875	340	336
Carleton	2630	1508	2561	1798	432	7358	6394	5851	5138	415	1047
Grenville	1635	1144	1964	984	42	5276	4507	4404	3590	324	345
Leeds	2502	1646	3195	1322	8	7943	6664	6463	6593	456	748
Lanark	2382	1768	3074	1249	1	7911	6653	6590	6605	780	1948
Renfrew	2766	1727	2237	1288	119	5760	5029	4847	4817	237	612
Frontenac	2731	1698	2544	534	.....	6789	5223	5363	4819	303	2031
Lennox and Addington	1999	1519	2420	688	13	6256	6529	6281	6377	2238	1463
Prince Edward	1111	905	1525	1216	11	4482	4155	4063	4477	1854	792
Hastings	4363	2621	2933	675	5	8363	8202	8484	8272	2158	3273
Northumberland	2895	2373	2922	1106	250	8966	8701	8407	8293	685	1300
Durham	2418	1668	2720	1597	46	7566	6990	7000	7338	679	1291
Peterborough	1801	1236	1428	703	74	4822	4541	4085	4394	894	410
Victoria	2564	2273	3049	1302	43	7893	6950	7062	7278	1544	3486
Haliburton	309	198	268	97	22	724	808	776	793	.....	389
Ontario	4044	2306	3780	1745	882	10585	9922	9817	7712	2869	2723
York	5630	3234	5089	3193	634	16175	14863	13470	11500	4936	4631
Peel	2031	1596	2198	1024	.....	6270	5752	5209	4310	1031	1568
Simcoe	5895	3976	5736	2225	29	15061	13039	12756	13893	1095	2323
Halton	1896	1346	1896	381	.....	5460	5217	5120	4065	3881	1699
Wentworth	2059	1502	2350	1467	69	6972	6175	6221	5651	843	1461
Brant	1412	827	1541	1275	105	4924	4371	4388	5160	1918	1613
Lincoln	1687	1136	1560	1187	93	5267	4346	4667	3911	202	547
Welland	1908	1084	2012	1379	281	5935	5411	5646	5141	885	1633
Haldimand	1933	1192	2236	1671	179	6540	5556	5511	5221	970	1343
Norfolk	2805	1816	2540	2205	346	8578	7499	7447	7069	1500	2930
Oxford	3267	2363	3881	1444	.....	9926	8735	9000	9154	2571	2303
Waterloo	3432	2007	3345	770	32	9586	9586	8461	4791	6257	6924
Wellington	5181	3185	5623	2999	464	16229	13224	12546	12838	2658	924
Grey	5996	3737	5844	2712	159	15859	14157	14003	13354	3677	4215
Perth	3517	2338	3178	1820	58	9422	8450	8442	7248	969	2778
Huron	6634	4107	6478	2893	31	19351	18582	18258	16571	11978	7577
Bruce	5499	3345	5197	2025	24	14550	12729	12751	11619	2283	3942
Middlesex	5263	3623	5396	3563	732	17456	15100	15240	13263	4119	4225
Elgin	2312	1344	2571	2481	535	8540	7007	6815	6776	582	1124
Kent	3769	2819	3256	1391	85	9911	8985	8928	8940	4477	3875
Lambton	3337	2177	3191	1975	372	9830	8695	8197	7458	924	2476
Essex	2666	1276	2464	987	83	7017	6452	6108	6084	1128	1122
Districts	514	290	356	27	.....	1006	793	699	517	124	321
Total	122173	78362	120591	61647	7148	350432	311783	306096	286522	74510	90618
CITIES.											
Toronto	4791	2340	2966	1738	545	11951	10576	10544	10367	8520	6662
Hamilton	2513	1325	1713	1083	112	6746	6293	6271	5318	4923	5644
Kingston	905	571	1000	542	78	2941	2372	2407	2678	1260	2222
London	1529	1013	1675	705	.....	4293	3593	3593	3681	987	4922
Ottawa	1825	678	1401	1352	21	5277	4335	4647	2830	2898	3944
Total	11563	5927	8755	5420	756	31208	27169	27462	24874	18588	23394

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOWNS.	READING.					Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.
	1st Reading Book.	2nd Reading Book.	3rd Reading Book.	4th Reading Book.	5th Reading Book.						
Amherstburgh	233	113	262	54	17	634	569	560	483	7	565
Barrie	457	136	319	63	25	875	805	767	927	417	400
Belleville	835	397	739	245	25	1706	1756	2140	1644	622	1770
Berlin	326	182	298	99	.....	840	594	840	622	607	581
Bothwell	133	52	80	48	.....	180	180	180	239	25	120
Bowmanville	227	129	265	162	.....	783	783	783	468	.....	.....
Brampton	198	136	211	65	.....	608	610	610	409	65	.....
Brantford	714	404	738	346	77	2277	1948	2037	2050	1741	1955
Brockville	414	209	432	244	116	1354	1161	1161	1000	693	.....
Chatham	1288	209	239	77	.....	761	1503	1433	1205	1269	1535
Clifton	138	75	80	126	6	386	385	385	405	252	200
Clinton	226	94	122	98	70	474	474	540	484	55	68
Cobourg	468	296	387	99	3	1106	877	999	999	394	.....
Collingwood	465	243	223	197	.....	1056	890	1021	809	70	768
Cornwall	203	90	149	88	.....	257	240	290	348	250	322
Dundas	160	309	255	186	.....	890	748	719	734	49	603
Durham	26	51	151	46	.....	258	233	198	294	96	.....
Galt	342	286	310	128	2	1068	1068	1068	760	440	.....
Goderich	397	289	296	160	.....	1142	1132	1130	1074	1056	1107
Guelph	595	246	594	397	54	1694	1729	1699	1538	931	1416
Ingersoll	385	171	367	192	.....	884	1093	1093	795	993	.....
Kincardine	170	157	274	195	.....	614	454	610	449	.....	101
Lindsay	484	349	360	200	23	1386	1476	1396	1163	306	942
Listowel	214	86	158	47	.....	381	381	381	447	.....	.....
Meadford	110	50	90	103	.....	353	243	353	243	.....	.....
Milton	96	59	117	37	.....	309	309	309	169	239	154
Mitchell	250	110	191	69	.....	600	425	540	305	.....	.....
Napanee	363	160	360	106	.....	989	889	764	745	608	989
Niagara	141	57	101	47	.....	305	211	256	250	.....	.....
Oakville	95	153	169	28	.....	418	383	325	302	314	110
Orangeville	180	149	205	75	.....	609	609	609	519	165	.....
Orillia	222	112	71	119	10	312	312	312	518	.....	134
Owen Sound	381	162	290	208	.....	983	683	763	923	.....	214
Palmerston	115	33	71	42	.....	184	184	184	184	184	108
Paris	247	98	288	157	.....	762	728	746	702	16	64
Perth	167	187	176	141	.....	666	565	663	630	.....	540
Peterborough	615	512	368	188	128	1779	1622	1705	1551	.....	357
Petrolea	194	137	176	131	47	680	660	497	612	77	427
Picton	285	124	122	179	14	562	543	542	451	220	109
Port Hope	454	289	369	195	40	1347	1347	1347	780	243	125
Prescott	263	131	200	89	5	655	452	505	414	400	519
Sandwich	105	43	74	67	.....	289	289	246	196	.....	.....
Sarnia	448	272	351	121	.....	1068	1175	1068	1071	375	937
Seaford	216	134	179	85	.....	614	514	472	416	142	614
St. Catharines	811	506	741	389	114	2561	2360	2319	2458	405	2347
St. Mary's	259	178	337	136	.....	903	892	892	1037	221	321
St. Thomas	497	283	263	129	.....	1040	997	846	851	.....	421
Stratford	722	397	554	271	.....	1908	1833	1908	1869	1634	1944
Strathroy	399	226	274	90	.....	701	616	989	432	364	984
Thorold	212	118	196	152	.....	671	580	580	425	185	291
Tilsonburgh	157	81	201	94	.....	446	296	376	295	.....	.....
Walkerton	108	70	112	172	.....	462	462	274	462	.....	.....
Whitby	276	181	173	110	135	859	722	721	456	364	498
Windsor	542	177	324	185	.....	1149	1023	911	909	41	945
Woodstock	601	147	207	203	.....	1158	1158	1018	847	317	1158
Total	18629	10045	14659	7680	886	46956	44471	45268	40176	15815	27456

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Grammar.																					
Composition.																					
Chemistry and Botany.																					
Canadian History.																					
English History.																					
General History.																					
Natural History.																					
Human Physiology.																					
English Literature.																					
Christian Morals.																					
Civil Government.																					
Natural Philosophy.																					
Algebra.																					
Mensuration.																					
Geometry.																					
Domestic Economy. (Girls only.)																					
Bookkeeping.																					
Gymnastics or Military Drill.																					
267	195	26	58	35	1				12	2	300	6	5	3	190	3	35				
343	343	55	87	63	10	53					221	35	40	98	150	20	24				
804	759	12	13	50	20	12					521	40	6	8		10	5	1720			
372	372	72	72	72		18						18	18			18					
128	62	11	28	17				14				37	10				12				
305																					
344	225		35	65													1	2			
1211	953	324	354	319	71	181	130	35	181	177	194	68			184	66	135				
792	280	19	236	280		101	135		27	19	126	135	19		19		40				
769	659	174	204	174		148	69				69	45	38	19	45		57	70			
277	168	94	46	100	43	57	37				37	12	12	20	37		90				
289	221		68	60		68	40				36						6				
569	373	28	76	97	3	64	41				13	20			29		40				
423	185																				
220	265	66	66	66		66	66		50			12			40	44					
426	189		138	190	43	109	75		200		45	13	3	14	2	70	27				
85	196	31	31	31		22	9				9	7	7		12	12					
440	440	50	128	128		116	12				50	49	19		50						
460	423		142	142	18	142	64					18				26					
1023	673	182	174	289	128	69	89	54			143	165	105		171	169	200				
537	537	55	83	133		50			28								1				
467	232																				
753	237	22	66	163	39	44	10	8	1093	71	34	27	21		28	116	133				
291	291								505												
193	145		35	110								65	41		65	38					
125	149	37	37	29		8					5	8	8		8	8					
245	245		65	65	65	65															
466	476			106					106												
177	48	25	43	83		17						3	1		1	13					
197	197		6	6					80								4				
230	380			75		25						25					12				
238	164	12	75	160	12	30			30			12	8		8	12					
298	208																				
113	113		42	42		42	14				14	14	14		14	14					
442	430	126	140	143													8				
591	580		36	345	121	540															
703	353	18	50	50	40	23	9	12			21	21	9		17	25					
354	364		178	178			77					77	29			57					
276	190	85	49	85	14	71	14				12	7	4			14					
606	365		85	85	40		35					75	40		75	125					
335	261	9	75	75	4	60								30		18					
128	99	17	44	17	17				289		6	12				3					
466	344		110	165		96	14					2	2			3					
168	614		38	23	20	38	23				5	23	24		23	61					
1506	703	315	326	254	150	160	59				12	115	47		175	117					
484	245		201																		
811	792		10	19																	
825	704	167	261	213		167					1	5	5		5						
364	364		90	90		90															
249	132	51	96	96	33		70					25	25	63		40					
295	94		94	94					446		5	5	3			5					
231	274			125													72				
391	258		51											5		2	2				
517	406	21	69	69		21	67				1158		2	5		8					
769	343	73		308																	
24415	18318	2177	4321	5806	827	2776	1438	111	5321	90	919	1304	676	486	1070	1484	2285				

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOTAL.	READING.					Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.
	1st Reading Book.	2nd Reading Book.	3rd Reading Book.	4th Reading Book.	5th Reading Book.						
Total Counties and Incorporated Villages	122173	78362	120591	61647	7148	350432	311783	306096	286522	74510	90618
Total Cities	11563	5927	8755	5420	756	31208	27169	27462	24874	18588	23894
Total Towns	18629	10045	14659	7680	886	46956	44471	45268	40176	15815	27456
Grand Total, 1875	152365	94334	144005	74747	8790	428596	383423	378826	351572	108913	141468
Grand Total, 1874	148706	93454	139668	71425	10794	411983	363241	361736	353209	91267	134969
Increase	3659	880	4337	3322	.....	16613	20182	17090	.....	17646	6499
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2004	.....	.....	.....	2637	.....	.....

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

TABLE D.—The Public

PUBLIC SCHOOL

	TOTAL.				RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.							
	Public School Teachers.	Males.	Females.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic Church.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Christian and Disciple.
TOTALS.												
Total Counties and Incorporated Villages	5110	2420	2690	786	545	1567	1658	285	67	28	19	60
Total Cities	337	84	253	53	87	83	94	5	10	.....	.....	.....
Total Towns	571	141	430	106	94	179	132	34	3	1	2	7
Grand Total, 1875	6018	2645	3373	945	726	1829	1884	324	80	29	21	67
Do 1874	5736	2601	3135	924	692	1780	1773	328	69	16	13	31
Increase	282	44	238	21	34	49	111	.....	11	13	8	36
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.

CERTIFICATES.												ANNUAL SALARIES.			
												Reported as Protestants.		Male Teacher without board (average).	
												Unitarian.		Female Teacher without board (average).	
												Plymouth Brethren.			
												Other Persuasions.			
												Total holding Certificates.			
44	5	3	43	5110	95	865	Provincial 1st Class.	1st Class County Board (old).	140	5	9	2nd Class County Board (old).	3151	382	236
....	....	4	1	337	79	89	21	60	18	7	270	3rd Class County Board (old).	3069	514	295
8	....	1	4	571	62	134	—	—	—	—	—	Interim Certificates.	539	1000	267
52	5	8	48	6018	236	1088	411	163	29	483	106	New County Board Certificates, 3rd Class.	400	728	260
48	7	....	55	5736	215	857	564	415	56	—	21	Number of Schools having more than one Teacher.	120	526	248
4	....	8	....	282	21	231	....	....	—	—	—	Highest salary paid.	800	300	361
....	2	....	7	....	....	....	153	252	27	—	—	Lowest salary paid Male Teacher.	120	564	236
												Male Teacher without board (average).	20	21	12

TABLE E.—The Public

TOTALS.	SCHOOLS.			SCHOOL-HOUSES.				TITLE.		SCHOOL VISITS.						
	Number of School Sections.	Number of Schools open.	Number of Schools closed or not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented.	Inspectors.	Clergymen.	Municipal Councillors and Magistrates.	Judges and Members of the Legislature.	Trustees.	Other persons.
Total Counties and Incorporated Villages..	4644	4566	78	1082	447	2044	1017	4590	4346	244	9031	4621	1779	210	17293	37135
Total Cities	79	79	....	44	18	17	....	79	67	12	1227	749	92	12	1007	3042
Total Towns.....	189	189	....	106	27	56	....	189	177	12	1284	1806	361	39	2187	3685
Grand Total, 1875	4912	4834	78	1232	492	2117	1017	4858	4590	268	11542	7176	2232	261	20487	43862
Do 1874	4831	4758	73	1169	463	2080	1115	4827	4508	319	10458	7179	1906	325	21186	40973
Increase.....	81	76	5	63	29	37	....	31	82	....	1084	....	326	....	....	2889
Decrease .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	98	....	51	....	3	....	64	699	....

Schools of Ontario.

TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

		RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.											
TOTALS.		Number of Separate Schools.		Amount of Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.		Legislative Grant for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.		Amount received from School Rates on Supporters.		Amount Subscribed by Supporters and other Sources.		Total Amount Received.		Amount paid to Teachers.		Amount paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.		Amount paid for other purposes.	
Total Counties and Incorporated Villages..	108	\$ 3964 68		\$ 57 80	14499 37	\$ 10999 83		\$ 29521 68		\$ 23254 15		\$ 240 16		\$ 6027 37					
Total Cities	19	5872 00		691 08	17072 95	6718 13		30354 16		15136 11		1582 16		13635 89					
Total Towns.....	29	3663 00		205 38	19117 81	7764 75		30750 94		19635 52		438 91		10676 51					
Grand Total, 1875	156	13499 68		954 26	50690 13	25482 71		90626 78		58025 78		2261 23		30339 77					
Do 1874	166	10833 00		1078 45	54058 75	22393 41		88363 61		51144 15		2432 93		34786 53					
Increase.....		2666 68				3089 30		2263 17		6881 63									
Decrease	10			124 19	3368 62									171 70		4446 76			

Separate Schools of Ontario.

TABLE G.—The

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.						
HIGH SCHOOLS.	COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.						
		Balance from 1874.	Legislative Grant.		Local Sources.			Total receipts.
			For Masters' salaries.	For maps, prizes, &c.	Municipal grants.	Fees.		
Alexandria	Glengarry	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Almonte	Lanark		735 10	33 00	1428 55	11 25	487 05	1693 05
Am'prior	Renfrew	130 16	400 00	24 00	8779 42	.....	199 50	2207 90
Aylmer	Elgin	8 02	402 50	98 86	1482 48	.....	.....	9533 08
Barrie	Simeoe		590 50	26 37	515 25	594 00	.....	1991 86
Beamsville	Lincoln	21 61	571 30	14 00	1156 28	.....	2 50	1726 12
Bellelville	Hastings		754 30	5 48	1764 09	.....	.....	1765 69
Berlin	Waterloo	25	410 00	22 52	9205 00	.....	1952 56	2523 87
Bowmanville	Durham		789 70	.....	1721 39	.....	70 00	11590 33
Bradford	Simcoe	260 55	400 00	.....	400 00	16 50	.....	2581 09
Brampton	Peel	39 75	643 70	.....	1839 47	.....	.....	1077 05
Brantford	Brant	12 46	1438 60	55 00	5219 30	312 50	2044 74	2522 92
Brighton	Northumberland	349 43	400 00	.....	700 00	.....	.....	9082 60
Brockville	Leeds	86 88	579 50	8 41	1200 00	.....	.....	1449 43
Caledonia	Haldimand	70 35	612 00	7 00	919 50	.....	.....	1874 79
Campbellford	Northumberland		400 00	5 00	300 00	.....	200 00	1608 85
Carlton Place	Lanark	290 46	425 00	29 13	212 50	.....	2036 08	905 00
Cayuga	Haldimand	21 98	400 00	.....	200 00	.....	375 00	2993 17
Chatham	Kent	4 36	380 40	.....	1350 00	124 00	.....	1858 76
Clinton	Huron	7 31	569 90	30 00	800 00	364 00	.....	1771 21
Cobourg	Northumberland	1064 75	2191 30	.....	5585 45	1457 45	375 00	10673 95
Colborne	do	170 51	400 00	43 19	200 00	.....	1300 00	2113 70
Collingwood	Simcoe	29 25	694 80	48 47	1642 65	.....	1110 97	3526 14
Cornwall	Stormont	278 90	400 00	29 00	978 89	.....	.....	1686 79
Drummondville	Welland	56 41	400 00	32 26	200 00	175 50	246 71	1110 88
Dundas	Wentworth	1000 00	822 50	.....	1180 73	.....	66 91	3070 14
Dunville	Haldimand		397 50	.....	800 00	.....	50	1198 00
Elora	Wellington	35 98	540 60	40 48	1200 00	.....	430 02	2247 08
Farmersville	Leeds		420 60	.....	710 00	28 00	399 40	1558 00
Fergus	Wellington	5 25	400 00	6 45	883 84	.....	5 05	1300 09
Fonthill	Welland		400 00	.....	200 00	125 50	4 30	729 80
Galt	Waterloo	312 97	2487 00	12 00	1431 00	3313 52	2597 15	10153 64
*Gananoque	Leeds		656 60	.....	1000 00	.....	.....	1656 60
Goderich	Huron	1899 75	602 00	25 30	1425 50	.....	.....	3952 55
Grimsby	Lincoln	75 07	400 00	6 17	450 00	15 00	874 73	1820 97
Guelph	Wellington		400 00	.....	2094 79	.....	.....	2494 79
Hamilton	City		4698 50	177 50	10168 33	1632 45	180 00	16856 78
Hawkesbury	Prescott		400 00	.....	736 00	.....	328 55	1464 55
Ingersoll	Oxford		713 30	.....	1384 83	.....	.....	2098 13
Iroquois	Dundas	149 71	802 60	.....	470 00	13 00	.....	1435 31
Kemptville	Grenville	20 26	410 00	.....	321 25	.....	197 34	948 85
Kincardine	Bruce	450 00	714 50	.....	904 75	.....	.....	2069 25
Kingston	City		1519 70	30 00	1153 60	1358 88	1529 65	5591 83
Lindsay	Victoria		564 50	.....	400 00	165 00	1447 14	2577 14
Listowel	Perth	15 96	400 00	.....	1541 81	.....	.....	1957 77
London	City		1337 10	.....	2586 58	.....	476 32	4400 00
L'Original	Prescott	10 59	200 00	closed.	.....	.....	.....	210 59
Markham	York	31 44	490 00	20 15	500 00	234 00	45 45	1321 04
Metcalfe	Carleton	38 86	400 00	.....	275 00	.....	.....	713 86
Mitchell	Perth	270 18	433 20	24 00	1093 16	.....	3 00	1823 54
Morrisburgh	Dundas		568 00	24 00	4534 90	.....	328 00	5454 90
Mount Pleasant	Brant	8 12	300 00	40 00	closed.	.....	.....	348 12
Napanee	Lennox	3 91	1194 40	5 00	1522 00	.....	4103 98	6829 29
Newburgh	Addington		413 20	12 87	1482 97	.....	129 50	2038 54
Newcastle	Durham		400 00	26 50	927 00	.....	.....	1353 50
Newmarket	York	236 69	463 50	.....	700 00	533 79	.....	1933 98
Niagara	Lincoln	1 70	400 00	22 00	400 00	150 00	.....	973 70
Norwood	Peterborough		478 50	.....	511 25	.....	1089 11	2078 86
Oakville	Halton		402 50	58 10	1697 44	.....	86	2158 9

High Schools.

MONEYS.

EXPENDITURE.

PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Masters' salaries.	Building, rent and repairs.	Maps, prizes and libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure.	Balance over.	Number of pupils attending.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
1126 68	142 67	66 00	372 56	1499 24	193 81	30	Free.
1450 00	7543 63	48 00	193 96	1852 63	355 27	77	Free to residents.
1242 74			300 03	9134 40	398 68	42	Free.
1525 00		198 86	214 58	1938 44	53 42	53	do
1240 58	6 71	52 74	420 37	1720 40	5 72	61	\$4 00.
1278 32	100 00	31 00	106 13	1515 45	250 24	53	Free.
2200 00	28 14	10 96	284 77	2523 87		108	do
1388 00	7353 07	53 07	143 76	8937 90	2652 43	66	do
2233 75	177 34	170 00		2581 09		98	do
725 00			71 96	796 96	280 09	23	Free to residents.
2287 50			165 31	2452 81	70 11	76	Free.
3425 35	5233 89	124 40	298 96	9082 60		167	Free to residents.
1138 11	10 99		44 16	1193 26	256 17	38	Free.
1700 00		23 41	79 65	1803 06	71 73	69	Free; \$1 50 non-residents.
1431 94		14 00	125 64	1571 58	37 27	53	Free.
700 00		10 00	45 00	755 00	150 00	30	do
1250 00	518 88	65 51	962 48	2796 87	196 30	55	do
762 48	16 45		150 76	929 69	67 29	47	do
1540 00			246 80	1786 80	71 96	38	\$1 00.
1584 40	2 00	60 00	56 71	1703 11	68 10	62	\$2 00.
3806 25	5293 43		417 26	9516 94	1157 01	204	\$3 50.
1251 41	117 07	86 38	350 03	1804 89	308 81	40	Free.
1500 00	731 04	113 62	1133 21	3477 87	48 27	98	do
1382 50	12 25	60 10	220 08	1674 93	11 86	37	do
717 50	241 32	72 39	79 67	1110 88		29	\$2 50.
1825 00			563 86	2388 86	681 28	97	Free.
687 50			446 14	1133 64	64 36	38	do
1198 00	638 28	99 45	311 35	2247 08		76	do
1000 00	496 50		30 00	1523 50	31 50	53	Free to residents.
1204 34		12 90	82 85	1300 09		49	Free.
658 80	49 50		21 50	729 80		29	\$3 00.
7201 50	346 01	25 45	2580 68	10153 64		271	\$5 00.
1600 00			56 60	1656 60		64	Free.
1410 00	1793 00	50 60	175 70	3429 30	523 25	90	do
1017 32	29 10	28 34	519 76	1594 52	226 45	34	Free to residents.
1850 00	21 60		609 96	2481 56	13 23	35	Free.
9241 44	5274 77	355 00	1985 57	16856 78		501	\$4 00.
963 00			501 55	1464 55		48	Free.
1750 00	55 33		292 80	2098 13		86	do
1312 50	36 49		81 38	1430 37	4 94	89	Free to residents.
800 00	63 49	10 50	74 86	948 85		58	Free.
1410 00			104 36	1514 36	554 89	82	do
4427 42	44 40	60 00	1060 01	5591 83		121	\$5 25.
2100 00	83 53	56 31	337 30	2577 14		58	Free to residents.
1612 00	17 60		193 36	1822 96	134 81	42	Free.
4400 00				4400 00		180	Non-residents, \$1 50.
200 00			10 59	210 59		20	Free.
1215 00		40 30	65 74	1321 04		63	\$2 00.
600 00	56 25		54 89	711 14	2 72	29	Free.
1100 00	87 83	48 00	229 10	1464 93	358 61	53	do
1249 00	4000 00	48 00	157 90	5454 90		53	do
2615 00		80 00	8 12	348 12		40	do
1773 70	53 00	10 00	4151 20	6829 20	09	138	do
835 00	217 00	53 00	148 50	1253 50	100 00	58	do
1454 66	9 40		76 91	1540 97	393 01	72	\$4 00.
719 00		44 00	207 87	970 87	2 83	36	\$2 00.
1620 00	60 56		398 30	2078 86		43	Free.
1600 00	255 95	116 20	186 75	2158 90		40	do

TABLE G.—The

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.							
HIGH SCHOOLS.	COUNTIES.	Balance from 1874.	RECEIPTS.				Total receipts.		
			Legislative Grant.		Local Sources.				
			For Masters' salaries.	For maps, prizes, &c.	Municipal grants.	Fees.			
Oakwood	Victoria	\$ 400 00	\$ 1000 00	\$ 28 50	\$ 619 75	\$ 2019 75			
Omemee	do	43 95	541 30	400 00	200 00	1185 25			
Orangeville	Wellington	71 29	441 40	43 19	850 00	1434 38			
Osborne	Russell	32 25	400 00	closed.	28 50	432 25			
Oshawa	Ontario	737 90	27 30	865 68	.....	368 95	1999 83	
Ottawa	City	43 28	1242 50	77 50	23300 00	1433 00	55454 00		
Owen Sound	Grey	1387 00	.....	693 50	.....	19 50	2100 00
Pakenham	Lanark	26 13	400 00	200 00	.....	900 00	1526 13	
Paris	Brant	508 50	.....	1200 00	6 00	245 25	1968 75	
Parkhill	Middlesex	20 40	400 00	53 00	1075 00	.....	40 00	
Pembroke	Renfrew	417 50	5 00	500 00	.....	769 69	1692 19	
Perth	Lanark	976 00	30 00	522 40	196 00	28 42	1752 82		
Peterborough	Peterborough	435 47	3291 60	28 00	.....	84 00	6137 87	
Picton	Prince Edward	676 70	892 80	1046 40	.....	.....	2615 90
Port Dover	Norfolk	400 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	600 00
Port Hope	Durham	148 13	942 50	2200 00	.....	.....	3290 63
Port Perry	Ontario	39 50	1001 30	1070 65	.....	.....	2111 45
Port Rowan	Norfolk	400 00	.....	200 00	.....	294 78	894 78
Frescott	Grenville	66 55	498 90	5 00	959 00	.....	1529 49	
Renfrew	Renfrew	400 00	.....	1266 72	.....	300 00	1966 72
Richmond Hill	York	667 42	400 00	.....	500 00	14 18	1581 60	
Sarnia	Lambton	858 10	7 35	1180 69	.....	.....	2046 14
Scotland	Brant	400 00	.....	200 00	.....	511 31	1111 31
Simcoe	Norfolk	468 90	.....	1151 60	.....	.....	1620 50
Smith's Falls	Lanark	398 60	.....	592 40	102 00	.....	1093 00
Smithville	Lincoln	375 00	.....	560 00	.....	604 66	1539 66
Stirling	Hastings	81 37	200 00	5 00	300 00	5 00	591 37		
Stratford	Perth	348 80	828 60	.....	410 55	800 00	2387 95	
Strathroy	Middlesex	315 08	599 20	10 50	1099 60	105 50	2129 88		
Streetsville	Peel	11 09	400 00	30 00	555 00	.....	996 09	
St. Catharines	City	316 94	2498 10	175 26	3923 47	595 00	1740 02		
St. Mary's	Perth	373 84	979 50	15 75	2800 00	8 50	2624 03		
St. Thomas	Elgin .....	.....	868 20	.....	729 37	350 00	1947 57
Sydenham	Frontenac	67 40	400 00	28 00	200 00	1285 00	1980 40		
Thorold	Welland .....	.....	400 00	.....	400 00	5654 00	6454 00
Toronto	City	2650 60	56 28	2195 31	4435 88	545 26	9883 33		
Trenton	Hastings	300 00	425 00	.....	212 50	800 00	1737 50	
Uxbridge	Ontario	7 12	703 70	10 00	951 55	.....	1672 37	
Vankleekhill	Prescott	35 90	397 50	20 00	898 75	400 00	1752 15		
Vienna	Elgin .....	.....	406 80	10 00	780 70	353 06	1550 56	
Walkerton	Bruce	547 80	.....	1191 38	.....	.....	1739 18
Wardsville	Middlesex	67 62	400 00	.....	200 00	276 00	943 62	
Waterdown	Wentworth	298 80	632 00	5 25	774 00	254 00	1964 05		
Welland	Welland .....	.....	437 50	.....	218 75	28 00	1746 72
Weston	York	21 77	400 00	.....	800 00	2000 00	3221 77	
Whitby	Ontario	1529 00	81 25	2033 45	.....	.....	3643 70
Williamstown	Glengarry	286 26	454 60	14 00	1047 22	90 00	1892 03		
Windsor	Essex .....	.....	437 50	13 35	1400 78	.....	1851 63
Woodstock	Oxford	93 69	648 40	.....	1674 20	195 00	2811 29	
Total for 1875	1875	12366 62	+76042 70	1793 19	160223 57	17990 22	79601 70	348018 00	
Total for 1874	1874	12585 88	75553 75	1320 71	137801 33	19022 93	52675 54	298960 14	
Increase	488 95	472 48	22422 24	26926 16	49057 86	
Decrease	219 26	1032 71	

* Estimated.

† To the above \$76042.70 must be added \$600 paid to Meteorological Stations during 1875.

High Schools.

MONEYS.

EXPENDITURE.

PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Masters' salaries.	Building, rent and repairs.	Maps, prizes and libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure.	Balance over.	Number of pupils attending.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
1050 00	914 85	.....	54 90	2019 75	.....	34	Free.
887 50	175 55	.....	112 90	1175 95	9 30	52	do
1170 00	131 90	86 38	44 23	1432 51	1 87	38	Free to residents.
400 00	.....	.....	32 25	432 25	.....	20	Free.
1700 00	61 80	54 60	183 43	1999 83	.....	83	do
5960 00	17250 83	155 00	32112 65	‡5478 48	67 80	126	Pupils not passed, \$5 00.
2100 00	.....	.....	.....	2100 00	.....	170	Free.
851 88	546 39	.....	118 26	1516 53	9 60	31	do
1550 00	40 93	.....	331 61	1922 54	46 21	69	Non-residents, \$3 00.
1390 00	.....	106 00	88 66	1584 66	3 74	41	Free.
900 00	129 70	10 00	260 48	1300 18	392 01	49	do
1400 00	15 00	60 00	159 00	1634 00	118 82	115	\$4 00.
4760 50	190 97	56 00	882 48	5889 95	247 92	254	Non-residents, \$1 50.
1825 80	99 50	3 25	443 14	2371 69	244 21	109	Free.
555 00	.....	45 00	600 00	.....	.....	30	do
2600 06	210 36	.....	455 66	3266 02	24 61	105	do
1825 00	.....	7 68	114 50	1947 18	164 27	115	do
752 20	118 50	.....	24 08	894 78	.....	26	do
1329 71	22 33	10 00	134 58	1496 62	32 87	56	do
700 00	1119 12	12 50	135 10	1966 72	.....	31	do
1038 94	15 73	.....	151 98	1206 65	374 95	38	do
1550 00	223 13	36 35	236 66	2046 14	.....	99	do
563 92	.....	547 39	1111 31	.....	.....	42	do
1270 00	106 00	20 00	224 50	1620 50	.....	62	do
950 00	.....	143 00	1093 00	.....	.....	60	\$0 75.
1209 00	149 03	.....	68 29	1426 32	113 34	60	Free.
445 00	.....	10 00	79 12	534 12	57 25	27	do
1800 00	2 35	.....	205 89	2008 24	379 71	105	do
1800 00	101 05	21 00	168 10	2090 15	39 73	92	do
562 50	30 80	60 00	48 24	701 54	294 55	30	do
6258 37	1784 57	350 52	855 33	9248 79	.....	253	Pupils not passed, \$3 00.
2063 08	2053 11	31 50	1434 79	5582 48	1219 14	128	Free to residents.
1700 00	10 77	.....	236 80	1947 57	.....	134	Free.
1712 50	.....	56 00	183 72	1952 22	28 18	60	do
947 50	4866 92	.....	5814 42	639 58	.....	27	do
8295 17	287 98	112 56	1237 62	9883 33	.....	275	\$5 00, \$4 38, and \$4 00.
1300 00	171 43	10 00	230 46	1711 89	25 61	58	Free.
1586 50	30 00	20 00	23 68	1660 18	12 19	97	do
748 00	544 26	40 00	273 66	1605 92	146 23	30	do
1187 50	296 73	20 00	46 33	1550 56	.....	36	do
1275 00	111 01	.....	47 25	1433 26	305 92	71	do
911 75	.....	.....	911 75	31 87	.....	39	do
1525 00	40 00	10 50	107 25	1682 75	281 30	83	\$1 50.
1350 00	76 66	.....	185 46	1612 12	134 60	64	Free to residents.
975 00	2043 52	25 00	147 87	3191 39	30 38	35	Free.
2821 39	283 83	162 50	375 98	3643 70	.....	149	do
1078 00	6 10	61 00	101 38	1246 48	645 60	52	do
1700 04	.....	26 70	127 89	1851 63	.....	61	do
1750 00	13 50	10 00	953 02	2726 52	84 77	75	\$1 00.
184752 76	76586 36	4073 78	66600 46	332013 36	16004 64	8342	.....
179946 29	63684 43	3323 28	39639 52	286593 52	12336 62	7871	.....
4806 47	12901 93	750 50	26960 94	45419 84	3668 02	471	.....

‡ This item includes \$31272 repaid Bank for money advanced.

TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.											
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.
Almonte	77	77	77	77	52	45	77	58	30	.....	.....	1
Arnprior	42	42	42	42	13	42	42	24	.....	.....	.....	3
Aylmer	53	53	53	53	16	53	53	15	.....	.....	.....	6
Barrie	61	61	61	58	50	.....	61	47	46	.....	.....	.....
Beamsville	53	53	53	36	.....	.....	53	24	10	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	108	108	108	108	90	36	108	108	38	74	14	.....
Berlin	65	65	64	43	16	30	65	66	52	.....	.....	.....
Bowmanville	98	98	98	98	.....	60	98	98	98	.....	.....	.....
Bradford	28	28	28	28	5	28	19	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brampton	76	76	76	76	12	15	76	62	34	.....	.....	1
Brantford	167	167	120	120	40	20	167	167	114	.....	.....	.....
Brighton	20	34	34	34	12	30	34	15	8	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	69	69	69	69	69	30	69	69	14	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	28	.....	.....	.....
Campbellford	30	30	30	30	30	10	30	25	17	.....	.....	.....
Carleton Place	55	55	55	55	55	15	55	55	36	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	28	28	28	28	28	10	28	20	15	.....	.....	1
Chatham	38	38	38	38	.....	12	38	38	15	.....	.....	8
Clinton	62	62	62	62	62	33	62	47	47	47	47	3
Cobourg	204	100	65	37	20	20	180	74	50	50	50	.....
Colborne	40	7	40	40	.....	16	40	15	10	.....	.....	.....
Collingwood	98	98	98	98	56	79	98	92	75	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	20	20	3
Drummondville	29	29	29	12	.....	12	29	27	20	.....	.....	.....
Dundas	77	97	97	97	97	90	97	97	59	59	59	1
Dunville	38	38	38	38	38	20	38	28	15	15	15	.....
Elora	76	76	76	40	.....	76	58	56	56	56	56	1
Farmersville	50	50	51	45	45	6	50	47	20	20	20	.....
Fergus	1	47	47	47	47	1	10	47	28	25	25	.....
Fonthill	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	15	10	10	10	.....
Galt	271	75	271	250	30	35	271	136	126	126	126	16
Gananoque	64	64	64	64	64	19	64	53	25	25	25	2
Goderich	90	90	90	90	55	35	90	78	57	57	57	.....
Grimsby	34	34	34	34	34	24	34	20	10	10	10	.....
Guelph	35	35	35	35	23	35	35	35	35	35	35	.....
Hamilton	501	501	480	461	432	254	501	501	408	408	408	40
Hawkesbury	48	48	48	48	48	32	48	48	34	34	34	4
Ingersoll	87	87	87	45	45	87	87	87	50	50	50	4
Iroquois	89	89	89	80	70	18	89	89	42	42	42	.....
Kemptville	58	58	58	58	58	22	58	20	10	10	10	5
Kincardine	82	82	82	49	27	19	82	75	47	47	47	.....
Kingston	121	42	121	121	23	43	121	81	70	42	42	42
Lindsay	58	58	58	58	25	40	58	58	43	43	43	.....
Listowel	42	42	42	42	42	30	42	42	42	42	42	.....
London	180	180	180	180	180	122	180	180	119	119	119	4
Markham	63	63	63	40	2	10	63	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell	53	30	53	46	28	23	53	53	23	23	23	.....
Morrisburgh	53	53	53	53	.....	23	53	33	26	26	26	.....
Napanee	138	138	138	123	138	34	138	84	33	33	33	16
Newburgh	58	58	58	45	13	13	58	25	20	20	20	.....
Newcastle	36	36	36	36	.....	6	36	18	10	10	10	.....
Newmarket	72	72	72	40	.....	20	72	60	60	60	60	2
Niagara	36	36	36	36	36	15	20	36	36	36	36	.....
Norwood	43	43	43	43	43	7	43	40	18	18	18	.....
Oakville	40	40	40	40	40	14	40	40	30	30	30	.....
Oakwood	34	34	34	34	34	31	34	34	34	34	34	.....

High Schools.

INSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

SUBJECTS

CLASSIFICATION.

TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

SUBJECTS.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.
Omemeer	52	52	37	41	29	.....	16	52	7	7	5	1
Orangeville	38	38	38	12	.....	38	38	38	17	.....	.....	.....
Oshawa	83	83	83	83	.....	10	83	50	50	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	126	126	126	126	3	104	126	126	126	.....	29	.....
Owen Sound	170	170	170	109	143	104	170	170	170	93	2	.....
Pakenham	31	31	31	31	6	9	31	13	6	.....	.....	.....
Paris	69	69	69	69	.....	45	69	69	58	11	1	.....
Parkhill	41	39	39	20	3	2	41	38	21	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	49	49	49	49	.....	9	49	39	23	.....	.....	.....
Perth	115	115	115	75	.....	40	115	112	55	5	.....	.....
Peterborough	254	254	254	200	100	100	254	254	180	40	.....	.....
Picton	109	109	109	109	100	65	109	109	20	6	.....	.....
Port Dover	30	30	30	10	.....	20	30	14	4	.....	.....	.....
Port Hope	105	105	105	105	105	28	105	105	105	105	.....	.....
Port Perry	115	115	115	115	115	74	115	110	108	108	10	.....
Port Rowan	26	26	26	26	5	7	26	14	4	.....	.....	.....
Prescott	56	56	56	56	56	56	50	56	56	18	1	.....
Renfrew	31	23	31	31	.....	20	31	31	13	1	.....	.....
Richmond Hill	38	38	38	.....	.....	11	38	37	14	1	.....	.....
Sarnia	99	99	99	63	70	92	99	99	58	58	1	.....
Scotland	42	42	42	42	.....	.....	42	35	11	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	26	.....	.....	.....
Smith's Falls	60	60	60	60	39	20	60	60	25	2	.....	.....
Smithville	60	60	35	60	40	4	60	30	10	.....	.....	.....
Stirling	27	27	27	27	.....	18	27	27	14	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	105	105	105	105	.....	56	105	93	23	1	.....	.....
Strathroy	92	92	92	92	31	33	92	44	26	.....	.....	.....
Streetsville	30	30	30	30	4	12	30	12	6	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	253	253	253	253	164	105	253	253	135	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's	128	128	128	128	.....	62	128	128	128	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	134	134	134	103	.....	31	134	134	34	.....	.....	.....
Sydenham	59	59	59	59	.....	25	59	48	6	.....	.....	.....
Thorold	27	27	27	27	7	7	27	27	27	6	.....	.....
Toronto	275	200	275	183	215	207	275	275	213	20	30	.....
Trenton	58	56	58	56	.....	14	58	55	48	.....	1	.....
Uxbridge	97	97	97	45	.....	50	97	97	85	.....	.....	.....
Vankleekhill	29	29	29	29	.....	4	29	29	13	.....	.....	.....
Vienna	36	36	36	36	36	6	36	36	34	6	.....	.....
Walkerton	71	71	71	71	.....	40	71	60	35	.....	.....	.....
Wardsville	39	39	39	39	39	22	39	36	26	.....	6	.....
Waterdown	83	83	83	83	20	28	83	83	18	.....	.....	.....
Welland	64	64	64	64	15	22	64	56	43	.....	.....	.....
Weston	35	35	35	35	35	4	35	22	15	.....	.....	.....
Whitby	149	149	149	135	40	19	149	143	65	.....	.....	.....
Williamstown	52	24	52	52	.....	24	52	30	21	22	.....	.....
Windsor	61	61	61	61	.....	.....	61	61	10	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	75	75	75	38	.....	20	73	36	23	.....	94	5
Total for 1875	1186	8130	7557	7949	6861	3201	3403	8146	7038	4513	180	274
Total for 1874	1375	7777	7059	7802	6805	2880	3320	7734	6365	4151	274	279
Increase .....	.....	353	498	147	56	321	83	392	673	362	.....	.....
Decrease .....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	5

* In Hamilton there are 58 in the 5th Form.

High Schools.

INSTRUCTION, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

SUBJECTS.										CLASSIFICATION.									
					English Course.					Classical Course.									
In Measurement.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.	First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.	First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.		
3	37	37	7	24	18	19	2	18		18	10	5	1	14	4	1			
20	38	38	83	83	8	10	5	11	17	10	5	1	10	20	3	3			
29	126	126	29	29	15	30	6	35	8	5	5	1	14	20	15	14			
93	170	170	38	38	124	21	121	51	35	28	13	59	22	9	4				
28	31	28	29	22	11	10	1	8	4	3	4	4	5	10					
58	69	69	38	69	35	66	4	25	22	15	25	22	15	4					
12	39	39	16	36	15	20	10	16	15	4	4	4	4	2					
49	49	49	4	1	18	19	2	5	7	1	13	17	6						
8	104	115	9	25	56	70	13	18	12	9	6	25	21	16	8				
60	111	240	35	40	87	15	174	28	30	50	30	50	85	43	36	10			
109	109	10	20	40	44	49	2	42	18	1	21	28	1						
20	30	26	19	8	1	20	1	4	4	4	4	4	19	2					
105	105	105	60	60	53	16	1	24	20	6	2	20	15	8	10				
105	115	115	57	45	115	67	30	48	24	22	19	14	12	18	10	12	8		
26	26	2	5	20	3	9	2	4	13	6	6	2	5	2	4				
40	56	56	56	2	20	12	2	26	12	6	6	2	4						
10	31	31	17	5	5	8	1	5	7	4	7	1							
38	27	5	8	6	16	2	16	16	4	14	3	3	3	1					
42	99	99	46	32	36	38	52	28	36	72	8	8	15	8	6	6			
29	30	30	5	5	5	21	2	not	clas	sifie	d.	25	10	8					
61	61	51	52	52	45	27	43	1	10	6	3	25	4						
60	60	60	2	60	60	13	4	40	16	4	4	3	8	4	4				
12	60	60	5	60	14	10	3	21	4	20	10	11	3	2	3				
3	27	27	16	13	14	10	3	19	1	25	33	26	6	4	6	5			
46	105	105	46	34	48	21	1	45	38	29	22	46	32	22	19				
35	82	82	13	83	15	28	4	61	47	17	12	16							
1	30	30	1	8	12	9	5	10	5	6	2	2	2	2	3				
253	253	7	142	95	174	30	119	27	45	38	29	22	46	32	22	19	1		
128	128	62	62	31	56	7	66	15	33	19	10	27	19	19	2				
134	134	59	20	10	9	1	not	clas	sifie	d.	21	5	2						
43	27	5	8	7	1	1	3	3	3	13	1	1	5	1					
20	27	27	60	115	129	164	57	183	44	65	3	59	28	10	30	50	2		
60	275	275	60	60	23	24	23	41	10	10	9	1	14	5	12	7			
58	58	13	23	23	25	29	16	not	clas	sifie	d.	5	5						
97	97	30	8	38	25	29	16	94	10	2	1	1							
25	29	12	16	3	10	5	6	13	13	7	7	10	6						
18	36	36	18	4	17	9	20	4	36	6	6	6	20	6	6	8			
35	71	71	21	34	40	11	10	7	8	6	1	16	13	3	1				
39	39	39	2	10	2	32	2	6	1	1	1	29	7	3					
6	83	83	8	2	25	39	8	21	18	5	5	15	2	16	15	9	2		
27	64	62	36	64	15	5	52	11	5	15	2	18	10	10	10	4			
35	35	35	2	2	35	11	13	not	clas	sifie	d.	19	10	10	10	10	10	10	
65	149	149	11	90	130	11	91	14	65	25	24	31	27	2	16	29			
20	52	52	52	24	52	22	3	8	22	3	8	22	13	6	3				
61	61	61	35	35	24	11	22	6	not	clas	sifie	d.	19	10	10	4			
38	73	73	73	35	24	11	22	6	not	clas	sifie	d.							
3301	7580	7866	2134	1924	2156	1792	35	2956	509	3864	875	536							
2918	7033	7461	2097	2012	2256	2124	162	3111	462	3942	898	533							
383	547	405	37	88	100	332	127	155	47	78	23	3							

TABLE H.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.		Brick, stone, or frame.	When built.	Freehold, leased, or rented.	Size of playground.	Estimated value of school house and site.	Schools under united boards.	Year when school was first opened.	Number of maps in school.
Almonte		Stone	1875	Freehold	1 acre	\$12000	1	1872	7
Arnprior		Brick	1875	Freehold	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8000	1	1864	3
Aylmer		Brick	1870	Freehold	4-5 "	5000	1	1873	12
Barrie		Brick	1850	Freehold	3 "	2500	1	1843	12
Beamsville		Brick	1857	Freehold	2 "	4000	1	1850	12
Belleville		Brick	1872	Freehold	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	22000	1	1840	20
Berlin		Frame	1853	Rented	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	600	1	1855	12
Bowmanville		Brick . . . . .	.....	Freehold	2 " . . . . .	.....	1 . . . . .	.....	35
Bradford		Brick . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1860	8
Brampton		Brick	56-58	Freehold	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8000	1	1856	19
Brantford		Brick	1874	Freehold	3-5 "	12000	1	1851-2	27
Brighton		Brick	1860	Freehold	1 "	10000	1	1850	39
Brockville		Stone	1855	Freehold	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	16000	1	1818	83
Caledonia		Brick	1867	Freehold	1 "	4000	1	1851	20
Campbellford		Brick	1870	Freehold	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8000	1	1874	12
Carleton Place		Stone	1870	Freehold	1 "	7000	1	1853	10
Cayuga		Brick	1872	Freehold	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6000	1	1851	12
Chatham		Brick	1855	Freehold	2 "	10000	1	1856	12
Clinton		Brick	1870	Rented	1 "	8000	1	1866	12
Cobourg		Brick	1874	Freehold	2-5 "	6000	1	1820	25
Colborne		Brick	1859	Freehold	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2000	1	1857	23
Collingwood		Brick	1874	Freehold	1 "	6000	1	1857	14
Cornwall		Brick . . . . .	.....	Freehold	1 "	2000	1	1806	22
Drummondville		Frame	1833	Freehold	2 "	4000	1	1856	25
Dundas		Brick	1867	Freehold	1 "	10000	1	1855	21
Dunville		Brick	1870	Freehold	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3000	1	1869	20
Elora		Stone	1856	Rented	1-3-5 "	3000	1	1851	15
Farmersville		Stone	1859	Freehold	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6000	1	1860	20
Fergus		Stone	1865	Freehold	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3500	1	1865	13
Fonthill		Frame	1863	Rented	1 " . . . . .	.....	1	1863	14
Galt		Stone	1852	Freehold	7 "	22500	1	1852	36
Gananoque		Stone	1859	Freehold	1 "	6000	1	1845	20
Goderich		Brick	1874	Freehold	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6000	1	1841	12
Grimsby		Frame	1859	Freehold	1-16 "	1000	1	1857	10
Guelph		Stone	1849	Freehold	4 "	4800	1	1841	12
Hamilton		Stone	1866	Freehold	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	18000	1 . . . . .	.....	40
Hawkesbury		Brick	1873	Freehold	2 "	7500	1	1874	24
Ingersoll		Brick	1872	Freehold	2 " . . . . .	.....	1	1856 . . . . .	.....
Iroquois		Stone	1846	Leased	1 "	4000	1	1846	20
Kemptville		Brick	1873	Freehold	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	8000	1	1842	16
Kincardine		Brick	1872	Freehold	1 "	7000	1 . . . . .	.....	20
Kingston		Stone	1852	Freehold	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6000	1	1792	27
Lindsay		Brick	1860	Freehold	5 "	20000	1 . . . . .	.....	25
Listowel		Frame	1873	Rented	1 "	1200	1	1873	22
London		Brick	1849	Freehold	5 "	16880	1	1834	40
Markham		Frame	1850	Freehold	2 " . . . . .	.....	1	1858	12
Mitchell		Brick	1872	Freehold	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4000	1	1873	12
Morrisburgh		Brick	1875	Freehold	1 " . . . . .	.....	1	1864	12
Napanee		Brick	1865	Freehold	2 "	15000	1 . . . . .	.....	22
Newburgh		Stone	1872	Freehold	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5000	1	1844	15
Newcastle		Brick	1858	Freehold	1 "	5000	1	1858	10

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

										HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.							
Number of globes in school.		Estimated value of library books, maps, and furniture.		Schools in which the Bible is read, daily prayers.		Number of pupils matriculated at any university.		Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.		Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.		Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.		Number of pupils who left for other occupations.		Number of Masters engaged.	
1	\$ 50	1	1	5	4	2	2	2	1	5	2	3	2	Peter C. McGregor, B.A., Queen's.		
1	400	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	W. C. Middleton, B.A., Toronto.		
.....	550	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	W. M. Noble, B.A., Cambridge, Eng.		
2	200	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	2	5	5	3	2	H. B. Spotton, M.A., Toronto.		
1	500	1	1	1	10	6	8	2	3	7	8	18	2	Wm. Malloy, B.A., Toronto.			
1	200	.....	1	1	3	1	7	6	7	6	7	8	3	R. W. H. Dawson, B.A., Trinity, Dub.		
5	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	James W. Connor, B.A., Toronto.
1	600	1	1	3	8	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	Wm. Oliver, B.A., Toronto.
1	300	.....	1	1	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	James Crozier, B.A., Toronto.		
2	350	.....	1	1	30	20	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	Wm. E. Perdue, B.A., Toronto.		
2	950	1	1	.....	1	6	2	2	2	10	12	12	2	James Mills, M.A., Victoria.		
2	1300	.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	10	12	12	2	W. M. Elliott, M.A., Victoria.		
.....	15	.....	1	1	4	10	6	6	6	15	15	15	2	L. Hamilton Evans, B.A., Trinity, Dublin.		
1	100	1	1	1	3	2	6	4	4	6	12	12	2	John King, A.M., LL.D., Trinity, Dublin.			
2	500	.....	1	17	6	3	6	3	6	10	12	12	2	B. M. Brisbin, B.A., Albert.		
1	180	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	2	Rev. F. F. Macnab, B.A., Queen's.
2	130	1	1	6	.....	12	2	2	2	10	12	12	2	T. H. Smyth, B.A., Toronto.		
1	250	1	1	1	2	5	.....	1	1	15	15	15	2	Jno. B. Rankin, B.A., Toronto.		
2	400	.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	10	12	12	2	James Turnbull, B.A., Toronto.		
1	1000	1	1	2	5	13	6	5	5	6	12	12	2	D. C. McHenry, B.A., Victoria.			
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	2	2	6	12	12	2	John R. Ross, M.A., B.D., Queen's.			
2	250	1	1	2	15	7	2	2	2	10	12	12	2	Wm. Williams, B.A., Toronto.			
7	1000	1	1	2	15	7	2	2	2	10	12	12	2	Jas. Smith, A.M., Marischal, Aberdeen.			
2	1	1	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	1	Andrew McCulloch, M.A., Queen's.
2	200	.....	1	1	3	7	3	7	3	10	12	12	2	Dion C. Sullivan, LL.B., Toronto.		
2	100	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	2	Richard W. Young, M.A., Victoria.
2	150	1	1	1	2	5	13	6	5	6	12	12	2	George Edgecombe, B.A., Victoria.			
4	3000	1	1	16	50	10	8	8	40	5	10	10	2	John B. Hamilton, M.A., Toronto.			
2	330	1	1	.....	.....	14	5	5	5	5	10	10	2	Edward Poole, B.A., Bishop's College.	
1	1	1	1	6	15	3	3	3	3	3	10	10	1	Albert W. Reavley, B.A., Toronto.			
2	250	1	1	3	6	10	1	1	1	1	10	10	2	Wm. Tassie, M.A., LL.D., Toronto.			
2	1	1	1	6	15	10	5	5	5	5	10	10	2	J. Lawton Bradbury, M.A., Trinity.			
2	200	.....	1	1	3	7	3	7	3	10	12	12	2	Hugh J. Strang, B.A., Toronto.		
2	100	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	2	W. M. Nichols, B.A., Trinity.
2	150	1	1	1	2	5	13	6	5	6	12	12	2	W. Tytler, B.A., Toronto.			
4	3000	1	1	16	50	10	8	8	40	5	10	10	2	George Dickson, B.A.			
2	330	1	1	.....	.....	14	5	5	5	5	10	10	2	Archibald P. Knight, M.A., Queen's.	
1	1	1	1	6	15	3	3	3	3	3	10	10	2	T. M. Macintyre, M.A., Albert.			
2	250	1	1	3	6	10	1	1	1	1	10	10	2	W. A. Whitney, M.A., Victoria.			
2	1	1	1	6	15	10	5	5	5	5	10	10	2	James A. Carman, B.A., Albert.			
2	200	.....	1	1	3	7	3	7	3	10	12	12	2	James E. Burgess, B.A., Queen's.		
2	100	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	2	Samuel Woods, M.A., Toronto.
2	150	1	1	1	2	5	13	6	5	6	12	12	2	Robert Dobson, Certificate.			
4	3000	1	1	16	50	10	8	8	40	5	10	10	2	Fergus Black, B.A., Toronto.			
2	330	1	1	.....	.....	14	5	5	5	5	10	10	2	Benj. Bayly, A.B., Trinity, Dublin.	
1	1	1	1	6	15	10	5	5	5	5	10	10	2	Edward T. Crowle, M.A., Giessen, Germany.			
2	450	1	1	6	15	10	5	5	5	5	10	10	2	Henry B. Houghton, B.A., Dublin.			
1	400	.....	1	2	6	.....	.....	3	3	2	13	13	2	Irwin Stuart, B.A., Queen's.
1	400	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	6	6	11	11	11	2	John Campbell, M.A., Victoria.
4	2750	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	3	3	2	13	13	2	Edward T. Crowle, M.A., Giessen, Germany.	
1	500	1	1	3	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	John R. Wightman, M.A., Toronto.	

TABLE H.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.		Brick, stone, or frame.	When built.	Freehold, leased, or rented.	Size of playground.	\$	Estimated value of school-house and site.	Schools under united boards.	Year when school was first opened.	Number of maps in school.
Newmarket	Brick	1853	Freehold	3 acre		2000				30
Niagara	Brick	1858	Rented	2 " "					1808	9
Norwood	Brick	1854	Freehold	1 1/2 " "			3500	1	1852	16
Oakville	Brick	1852-4	Freehold	3/4 " "			5500	1	1852	20
Oakwood	Brick	1875	Freehold	2 " "		1000		1	1858	6
Omeme	Frame	1860	Freehold	1 1/2 " "		2000	1	1860		11
Orangeville	Brick	1875	Freehold	2 1/2 " "				1	1864	25
Oshawa	Brick	1865	Freehold	2 1/2 " "			9000	1	1866	20
Ottawa	Stone	1875	Freehold	1 1/2 " "			50000		1843	36
Owen Sound	Stone	1859-70	Freehold	1 1-5th acre		10000	1		1856	30
Pakenham	Frame	1875	Freehold	1/2 acre		600	1	1863		10
Paris	Brick							1		25
Parkhill	Brick	1873	Freehold	1 acre		6500	1	1872		12
Pembroke	Brick	1872	Rented					1	1860	8
Perth	Stone	1852	Freehold	1 acre				1	1830	8
Peterborough	Brick	1860	Freehold	2 " "		30000	1		1829	40
Picton	Brick	1871	Freehold	1 1/2 " "		7000	1	1846		12
Port Dover	Brick	1858	Freehold	2 " "		8000	1		1858	14
Port Hope	Brick	1860	Freehold	2 " "					1856	20
Port Perry	Brick	1873	Freehold	1 1/2 " "		10000	1		1868	16
Port Rowan	Brick	1874-5	Freehold	2 " "		6000	1		1860	20
Prescott	Brick	1867	Freehold	3 " "		8000	1		1850	20
Renfrew	Brick	1874	Freehold	1 " "		3500	1		1851	4
Richmond Hill	Brick	1873	Freehold	1 " "		4000	1		1852	12
Sarnia	Brick	1856	Freehold	1 1/4 " "		8000	1		1856	25
Scotland	Frame	1867	Freehold	1 " "		3000	1		1857	6
Simcoe	Brick	1858	Freehold	2 " "		10000	1		1835	47
Smith's Falls	Stone	1871	Freehold	1 1/2 " "		10000	1		1844	12
Smithville	Brick	1854	Freehold	1 " "		700			1864	12
Stirling	Brick	1874	Freehold	1 1/3 " "		6000	1		1853	6
Stratford	Brick	1856	Freehold	1 " "		7000	1		1853	25
Strathroy	Brick	1874	Freehold	1 " "		3500			1863	30
Streeterville	Brick	1851	Freehold	1/2 " "		1000	1		1851	7
St. Catharines	Brick	1828								
		1872								
St. Marys	Brick	1875	Freehold	2 " "		18500			1828	48
St. Thomas	Brick	1872	Freehold	1 1/2 " "		10000		1	1861	13
Sydenham	Stone	1872	Freehold	1 " "		10000			1853	14
										1873
Thorold	Brick	1875	Freehold	2 1/2 " "		9000			1820	11
Toronto	Brick	1871	Freehold	2 " "		35000			1807	17
Trenton	Brick	1873-4	Freehold	1 1/4 " "		4000			1852	16
Uxbridge	Brick	1873	Freehold	1 1/4 " "		10000	1		1857	9
Vankleekhill	Brick	1874	Freehold	2 1/2 " "		2500	1		1845	10
Vienna	Brick	1862	Freehold	1 1-5th acre		2800			1850	20
Walkerton	Frame	1872	Rented	1 acre		2000	1		1872	18
Wardsville	Brick	1859	Freehold	1 1/2 " "		3500			1860	8
Waterdown	Stone	1854	Freehold	3 1/4 " "		5000	1		1856	28
Welland	Brick	1870	Freehold	1 " "		1500	1		1856	25
Weston	Brick	1875	Freehold	1 1/2 " "		3500			1857	

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.																			
Number of globes in school.		Estimated value of library books, maps, and furniture.		Schools in which the Bible is read.		Schools in which there are daily prayers.		Number of pupils matriculated at any university.		Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.		Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.		Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.		Number of pupils who left for other occupations.		Number of masters engaged.	
2	\$1200			1		1		2				4		10		2	J. Morrison, M.A., M.D., Acadia.		
		1		1		1		3							1	A. Andrews, <i>Certificate</i> .			
1				1		1									2	L. G. Morgan, B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .			
1	800	1						2		2		4			2	P. A. Switzer, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .			
	200			1				2		2		4			2	Alexander Sim, M. A., <i>Marischal Aberdeen</i> .			
2	150	1		1				4		2		8			2	John Shaw, <i>Certificate</i> .			
1		1		1				3							2	W. A. Douglass, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .			
1		1		1				10		12		2		6	2	W. W. Tamblyn, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .			
1	1000	1						11		2		1			7	John Thorburn, M.A., <i>McGill</i> .			
1	120			1		1		10		10		5			4	Henry De La Matter, <i>Certificate</i> .			
				1		1				1		2		1	2	W. H. Law, B.A., M.D., <i>Victoria</i> .			
1	720			1		1		10		6		5			2	Jonathan W. Acres, B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .			
				1				2		2		2		3	2	Walter Rutherford, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .			
1		1		1											1	R. George Scott, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .			
2		1		1				3		8		2		15	2	Frank Michell, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .			
2		1		1		2		10		6		8		20	5	James Byron Dixon, M.A., <i>Wesleyan</i> .			
1	450	1		1				4		3		9		10	3	J. A. Clarke, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .			
2	250							3				1			1	James Lumsden, M.A., <i>Aberdeen</i> .			
1				1		4									3	Adam Purslow, LL.B.			
1	600	1		1		1		4		5		18		10	3	D. McBride, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .			
1	75	1		1										9	2	Villeroy Switzer, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .			
2	400	1		1		1						10		2	2	Moses McPherson, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .			
	400			1				1				1			1	William A. Gibson, B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .			
1	400	1		1		1		2		3		3			2	James McMurchie, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .			
3	1000	1		1		1		8		4		6		10	2	William Sinclair, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .			
	300														1	J. R. Ross, B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .			
3	600	1		1						3		5		1	2	Rev. George Grant, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .			
3		1		1				1		1		3		16	2	W. Taylor Briggs, <i>Toronto</i> .			
2	30			1				1		5		2		6	2	Wm. Cruikshank, A.M., <i>Aberdeen</i> .			
1	60													4	1	John N. Muir, B.A., <i>McGill</i> .			
1	750	1		1		1		4		2		2			3	C. J. McGregor, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .			
2		1		1				4		1		18		8	2	D. A. McMichael, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .			
2				1		1								1	1	Rev. W. S. Westney, M.A., <i>Trinity</i> .			
3	2000			1		3		24		11		5		27	8	John Seath, B.A., <i>Queen's, Ireland</i> .			
1	800	1		1				6				9		14	3	William Dale, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .			
2		1		1				15		5				30	2	John Millar, <i>Toronto</i> .			
1	100	1		1											2	Rev. Francis L. Checkley, B.A., <i>Trinity, Dublin</i> .			
1	1374	1		1		3		2							2	Rev. Nelson Burns, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .			
1	500	1		1		1		3		3		8		4	9	Arch'd McMurphy, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .			
1	300	1		1											2	H. M. Hicks, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .			
1	100	1		1				2							2	Rev. Wm. R. Clark, B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .			
2	600			1				2		2					2	N. J. Wellwood, B.A.			
1	250	1		1						2		5		4	2	Edmund M. Bigg, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .			
	200			1				1							1	Arnoldus Miller, <i>Certificate</i> .			
1	800			1				2		10		6		6	1	Thomas W. Crothers, B.A., <i>Albert</i> .			
	400	1		1				6		7		8		25	2	David H. Hunter, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .			
				1				1		1		1			2	James Murison Dunn, B.A., LL.B., <i>Toronto</i> .			
															2	Geo. Wallace, B.A., <i>Trinity, Dublin</i> .			

TABLE H.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.

		Brick, stone, or frame.							
		When built.							
Whitby	Brick	1873	Freehold	1	1	\$1200	1	1846	42
Williamstown	Brick	1859	Freehold	2	2	2400	1	1828	31
Windsor	Brick	1871	Freehold	2	2	3500	1	1843	20
Woodstock	Brick	1849	Freehold	1	1				15
Total, 1875									1938
" 1874									1872
Increase									66
Decrease									2
								Year when school was first opened.	
								Number of maps in school.	

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

TABLE I.—Certain Results of Meteorological Observations

OBSERVERS:—*Pembroke*—Archibald Thomson, Esq.; *Cornwall*—James Smith, Esq., A.M.; *Barrie*—*Goderich*—Hugh J. Strang, Esq., B.A.; *Stratford*—Charles J. Macgregor, Esq., M.A.; *Hamilton*—George

Stations.	Pembroke.	Cornwall.	Barrie.	Peterborough.
Latitude	45° 50	45° 0	44° 25	44° 20
Longitude	77° 10	74° 50	79° 45	78° 25
Height above the sea	423 ft.	175 ft.	779 ft.	670 ft.
BAROMETER.				
<i>Corrected to 32°, and approximately reduced to sea level.</i>				
Annual mean pressure	{ at 7 a.m. at 1 p.m. at 9 p.m. mean	29.992 29.960 29.970 29.974 31.412	29.970 29.949 29.955 29.958 30.634	29.566 29.453 29.526 29.515 30.387
Highest pressure	—January	—November	February 6th	November 2nd
Date of highest pressure	30.167	30.119	29.925	30.068
Highest monthly mean pressure	January	January	January	January
Month of highest mean pressure	29.899	29.889	29.180	29.860
Lowest monthly mean pressure	May	May	July	May
Month of lowest mean pressure	28.968	29.012	28.470	29.169
Lowest pressure	13th December	December 13th	June 24th	April 29th
TEMPERATURE.				
Annual means	{ at 7 a.m. at 1 p.m. at 9 p.m. mean	33° 32 44° 08 36° 44 37° 94 49° 13	36° 28 44° 89 38° 01 39° 73 48° 02	37° 82 44° 11 40° 11 40° 78 50° 01
Mean maximum	27° 34	23° 66	31° 99	.....
Mean minimum	21° 79	24° 36	18° 02	.....
Mean range	48° 4	49° 3	58° 7	62° 2
Greatest daily range	21st December	—November	December 20th	December 20th
Day of greatest range	1° 2	4° 2	4° 4	5° 4
Least daily range	26th October	December 12th	October 17th	August 3rd
Day of least range	93° 2	87° 3	86° 1	94° 3
Highest temperature	June 27th	June 21st & 23rd	July 4th	September 2nd
Day of highest temperature	41° 3	32° 3	25° 1	20° 0
Lowest temperature	February 7th	February 7th	February 7th	December 20th
Day of lowest temperature	July	July	July	July
Warmest month	67° 13	69° 10	68° 81	69° 85
Mean temperature of warmest month	January	January	February	February
Coldest month	7° 21	6° 42	9° 94	9° 20
Mean temperature of coldest month	September 2nd	August 12th	September 2nd	June 2nd
Warmest day	74° 73	77° 20	79° 67	82° 43
Mean temperature of warmest day	February 13th	February 8th	February 9th	February 9th
Coldest day	-12° 57	-17° 90	-6° 60	-12° 13
TENSION OF VAPOUR.				
Annual means	{ at 7 a.m. at 1 p.m. at 9 p.m. mean .....	.219 .243 .233 .231 .504	.235 .246 .243 .241 .515	.242 .268 .252 .254 .505
Highest monthly mean tension	August	August	August	August
Month of highest mean tension .....	.059	.057	.074	.062
Lowest monthly mean tension	January	January	February	January

at Ten High School Stations, for the Year 1875.

H. B. Spotton, Esq., M.A.; Peterborough—J. Byron Dixon, Esq., M.A.; Belleville—R. Dawson, Esq., B.A.; Dickson, Esq., M.A.; Simcoe—Rev. George Grant, B.A.; Windsor—A. Sinclair, Esq. M.A.

Belleville.	Goderich.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Simcoe.	Windsor.
44° 10 77° 25 307 ft.	43° 45 81° 42 720 ft.	43° 25 80° 58 1182 ft.	43° 15 79° 57 325 ft.	42° 51 80° 14 716 ft.	48° 20 83° 620 ft.
29° 939 29° 919 29° 928 29° 929 30° 534	29° 939 29° 924 29° 926 29° 929 30° 501	29° 895 29° 880 29° 892 29° 889 30° 625	29° 931 29° 916 29° 934 29° 927 30° 755	29° 748 29° 719 29° 728 29° 732 30° 310	29° 997 29° 978 29° 987 29° 987 30° 552
November 22nd 30° 130 January 29° 838 May 29° 018 December 13th	November 22nd 30° 062 January 29° 825 December 29° 133 May 1st	July 8th 29° 985 January 29° 773 December 29° 059 May 1st	August 25th 30° 101 January 29° 846 December 29° 178 March 15th	November 22nd 29° 877 January 29° 653 December 28° 913 May 1st	February 6th 30° 145 January 29° 898 December 29° 212 March 15th
37° 11 46° 29 39° 99 41° 13 49° 47 31° 60 17° 87 58° 9	40° 53 45° 19 40° 41 42° 04 48° 81 33° 12 15° 69 41° 1	36° 10 44° 93 38° 23 39° 75 48° 48 30° 70 17° 78 43° 0	41° 50 49° 75 40° 84 44° 03 53° 73 32° 80 20° 93 48° 3	39° 86 49° 91 40° 29 43° 35 53° 86 32° 16 21° 70 49° 6	40° 78 50° 65 42° 85 44° 76 54° 94 44° 9
December 20th 3° 4 October 29th 86° 5 September 2nd -24° 9 February 8th July 68° 87 February 10° 97 September 2nd 77° 63 February 9th -10° 93	December 20th 2° 2 December 8th 86° 7 September 1st -17° 8 February 14th July 67° 09 February 10° 52 June 11th 80° 40 February 9th -6° 80	December 20th 3° 1 October 29th 83° 8 September 1st -23° 0 February 7th July 65° 28 February 8° 28 June 24th 74° 77 February 9th -10° 27	—February— 4° 0 November 8th 94° 8 June 24th -11° 7 February 7th July 71° 46 February 14° 26 June 24th 79° 20 February 9th -3° 10	February 22nd 2° 7 December 6th 91° 7 September 2nd -17° 2 February 10th July 69° 75 February 12° 86 June 11th 77° 46 February 9th -6° 5	May 8th 4° 2 December 11th 93° 7 June 24th -19° 5 February 9th July 71° 33 February 12° 68 June 11th 80° 13 February 9th -8° 10
.248 .282 .265 .265 .557 August .070 January	.265 .284 .261 .270 .548 August .069 February	.237 .263 .245 .248 .485 July .067 February	.260 .315 .262 .279 .581 July .082 January	.261 .324 .265 .283 .579 July .073 January	.269 .287 .276 .277 .552 August .069 February

TABLE I.—Certain Results of Meteorological Observations

Stations.	Pembroke.	Cornwall.	Barrie.	Peterborough.
HUMIDITY.				
Annual means { at 7 a.m.	83	81	85	82
at 1 p.m.	70	66	76	71
at 9 p.m.	84	82	84	81
mean	79	76	82	78
Highest monthly mean humidity....	90	90	93	84
Month of highest mean humidity....	February	January	January	February
Lowest monthly mean humidity....	65	65	68	64
Month of lowest mean humidity....	June	June	June and July	July
AMOUNT OF CLOUDINESS.				
Annual means { at 7 a.m.	5.74	6.4	6.56	6.04
at 1 p.m.	6.21	7.2	6.79	6.41
at 9 p.m.	5.26	6.0	5.02	4.56
means	5.74	6.5	6.12	5.67
Highest monthly mean cloudiness....	7.82	8.0	8.1	6.90
Month of highest mean cloudiness....	December	December	November	December
Lowest monthly mean cloudiness....	3.08	5.1	3.5	3.9
Month of lowest mean cloudiness....	June	July	July	July
RAIN AND SNOW.				
Number of rainy days....	71	80	86	77
Duration in hours....	359.05	473.50	.....	.....
Depth in inches....	29.68	19.6066	12.4833	.....
Number of snowy days....	62	69	96	62
Duration in hours....	413.25	525.25	.....	.....
Depth in inches....	104.25	91.9	117.5	.....
Total depth of rain and melted snow	40.10	28.7966	24.2333	.....
Month of greatest precipitation....	September	September	January	.....
Depth in inches....	6.55	5.2853	5.100	.....
Month of least precipitation....	February	April	April	.....
Depth in inches....	.80	1.0493	.566	.....

at Ten High School Stations, for the Year 1875.

Belleville.	Goderich.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Simcoe.	Windsor.
83	82	87	76	83	82
74	75	71	70	72	65
83	83	84	80	84	80
80	80	81	75	80	76
89	84	89	83	87	85
December 68	December 72	February 70	March 66	December 67	December 63
May and June	May	May	May	May	May
5.55	6.93	6.3	5.71	5.85	5.9
5.74	6.30	6.7	5.78	6.43	6.3
4.28	5.28	5.4	4.19	4.59	4.7
5.19	6.17	6.1	5.23	5.62	5.6
6.13	8.87	8.3	7.32	7.5	7.2
April 3.70	January 3.87	January 4.3	December 3.90	December 3.8	December 4.5
July	July	May	July	July	July
89	106	78	61	75	73
349	312.5	372.30			
19.481	22.5089	24.2821		26.0137	21.1398
61	77	77	40	36	33
255	245	564			
136	83.5	136.2		79.875	90
33.081	30.8589	37.9021	33.5965	34.0012	30.1398
March	October	May	December	March	March
4.130	4.2584	4.9285	6.5615	5.2781	4.7528
April 1.239	June 1.7188	June 1.5848	June 5829	April 1.6477	April .6806

TABLE K.—THE NORMAL SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

1. TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.	APPLICANTS FOR ADMIS- SION.				REJECTED.				ADMITTED.				WHO HAD BEEN TEACHERS BEFORE.			
	Total.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Total.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Female.
From the 1st to the 52nd Session, inclusive.....	8095	4067	4028	728	364	26	364	89	3703	3664	3559	2447	1112	62	32	
Fifty-third Session.....	235	113	122	59	33	26	33	87	176	7347	3703	94	2447	62	32	
Grand Total.....	8330	4180	4150	787	390	397	397	397	7543	3790	3753	3653	2509	1144		

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.—Continued.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.	WHO ATTENDED FORMERLY.				WHO LEFT.				WHO LOST.				WHO RECEIVED PROVIN- CIAL CERTIFICATES.			
	Total.		Female.		Total.		Female.		Total.		Female.		Total.		Female.	
	Total.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Female.
From the 1st to the 52nd Session, inclusive.....	2567	995	1372	1393	831	4	562	4	280	282	108	181	73	108	51	
Fifty-third Session.....	49	20	29	19	15	12	12	7	4	282	7	5	98	47	51	
Grand Total.....	2616	1015	1601	1412	846	402	536	402	289	113	*279	120	120	159		

Note. Of the whole number of admissions, a very large proportion have attended two or three Sessions—some even four and five—so as greatly to reduce the aggregate of individual attendance. And the same is true of the Provincial Certificates, of which a considerable number have lapsed by death and become otherwise unavailable by removals, and a still larger number have been superseded by subsequent Certificates. 2846 Students received Provincial Normal School Certificates up to the termination of the forty-fifth Session, and 420 received "Certificates of Standing in Class" from the Master before Provincial Certificates were issued. From the forty-sixth to the fiftieth Sessions, inclusive, the Chief Superintendent did not issue Provincial Certificates, and the Students during that period obtained their II. and III. Class Certificates from the County Boards and the I. Class from the Council of Public Instruction. From the fifty-first Session, the Chief Superintendent again issued Provincial Certificates, and the 279 reported above show the total number of Students who received them since the return to the old system.

TABLE K.—TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.—Continued.

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.

ABSTRACT NO. 2—CONTINUED
WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.—Continued.

TABLE K.—TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.—Continued.

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.		Grand Total.	
Haldimand	Total.	Male.	No. of girls.
Oxford.	Total.	Male.	Waterloo.
Norfolk.	Total.	Female.	Weслиngton.
Grey.	Total.	Male.	Peterb.
Huron.	Total.	Female.	Bruce.
Middlesex.	Total.	Male.	Elgin.
Kent.	Total.	Female.	Tamworth.
Essex.	Total.	Male.	Fernie.
Grand Total.	Total.	Female.	Female.
From the 1st to the 32nd Session, inclusive.	109	57	52
Fifty-third Session	1	1	1
Grand Total	110	58	52

SUBSTRACT No. 3.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.		Total Number of Students admitted.	Church of England.	Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Quaker.	Universalist.	Disciple.	Other persons.
Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
From the 1st to the 52nd Session, inclusive.		7367	3708	3664	1286	556	730	328	134	194	2140	1104
Fifty-third Session	176	87	89	29	18	11	7	2	5	61	27	34
Grand Total	7543	3790	3753	1315	574	741	335	136	199	2201	1131	1070
From the 1st to the 52nd Session, inclusive.												
Fifty-third Session	176	87	89	29	18	11	7	2	5	61	27	34
Grand Total	7543	3790	3753	1315	574	741	335	136	199	2201	1131	1070

TABLE K.—THE NORMAL SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.—Concluded.

2. OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

This Institution was in Session during the last quarter of 1875, with an attendance of 37 pupils. Tables similar to those for the Toronto Normal School will be published in the Annual Report for 1876.

Note.—During this year, the system of having two short Normal School Sessions was abolished, and one long Session—lasting from the 15th of September to the 15th of the following July—substituted therefor. This is the reason why only one Session is reported for 1875.

TABLE L.—The other Educational Institutions of Ontario.

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.	MONEYS.			Total number of Volumes supplied.
	Amount of Local Appropriation.	Amount of Legislative Apportionment.	Value of Books sent.	
<i>Carleton</i>				
Fitzroy	No. 7	\$ cts. 5 00	\$ cts. 5 00	\$ cts, 24
Gloucester	No. 5	14 50	14 50	10 00
				29 00
<i>Berfrew</i>	Buchanan	4 90	4 90	18
<i>Frontenac</i>	Longborough	10 00	10 00	26
	Sydenham	28 00	28 00	32
<i>Addington</i>	Amherst Island	10 00	10 00	73
	Camden, East	10 00	10 00	56
<i>Lenox</i>	Fredericksburgh, North	5 15	5 15	53
	Richmond	10 00	10 00	56
<i>Prince Edward</i>	County Teachers' Association	45 32½	45 32½	135
	Anneliasburgh	20 00	20 00	30
	Hallowell	20 02	20 02	30
	Hillier	22 37	22 37	33
<i>Hastings</i>	Teachers' Association	53 00	53 00	106 00
	Hastings, South			
	No. 13 U. S. S.	5 00	5 00	30
	No. 14	5 00	5 00	33
	Marmora	40 00	40 00	137
	Sidney	8 00	8 00	51
	No. 5	5 00	5 00	21
	No. 6	5 00	5 00	34
	No. 22	5 00	5 00	30
	No. 24 U. S. S.	5 00	5 00	30
	and Rawdon			

<i>Hastings</i>	Thurlow	No. 5	10 00	41
	Do	No. 19	10 00	53
	Tyendinaga	No. 6	5 00	29
<i>Northumberland</i>	and Durham	United Counties Gaol	10 00	29
<i>Durham</i>	Cavan	Township M. C.	49 00	95
	Do	No. 10	10 00	43
	Clarke	No. 4	5 00	18
<i>Victoria</i>	Fenelon	No. 2	39 50	126
<i>Ontario</i>	Whitby, East	No. 4	11 70	36
<i>York</i>	Teachers' Association	York, North.....	15 00	38
	Markham	No. 8	11 48	27
	Whitchurch	No. 3	30 00	107
	York	No. 22	80 00	257
<i>Simcoe</i>	Adiala	No. 7	5 00	16
	Mono	No. 5	17 00	126
	Do	No. 6	31 00	85
	Reformatory Prison	Penetanguishene	44 51	151
	Tiny and Tay	No. 1 P. S. S.	50 00	167
	Tosoronto	No. 1	17 50	74
<i>Halton</i>	Nelson	No. 5	20 00	41
<i>Brent</i>	Brantford	No. 8	25 00	54
	Do	No. 9	15 00	57
	Do	No. 16	22 80	62
	Do	No. 18	25 00	69
	Do	No. 20	34 00	86
	Mount Pleasant	H. S.	40 00	106
	Onondaga	No. 2	20 00	56
	Do	No. 3	25 00	120
	Do	No. 6	40 43	80 86
<i>Welland</i>	Stamford	No. 2	21 00	42 00
<i>Norfolk</i>	Charlotteville	No. 14	15 00	30 00

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

C O U N T I E S A N D N A M E S O F P U B L I C S C H O O L L I B R A R I E S .	M O N E Y S .			T o t a l n u m b e r o f V o l u m e s s u p p l i e d .
	A m o u n t o f L o c a l A p p r o p r i a t i o n .	A m o u n t o f L e g i s l a t i v e A p p o r t o n e m e n t .	V a l u e o f B o o k s s e n t .	
N o r f o l k—Continued., Houghton	No. 3	\$ cts. 19 00	\$ cts. 19 00	\$ cts. 38 00
W e l l i n g t o n	No. 6	50 00	50 00	100 00
E r a m o s a .	No. 7 U. S. S.	40 00	40 00	80 00
L o n t h e n a n d A r t h u r .	No. 5	25 00	25 00	50 00
P i l k i n g t o n				77
G r e y	No. 3	25 00	25 00	50 00
G l e n e g l y	No. 6	15 00	15 00	30 00
K e p p e l	No. 6	22 00	22 00	44 00
P r o t o n	No. 6	18 00	18 00	36 00
S t . V i n c e n t	No. 10	25 00	25 00	50 00
D o	No. 9	4 32	4 32	8 64
M o r n i n g t o n	No. 12	35 00	35 00	70 00
H i r r o n	D u n g a n o n D i s t r i c t	29 00	29 00	58 00
	S t a n l e y	20 00	20 00	40 00
	T u c k e r s m i t h	35 00	35 00	70 00
B r y c e	N o. 1	11 16	11 16	22 32
	N o. 6 , 1 2	5 92	5 92	11 84
	N o. 1	10 00	10 00	20 00
	N o. 7	20 00	20 00	40 00
A r r a n				36
B r u c e				15
H u r o n				30
K i n c a r d i n e				90
E a s t M i d d l e s e x				198
M c G i l l i v r a y				36
M e t c a l f e				41
T e a c h e r s ' A s s o c i a t i o n				20 00
M i d d l e s e x	E a s t M i d d l e s e x	80 99	80 99	161 98
	N o. 6	10 00	10 00	20 00
	N o. 7	10 00	10 00	20 00

Williams, West	No. 10	12 30	12 0	24 60	41
Bayham.....	No. 2	80 00	80 00	160 00	214
<i>Elym</i>					
Chatham	No. 18	8 00	8 00	16 00	26
Raleigh	No. 6	14 25	14 25	28 50	66
Tilbury, East	No. 5	30 00	30 00	60 00	89
<i>Lanarkton</i>	No. 11	37 00	37 00	74 00	113
Sombra	No. 9	13 00	13 00	26 00	10
<i>District of Algoma.</i>	No. 2	10 00	10 00	20 00	37
Tehkummah					
Cities	Normal School	135 50	135 50	271 00	271
Do	R. C. S. S.	12 00	12 00	24 00	26
Hamilton	P. S.	50 00	50 00	100 00	144
Do	R. C. S. S.	100 00	100 00	200 00	203
Ottawa	Normal School	224 19½	224 19½	448 39	329
<i>Towns</i>	Institute for the Blind	107 44	107 44	214 88	286
Brantford	P. S.	1 55	1 55	3 10	5
Do	Institute for Deaf and Dumb	25 00	25 00	50 00	42
Belleville	H. S.	7 85	7 85	15 70	5
Collingwood	U. S.	47 14	47 14	94 28	116
Oakville	Board of Education	39 31	39 31	78 62	25
Whitby					
<i>Villages</i>	P. S.	50 00	50 00	100 00	112
Acton	Do	100 00	100 00	200 00	234
Aylmer	Teachers' Institute	40 00	40 00	80 00	80
Clinton	P. S.	37 82	37 82	75 64	137
Georgetown	H. S.	26 50	26 50	53 00	79
Newcastle					
		2805 43	2805 43	5610 86	7744

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 2.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

COUNTIES.	THE FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.						OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.						TOTAL.		
	MONEYS.			SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.			OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.			TOTAL SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ONTARIO.					
	Total number of Libraries.	Volumes.	Librarians.	Total number of Libraries.	Volumes.	Librarians.	Total number of Libraries.	Volumes.	Librarians.	Total number of Libraries.	Volumes.	Librarians.	Total number of Libraries.	Volumes.	Librarians.
Glengarry	\$ 456 70	5	780	7	532	2	12	1312	16	1312	330	12	1312	330	16
Stormont	601 22	4	1225	10	607	1	16	2162	40	2162	3426	21	2162	3426	16
Dundas	456 70	5	1882	14	1566	2	21	3913	500	3913	3426	24	3913	3426	21
Prescott	601 22	6	1425	17	1031	2	24	3893	400	3893	3426	17	3893	3426	24
Russell	1031 06	5	1016	10	806 37	6	37	6317	1016	6317	53	53	6317	53	37
Carleton	1031 06	5	2165	19	2023 02	19	34	2916	2165	2916	38	38	2916	38	34
Grenville	1031 06	7	830	25	2086 02	19	34	2405	830	2405	66	66	2405	66	34
Leeds	1088 00	24	3069	40	1088 00	7	25	7905	3069	7905	95	95	7905	95	25
Lanark	1688 56	46	2461	2	1688 56	24	25	16431	2461	16431	3	3	16431	3	25
Kenfrew	1688 56	46	14547	3	1688 56	24	25	4406	14547	4406	54	54	4406	54	25
Frontenac	1689 72	22	990	22	1689 72	22	22	8009	990	8009	70	70	8009	70	22
Addington	1690 27	18	2685	49	1690 27	18	18	8012	2685	8012	63	63	8012	63	18
Lennox	1690 27	12	4188	41	1389 80	9	9	600	4188	600	375	375	600	375	9
Prince Edward	1840 80	26	3540	42	1835 90	9	9	10875	3540	10875	56	56	10875	56	9
Hastings	1840 80	23	3115	42	1835 90	9	9	2600	3115	2600	108	108	2600	108	9
Northumberland	2036 23	41	6319	52	1835 90	9	9	6029	6319	6029	500	500	6029	500	9
Durham	2036 23	38	6382	52	1835 90	9	9	480	6382	480	7	7	480	7	9
Peterborough	215 43	48	3800	59	1835 90	9	9	9110	3800	9110	127	127	9110	127	9
Victoria	107 71 ^{1/2}	707	746 42	48	1835 90	9	9	11528	746 42	11528	127	127	11528	127	9
Haliburton	1170	23 40	6659 13	38	1835 90	9	9	86	6659 13	86	124	124	86	124	9
Ontario	1170	23 40	6659 13	38	10306 03	84	84	18145	10306 03	18145	245	245	18145	245	84
York	136 48	272 96	4723 76	55	4723 76	55	55	8269	4723 76	8269	1400	1400	8269	1400	55
Peel	136 48	100 00	4910 26	38	5123 83	51	51	9134	4910 26	9134	1475	1475	9134	1475	38
Simcoe	90 50	181 00	2478 69	51	3242 52	28	28	4529	2478 69	4529	105	105	4529	105	28
Halton	90 50	90 50	2639 69	51	3242 52	28	28	6218	2639 69	6218	2150	2150	6218	2150	28
Brant	107 82	215 64	3242 30	28	3242 30	28	28	6010	3242 30	6010	66	66	6010	66	28
Brant	247 23	247 23	2140 84	26	1646 38	26	26	247 23	1646 38	247 23	245	245	247 23	245	26

Lincoln	2823 00	2823 00	26	2	1300	61
Welland	21 00	42 00	19	2	304	90
Haldimand	21 00	1339 50	2585	7464	90	10353
Norfolk	34 00	68 00	3242 44	5663	76	10880
Oxford	34 00	68 00	1930 96	3548	83	11892
Watertown	115 00	230 00	5404 54	49	1327	121
Wellington	109 32	109 32	2563 61	66	4732	14485
Grey	35 00	35 00	6011 47	482	33	34087
Percy	124 00	124 00	4263 70	3449 02	10730	186
Huron	47 08	47 08	3519 00	36	115	19715
Bruce	113 29	113 29	6666 00	62	8102	152
Middlesex	180 00	226 58	6914 00	62	10872	11906
Elgin	52 25	52 25	2331 66	33	6371	27991
Kent	50 00	50 00	2337 66	4092	114	181
Lambton	10 00	10 00	248 00	92	11807	15274
Essex	10 00	10 00	94 16	4927 74	114	1875
Districts	10 00	20 00	113 29	62	8252	129
Totals	2055 44 ₂	4110 89	127287 29	131398 18	237866	172
Total Counties and Incorporated Villages	2055 44 ₂	4110 89	127287 29	131398 18	237866	22666
Total Cities	521 69 ₂	1043 39	13908 02	14951 41	2215	3838
Total Towns	228 29	456 58	11224 19	11680 77	21200	544424
Grand Totals	2805 43	5610 86	152419 50	158030 36	1390	112080
				273790	2557	133570
				382302	164	43794
					4111	321
					790074	

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 3.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

The following is a Statement of the Number and Classification of Public Library and Prize Books sent out from the Depository of the Ontario Education Department, from 1863 to 1875, inclusive.

No. of Volumes sent out during the Years:	Total Volumes of Library Books.	Zoology and Phy.	Botany.	Physical Science.	Chemistry.	Practical Agriculture.	Voyages.	Biography.	Fiction.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	Grand Total Prize Books.
1863	21922	4158	1602	287	906	526	234	324	807	2694	1141	21922
1864	66711	10633*	5532	1030	2172	1351	636	4780	950	3235	6393	66711
1865	28659	5475	2053	318	663	200	1868	283	1452	3361	2926	28659
1866	13669	2498	652	118	397	77	660	86	418	1019	1844	13669
1867	28833	5295	1763	321	632	817	195	1729	201	1257	2391	2557
1868	7587	1567	503	86	152	98	61	276	29	186	713	843
1869	9308	1670	551	136	209	192	130	432	105	300	1169	714
1870	1561	1444	475	144	223	200	100	526	78	339	852	1115
1871	6488	1273	302	59	101	72	64	223	38	172	601	760
1872	5599	927	244	45	99	43	75	211	69	165	412	661
1873	6747	707	304	42	97	80	67	282	32	202	547	652
1874	3361	552	140	11	47	38	28	134	7	87	321	290
1875	3882	611	168	20	62	53	26	131	3	110	328	534
Totals.	273790	46647	16201	2965	6021	5106	2374	13841	2442	10313	26004	24726

Volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools

Grand Total Library and Prize Books despatched up to 31st December, 1875

22885

1136130

TABLE N.—The High and Public Schools of Ontario.

SUMMARY OF MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED TO COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES
DURING THE YEAR 1875.

COUNTIES.	MONEYS.	MAPS OF		APPARATUS.	OBJECT LESSONS.	Number of Vols.	Value.
		Total.	Legislative App- ropriations.				
Glengarry	\$ 79 87	\$ 79 87	79 87	America.	British N. America and Canada.	2	16 00
Stormont	70 00	70 00	75 85	Europe.	Asia.	1	16 00
Dundas	111 50	111 50	111 50	Africa.	Great Britain and Ireland.	2	16 00
Prescott	136 40	136 40	136 40	North America.	Hemispheres.	2	16 00
Russell	75 85	75 85	75 85	Classical and Scientific.	Other Charts and Maps.	6	16 00
Carleton	475 74	475 74	475 74	Globe.	Sets of Apparatus.	2	16 00
Leeds	348 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	348 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	348 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pieces.	Historical and other Sheets.	3	16 00
Grenville	99 50	99 50	99 50	Books.	Prize Books.	115	275
Janank	352 90	352 90	352 90	Lessons.	Value.	136	322
Brentwood	192 55	192 55	192 55	Books.	cts.	101	92 09
Frontenac	329 40	329 40	329 40	Books.	cts.	491	52 30
A. Addington	179 75	179 75	179 75	Books.	cts.	143 44	143 44
Lennox	76 85	76 85	76 85	Books.	cts.	96 90	96 90
Prince Edward	154 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Books.	cts.	398	398
Hastings	328 34	328 34	328 34	Books.	cts.	122	122
Northumberland	275 79	275 79	275 79	Books.	cts.	116	74
Durham	637 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	637 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	637 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	Books.	cts.	785	1820
Peterborough	77 85	77 85	77 85	Books.	cts.	71	50 46
Haliburton	39 30	39 30	39 30	Books.	cts.	1509	473 50
Victoria	497 97	497 97	497 97	Books.	cts.	441	101 50
Ontario	785 00	785 00	785 00	Books.	cts.	1206	358 29
York	958 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	958 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	958 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	Books.	cts.	392	127 10
Peel	371 09	371 09	371 09	Books.	cts.	1356	498
Simcoe	650 42	650 42	650 42	Books.	cts.	487	885
Halton	305 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	305 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	305 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	Books.	cts.	82	397
Wentworth	482 37	482 37	482 37	Books.	cts.	478	105
Brant	283 72	283 72	283 72	Books.	cts.	560	166 50
Lincoln	251 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	251 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	251 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	Books.	cts.	1118	334 25
Books.				Books.	cts.	1469	845 92
cts.				Books.	cts.	390	95 25
				Books.	cts.	191	40 10
				Books.	cts.	1700	509 35
				Books.	cts.	863	332 94
				Books.	cts.	383	1570 44
				Books.	cts.	4803	403 44
				Books.	cts.	326	1221
				Books.	cts.	1207	2225
				Books.	cts.	782 44	865
				Books.	cts.	1633	2017
				Books.	cts.	705 14	305 14
				Books.	cts.	905	220 84

TABLE N.—The High and Public Schools of Ontario.

SUMMARY OF MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED TO COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES
DURING THE YEAR 1875.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	MONEYS.		MAPS OF		APPARATUS.		OBJECT LESSONS.		PRIZE BOOKS.	
	Legislative Contribution.	Lodging Contribution.	Total.	Legislative App.- priation.	Other Countries.	Depts. of Apparatus.	Hist. & Other Lessons.	Number of Vols.	Value.	
Welland.....	\$ 233 44	\$ 233 44	\$ 466 88	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Haldimand.....	167 50	335 00	502 50	369 18	738 36	5 2	1 2	2 2	138	797
Norfolk.....	369 18	369 18	738 36	5 2	5 2	3 3	4 4	2 2	165	905
Oxford.....	754 75 ¹	754 75 ¹	1509 51	8 7	6 6	10 8	13 6	1 1	188	1747
Waterloo.....	498 41	498 41	996 82	12 12	11 5	15 7	4 5	20 10	21	697
Wellington.....	600 86	600 86	1201 72	9 16	14 14	17 15	11 11	8 8	8	525
Grey.....	683 50 ²	683 50 ²	1367 01	11 15	16 16	20 13	22 22	7 7	45	402
Perth.....	392 33	392 33	705 06	1 1	8 7	6 9	9 8	3 3	5	760
Huron.....	744 98	744 98	1489 96	9 11	11 11	12 14	14 6	7 4	189	1400
Bruce.....	667 12	667 12	1334 24	11 11	17 13	20 15	23 11	5 5	17	329
Middlesex.....	561 26 ³	561 26 ³	1102 53	4 4	12 12	7 6	9 6	7 7	30	784
Elgin.....	315 70	315 70	631 40	2 2	9 9	10 9	12 12	4 4	15	348
Kent.....	277 42	277 42	551 84	2 2	9 9	7 7	9 9	19 19	58	2467
Lambton.....	605 42	605 42	1210 84	9 9	12 12	8 7	13 8	5 5	3	298
Essex.....	212 30	212 30	424 60	1 1	3 2	3 2	6 1	8 7	7	148
Districts.....	122 05	122 05	244 10	11 11	4 3	3 3	4 8	5 5	3	756
Cities.....	2928 82	2928 82	5857 64	26 26	34 25	22 22	17 23	10 14	202	827
Towns.....	2512 53	2512 53	5025 06	31 31	22 22	18 18	20 20	4 4	45	1018
Villages.....	1830 52 ⁴	1830 52 ⁴	3661 06	20 20	16 17	26 26	11 11	6 6	88	49
Total, 1875.....	23657 29	23657 29	46114 58	333 333	426 443	306 332	387 426	128 137	752 603	2517 231
Total, 1874.....	22315 79	22315 79	44631 58	335 335	443 443	320 320	426 426	221 221	107 107	21048 26813
Increase.....	741 50	741 50	1483 00	.....	2 2	17 17	14 14	190 190	167 167	72810 67498
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 58	12 12	5312 5735

TABLE N.—The High and Public Schools of Ontario.

SUMMARY SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF MAPS, APPARATUS, AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, FROM 1855 TO 1875, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	MONEYS.	MAPS OF						APPARATUS.	OBJECT LESSONS.	PRIZE BOOKS. No. of Volumes.						
		Total.	World.	Euroope.	Asia.	Africa.	B. N. America and Canada.	Great Britain & Ireland.	Sphere.							
From 1855 to 1874 inclusive.	226459 59½ 226459 59½	\$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts.	3742 5475 4385 4023 4754	5721	4556	3653	3247	7855	701	21765	252462	766645				
1875	23057 29	46114 58	333	426	332	306	387	526	232	208	752	219	174	2517	21048	72810
Grand Total from 1855 to 1875	249516 88½ 249516 88½	499033 77	4075 5901 4717 4329 5141	6247	4788	3861	3375	8607	3004	875	24282	273510	839455			

TABLE N.—The High and Public Schools of Ontario.

TABLE showing the value of articles sent out from the Education Depository during the years 1851 to 1875 inclusive.

BOOKS IMPORTED INTO ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of books (not maps or school apparatus) imported into Ontario and Quebec.

YEAR.	Public School Library books.	Maps, apparatus and prize books.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Total value of library, prizes and school apparatus de- spatched.	Articles sold at catologue prices without any applica- tion of gratuity.	Articles sold at catologue prices with gratuity.	Value of books entered at Quebec.	Ports in the Province of Quebec.	Value of books entered at Ontario.	Total value of books im- ported into the two Provinces.	Proportion importation of Books into Ontario.	Department for the Education of Ontario.
1851	.....	.....	1,414 00	1,414 00	1850	1851	1851	10,188 00	141700	243580 00	243580 00	84 00	84 00
1852	.....	.....	2,981 00	2,981 00	2,981 00	2,981 00	2,981 00	12,070 00	171732	23232 00	23232 00	3296 00	3296 00
1853	.....	.....	4,233 00	4,233 00	4,233 00	4,233 00	4,233 00	15,926 00	30044 00	1288 00	30044 00	1288 00	1288 00
1854	51376 00	.....	5,514 00	5,514 00	5,514 00	5,514 00	5,514 00	18,532 00	254280	412880 00	412880 00	22764 00	22764 00
1855	9947 00	.....	4,655 00	4,655 00	4,389 00	4,389 00	4,389 00	18,991 00	171452	479260 00	479260 00	44060 00	44060 00
1856	7265 00	.....	9320 00	9320 00	5,726 00	5,726 00	5,726 00	22,251 00	19,935 00	338792 00	338792 00	523148 00	523148 00
1857	16290 00	.....	18,118 00	18,118 00	40,770 00	40,770 00	40,770 00	18,56	20,863 00	427,992 00	427,992 00	2,5624 00	2,5624 00
1858	3982 00	.....	11,810 00	11,810 00	6,972 00	6,972 00	6,972 00	22,764 00	22,440 00	30,9172 00	30,9172 00	10,208 00	10,208 00
1859	5805 00	.....	11,905 00	11,905 00	6,679 00	6,679 00	6,679 00	18,58	17,125 00	19,1942	19,1942	3,63197 00	3,63197 00
1860	5289 00	.....	16,832 00	16,832 00	5,416 00	27,537 00	27,537 00	18,59	13,905 00	18,4304	18,4304	3,23561 00	3,23561 00
1861	4084 00	.....	16,251 00	16,251 00	4,894 00	4,894 00	4,894 00	22,229 00	16,60	25,250 00	25,250 00	8,846 00	8,846 00
1862	3273 00	.....	16,194 00	16,194 00	4,844 00	24,311 00	24,311 00	1861	15,861 00	3,44621	3,44621	5,03233 00	5,03233 00
1863	4022 00	.....	15,887 00	15,887 00	3,461 00	23,370 00	23,370 00	1862	18,398 00	2,49234	2,49234	7,82 00	7,82 00
1864	1931 00	.....	17,260 00	17,260 00	4,454 00	23,645 00	23,645 00	1863	18,652 00	27,6673	27,6673	7,800 00	7,800 00
1865	2400 00	.....	20,224 00	20,224 00	3,818 00	26,442 00	26,442 00	1864	18,330 00	12,7233	12,7233	4,085 00	4,085 00
1866	4375 00	.....	27,114 00	27,114 00	4,172 00	35,661 00	35,661 00	1864-5	16,725 00	20,0304	20,0304	4,668 00	4,668 00
1867	3404 00	.....	28,270 00	28,270 00	7,419 00	7,419 00	7,419 00	1865	22,255 00	24,7749	24,7749	3,9522 00	3,9522 00
1868	4420 00	.....	25,933 00	25,933 00	4,793 00	35,136 00	35,136 00	1866	23,837 00	27,3815	27,3815	3,0308 00	3,0308 00
1869	4635 00	.....	24,475 00	24,475 00	5,678 00	34,808 00	34,808 00	1867-8	22,4582 00	25,0404	25,0404	2,0743 00	2,0743 00
1870	3396 00	.....	28,810 00	28,810 00	6,175 00	33,881 00	33,881 00	1868-9	28,7814 00	37,3758	37,3758	1,12374 00	1,12374 00
1871	3300 00	.....	30,076 00	30,076 00	8,138 00	31,514 00	31,514 00	1869-70	22,0371	35,1171	35,1171	1,13019 00	1,13019 00
1872	4421 00	.....	42,265 00	42,265 00	10,481 00	57,167 00	57,167 00	1870-1	14,6435	41,1518	41,1518	5,57553 00	5,57553 00
1873	3834 00	.....	42,902 00	42,902 00	7,010 00	53,746 00	53,746 00	1871-2	22,6444	47,7581	47,7581	6,90225 00	6,90225 00
1874	5337 00	.....	44,631 00	44,631 00	8,547 00	58,515 00	58,515 00	1872-3	22,1978	5,04143	5,04143	7,62121 00	7,62121 00
1875	5610 00	.....	46,114 00	46,114 00	10,445 00	62,169 00	62,169 00	1873-4	24,6926	5,3034	5,3034	1,16597 00	1,16597 00
												77,7360 00	77,7360 00
												57,9970 00	57,9970 00
												24,6828 00	24,6828 00
												22,970 00	22,970 00

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.
11	Thomas J. Graffe	68	18	\$ 108 00	104 00
13	James Benton	79	25	150 00	146 00
19	Peter Stewart	92	22	132 00	128 00
42	W. R. Thornhill	77	22	132 00	128 00
47	John Nowlan	84	24	144 00	140 00
49	George Reynolds	80	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 00	167 00
55	John Donald	76	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 00	119 00
56	Angus McDonell	80	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	201 00	197 00
57	James Forde	73	18	108 00	104 00
60	Gideon Gibson	90	19	114 00	110 00
63	Donald McDougall	75	14	84 00	80 00
71	Thomas White	85	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	142 50	138 50
72	Rev. Joshua Webster	81	22	132 00	128 00
73	Norman McLeod	83	16	96 00	92 00
78	William Foster	75	22	132 00	128 00
79	William Glasford	65	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 00	107 00
82	John Vert	65	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 00	125 00
83	William Benson	78	23	138 00	134 00
84	William Kearns	83	25	150 00	146 00
86	James Leys	83	17	102 00	98 00
87	John Healy	86	26	156 00	152 00
88	Hector McRae	79	20	120 00	116 00
92	Emily Cozens	70	27	162 00	158 00
93	William Dermott	77	13	78 00	74 00
96	Walter Hick	87	25	150 00	146 00
107	Daniel Wing	72	26	156 00	152 00
114	Alexander Jenkins	81	18	108 00	104 00
115	Isabella Kennedy	73	22	132 00	128 00
120	William Cory	85	17	102 00	98 00
121	Marianne Ederington	64	20	120 00	116 00
122	Peter Fitzpatrick	83	23	138 00	134 00
126	James Kehoe	75	19	114 00	110 00
128	James McQueen	68	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 00	131 00
129	John Miskelly	77	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 00	71 00
132	Nicholas Fagan	81	13	78 00	74 00
135	Andrew Power	57	17	102 00	98 00
137	Catharine Snider	66	18	108 00	104 00
139	John Tucker	82	21	126 00	122 00
140	John Brown	77	26	156 00	152 00
141	John Monaghan	71	15	90 00	86 00
142	Richard Youmans	71	20	120 00	116 00
144	William Ferguson	75	24	144 00	140 00
149	Daniel S. Sheehan	91	20	120 00	116 00
155	Alexander Middleton	76	20	120 00	116 00
157	Jeremiah O'Leary	75	28	168 00	164 00
159	Archibald McCormick	78	16	96 00	92 00
161	Thomas Baldwin	77	13	78 00	74 00
162	James Bodfish	72	20	120 00	116 00
165	E. Redmond	75	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	195 00	191 00
166	William Hildyard	69	19	114 00	110 00
169	Mary Richards	80	33	198 00	194 00
170	W. B. P. Williams	71	9	54 00	50 00
171	Julius Ansley	71	18	108 00	104 00
173	Thomas Buchanan	70	20	120 00	116 00

The pensioners are subject to a deduction, before payment, of \$4 for annual subscription, required by law.

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December,
174	Matthew M. Hutchins	68	22	132 00	128 00
178	Helen McLaren	66	21	126 00	122 00
179	Ralph McCallum	66	23	138 00	134 00
184	John Dods	70	21	126 00	122 00
186	P. G. Mulhern	75	29	174 00	170 00
188	Thomas Sanders	83	30	180 00	176 00
190	George Weston	77	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 00	131 00
193	Robert Hamilton	82	16	96 00	92 00
196	Joseph D. Thomson	66	14	84 00	80 00
198	Henry Bartley	68	23	138 00	134 00
200	Melinda Clarke	65	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 00	89 00
201	James Brown	70	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 00	161 00
202	Daniel Callaghan	78	30	180 00	176 00
206	James Robinson	60	18	108 00	104 00
207	Jane Tyndall	71	21	126 00	122 00
208	William Bell	74	11	66 00	62 00
209	William Brown	57	13	78 00	74 00
210	James Armstrong	62	25	150 00	146 00
211	Caroline F. Mozier	66	27	162 00	158 00
212	Eliza Barber	57	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 00	107 00
214	James McFarlane	69	27	162 00	158 00
215	James McKay	65	33	198 00	194 00
216	J. C. Van Every	72	20	120 00	116 00
217	Benjamin Woods	75	29	174 00	170 00
218	John Younghusband	80	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	201 00	197 00
219	William Irvine	77	36	216 00	212 00
221	Richard Campbell	75	31	186 00	182 00
222	James Mahon	65	20	120 00	116 00
224	Duncan Calder	77	25	150 00	146 00
228	John Douglass	80	22	132 00	128 00
229	Daniel McGill	70	28	168 00	164 00
230	John Lenaten	80	12	72 00	68 00
231	Anna McKay	72	18	108 00	104 00
232	Sidney Russell	72	15	90 00	86 00
234	Robert Jordan	80	28	168 00	164 00
235	David Kee	60	17	102 00	98 00
237	Thomas Dorothy	64	34	204 00	200 00
238	Thomas Whitfield	66	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	195 00	191 00
239	William Beaton	78	16	96 00	92 00
240	John Robinson	74	17	102 00	98 00
241	Archibald C. Boyd	50	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 00	113 00
242	James Briggs	64	37	222 00	218 00
244	Adam Gillespie	77	24	144 00	140 00
245	John Graydon	71	30	180 00	176 00
246	Charles Judge	65	17	102 00	98 00
247	John Ross	65	22	132 00	128 00
248	John Roberts	74	16	96 00	92 00
249	Alexander Frazer	67	14	84 00	80 00
251	Mary Crawford	55	15	90 00	86 00
252	William Lewis	58	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 00	131 00
253	John Russell	70	30	180 00	176 00
254	George Wilson	76	20	120 00	116 00
255	W. P. McGrane	82	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	201 00	197 00
257	Charles R. Ashbury	68	18	108 00	104 00
258	Benjamin Meeds	66	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 00	137 00
259	J. A. G. Williamson	56	17	102 00	98 00

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.
261	Thomas Howatson	76	10	60 00	56 00
262	Thomas McNeillie	78	16½	99 00	95 00
263	Alexander MacLeod	71	48	288 00	284 00
264	William Moore	55	23	138 00	134 00
265	Thomas C. Smyth	72	15	90 00	86 00
266	George Wilken	67	25	150 00	146 00
267	Michael Gallagher	55	29	174 00	170 00
268	Robert Futhey	69	32	192 00	188 00
269	John McNaughton	56	29	174 00	170 00
270	Alexander McIntyre	56	24	144 00	140 00
271	Frederick Rimmington	43	12	72 00	68 00
272	Hugh Duff	62	23	138 00	134 00
273	James W. McBain	42	20	120 00	116 00
274	John Quin	54	31	186 00	182 00
275	Adam Robinson	69	16½	99 00	95 00
276	Mary Blount Thorn	52	14	84 00	80 00
278	William Trenholm	58	23	138 00	134 00
279	John Ferguson	44	16	96 00	92 00
280	Patrick Jordan	56	25	150 00	155 00
281	David Lamont	62	30	180 00	176 00
282	Ephraim Rosevear	41	22	132 00	128 00
283	Adam Scott	70	21½	129 00	125 00
284	James Banks	69	16	96 00	92 00
285	Matthew D. Canfield	65	29½	177 00	173 00
286	Richard Coe	47	12½	75 00	71 00
287	William Curry	45	16	96 00	92 00
288	John Jamieson	58	25	150 00	146 00
289	Mary Jane Haight	54	22	135 00	131 00
290	William Thorn	66	16	96 00	92 00
291	Edwin Bates	56	8	48 00	44 00
292	John Burke	63	22	132 00	128 00
293	Henry Buckland	49	18½	111 00	107 00
295	James Milner	61	32½	195 00	191 00
296	Patience S. Courtenay	51	17	102 00	98 00
297	William Armstrong	64	45	270 00	266 00
298	Joseph D. Booth	50	21	126 00	122 00
299	Michael Brennan	65	16	96 00	92 00
300	Henry Beuglet	55	21	126 00	122 00
301	Patrick Donovan	63	28	168 00	164 00
302	John Fraser	74	16	96 00	92 00
303	John Isbister	74	15½	93 00	89 00
304	Barbara A. Irvine	41	22	132 00	128 00
305	Robert Marlin	61	26	156 00	152 00
306	Archibald McSween	63	20	120 00	116 00
307	Daniel McRae	67	24	144 00	140 00
308	Timothy J. Newman	59	23	172 00	168 00
309	Robert Power	54	23½	141 00	137 00
310	James Quin	71	18	108 00	104 00
311	James Scott	60	14	84 00	80 00
312	James Simpson	67	10	60 00	56 00
314	James Cooke	42	16	96 00	92 00
315	Frances Johnson	50	19	114 00	110 00
316	Robert Rooney	48	23	138 00	134 00
317	John Gibbs	61	18	108 00	104 00
318	Robert Kerr	63	28	168 00	164 00
319	Charles Macartney	59	15	90 00	86 00

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of cash certified to the
					Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.
320	Samuel J. Trew	53	24	144 00	140 00
321	Alexander Burdon	61	34	238 00	184 00
322	John Chapman	34	10	60 00	56 00
323	William Clifford	25	3	18 00	14 00
324	James Elliott	51	22½	135 00	131 00
325	Rebecca A. Johnson	41	15	90 00	86 00
326	Luke D. Maxwell	58	24	144 00	140 00
327	Charles McLennan	49	17	102 00	98 00
328	Timothy McQueen	47	22	132 00	128 00
329	Francis Reynolds	47	14	84 00	80 00
330	Bernard Boyd	70	18	108 00	104 00
332	Robert Dickson	57	18	108 00	104 00
333	Matthew Elder	85	28	168 00	164 00
334	William Gorman	51	26½	159 00	155 00
335	John Lawson	69	44	264 00	260 00
336	Joseph Leighton	67	6½	39 00	35 00
337	George McGill	53	26	166 00	132 00
338	Luke Morris	62	19	114 00	110 00
339	Dawson Reid	53	13	78 00	78 00
340	Annie Russell	26	8	48 00	44 00
342	William Gilmer	71	10	60 00	56 00
343	Timothy D. Coglon	80	29	174 00	38 00
344	Elizabeth Greerson	65	27	162 00	156 00
345	Levi T. Hyde	39	17	116 00	117 00
346	Michael McAuliffe	65	23	138 00	37 00
347	Isabella McQueen	48	16	96 00	92 00
348	Jacob Tyndall	70	20	120 00	82 00
349	Charles F. Russell	40	19	114 00	106 00
350	Robert H. Wickham	60	23	138 00	84 00
351	William Watson	57	24	144 00	85 50
352	William Bradley	69	28	168 00	38 00
353	John Bruce	67	27	162 00	118 00
354	Benjamin Burkholder	61	28	171 00	126 00
355	Asahel B. Clark	39	17	117 50	113 50
356	James C. Clark	54	26	156 00	119 00
357	Thomas Foley	60	40	240 00	156 00
358	Robert Graham	65	25	150 00	41 50
359	Henry Greer	68	26	156 00	128 00
360	James Irvine	71	31	186 00	142 00
361	W. T. Janson	59	28½	171 00	53 00
363	A. B. C. McConnell	64	9	54 00	8 50
364	John McMahon	37	17	102 00	98 00
365	Peter F. Neilson	35	16	96 00	96 00
366	William J. Ridley	59	20	120 00	44 00
367	Samson Roberts	51	28	168 00	142 50
368	William R. Rodway	64	16	96 00	22 00
369	Edward Rothwell	66	40	240 00	158 00
370	Solomon P. Smith	61	35	210 00	55 50
371	James Spence	69	17½	103 00	17 50
372	Daniel Sullivan	48	22½	135 00	25 50
373	Alexander Best	52	15	90 00	83 50
375	Alexander Canning	50	14	84 00	80 00
376	Jane S. Chadwick	47	18½	83 25	63 25
377	Margaret Cozens	65	15	90 00	26 00
378	William Earngey	55	16	96 00	22 00
379	James Hodgson	64	18	126 00	110 00

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.
380	William Johnston	73	18	108 00	29 00
381	James Joyce	70	13	78 00	52 00
382	Elizabeth Murray	58	24	151 00	31 00
383	John McAdam	55	30	135 00	98 00
384	John McIntyre	63	14	84 00	14 00
385	James Owens	60	23	69 00	35 00
386	John Paul	73	14	84 00	23 00
					26509 25

In the above table, where the number is omitted, the pensioner is either dead, has resumed teaching, or has withdrawn.

During 1875, \$1220.96 were returned to subscribers withdrawing from the Fund.

The amount paid to new pensioners for the first year is affected by the amount of arrears of subscriptions they have respectively paid in.

TABLE O.—GENERAL ABSTRACT.

of the 386 Teachers admitted to the Fund, 157 either died during or before 1875, were not heard from, resumed teaching, or withdrew from the Fund.

Of the remaining 229 the average length of service as Public School Teachers in Ontario was 22 years.

The average age of the Pensioners was 64 years.

Of the 386 Teachers admitted to the Fund, there have been 361 males and 25 females.

TABLE P.—Educational Summary for Ontario.

TABLE P.—Educational Summary for Ontario.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Public Schools.	Public Schools.	High Schools.	Other Institutions.	GRAND TOTAL.	Total amount available for educational purposes.		
						Amount expended for Public Schools.	Amount expended for High Schools.	
Wentworth	75	8357	59096 99	2	180	4071 61	8	
.....8229	71	61541 91	4	318	12464 57	8	210	
Lincoln	83	8570	59150 12	5	436	14755 95	8	291
Welland	91	7767	47526 52	4	149	9267 22	4	105
Haldimand	79	7212	39121 86	3	143	3634 91	7	299
Norfolk	104	9712	46580 76	3	118	3115 28	6	85
Oxford	113	13761	87007 39	2	161	4824 65	9	333
Waterloo	96	11539	82287 16	2	375	20351 69	11	345
Wellington	191	19947	121686 23	4	198	7461 24	14	202
Grey	212	20116	104314 07	1	170	2100 00	8	170
.....118	15151	106506 34	4	328	10878 61	8	162	
Huron	176	21895	123416 76	2	152	5132 41	10	165
Bruce	144	17348	108878 18	2	153	2947 62	9	180
Middlesex	194	19569	113252 01	3	172	4586 56	9	251
Elgin	104	10415	59675 08	3	223	5436 57	4	246
Kent	119	12946	73099 17	1	38	1786 80	6	85
Lambton	135	12929	74360 62	1	99	2046 14	5	60
Essex	94	9672	64808 85	1	61	1851 63	6	144
.....1187	30	20347	103472 97	1	275	9883 33	31	2775
Toronto	26	12380	12380 97	1	501	16856 78	16	800
Hamilton	17	6747	42862 56	1	121	5591 83	8	650
Kingston	10	3096	14894 01	1	180	4400 00	10	645
London	13	4922	20229 71	1	126	55478 48	12	726
Ottawa	13	56473	4922 71	1	126	55478 48	12	6129

Normal Schools	Model Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	800	24216 30	3	800	24216 30	.....	.....	24216 30
Public School Inspections and County Examinations	.....	57339 95	.....	.....	6255 61	.....	.....	.....	57339 95	.....	.....	57339 95	.....	.....	57339 95
High School Inspection	.....	26509 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6255 61	.....	.....	6255 61	.....	.....	6255 61
Superannuated Teachers	.....	26509	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26509 25	.....	.....	26509 25	.....	.....	26509 25
Other Institutions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1615 84	.....	.....	1615 84	.....	.....	1615 84
Grand Total, 1875	471241	3076929 92	108	8342	338268 97	316	11482	408783 14	5258	494065	38823982 03	388378 30	4212360 33	.....	.....
Do 1874	4738	2944368 73	108	7871	292789 14	299	11943	350793 73	5165	483861	3587951 60	386305 20	3974256 80	.....	.....
Increase	76	10194	132561 19	.....	471	45479 83	17	.....	461	57989 41	93	10204	236030 43	2073 10	238103 53
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note.—Towns and Villages are included in their respective Counties.

TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Universities, Colleges, Academies, Private, High, Public, Normal, and Model Schools, from the year 1842 to 1875, inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Education Department.

	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
1	Population of Ontario							
2	Population between the ages of five and sixteen years	486055	141143	183539	202913	204580	230975	241102
3	Colleges in operation	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
4	County High Schools	25	25	31	32	32	33	33
5	Academies and Private Schools reported	60	60	65	80	80	96	117
6	Normal and Model Schools for Ontario	44	44	65	65	65	72	117
7	Total Public Schools in operation as reported	1721	2610	2736	2589	2727	2727	2800
8	Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.				
9	Free Schools reported in operation (included in No. 7, above)	1795	2700	2837	2837	2863	2863	2863
10	Total Students attending Colleges and Universities	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.				
11	Total Pupils attending County High Schools	"	"	"	"	700	740	740
12	Total Pupils attending Academies and Private Schools	"	"	"	"	1000	1115	1115
13	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Ontario	"	"	"	"	1831	2345	2345
14	Total Pupils attending the Public Schools of Ontario	65978	96756	110002	101912	121829	121829	121829
15	Total Pupils attending the Roman Catholic Separate Schools							
16	Total Students and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Academies, High, Private, Normal, Model, and Public Schools	65978	96756	110002	101912	121829	121829	121829
17	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Public and Separate School Teachers in Ontario	\$166000	\$206856	\$286056	\$271624	\$310396	\$344276	\$344276
18	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Public and Separate School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, &c.							
19	Grand Total paid for Public and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repair of School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20	Total amount paid for High School Masters' Salaries.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
21	Total amount paid for other Educational Institutions, &c.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	Grand Total paid for Educational purposes in Ontario.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	Total Public School Teachers in Ontario					2860	2925	3028
24	Total Male	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
25	Total Female	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
26	Average number of months each Public School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher, including legal holidays.					7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
27								9
28								

No Reports for this year were received in consequence of a change in the School Law.

TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, &c.

No.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
1	259258	258607	950551	262755	268957	277322	297623	31316	324888	360578	362085	373589	1396091
2	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	12	12	13	13
3	59	57	54	60	64	64	64	65	61	72	75	81	88
4	157	224	175	181	186	206	206	307	267	276	301	321	305
5	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
6	2871	3059	2985	2992	3063	3200	3284	3391	3631	3772	3848	3854	3910
7	16	18	32	44	41	44	41	81	100	100	105	115	109
8	No Reports.	252	85	901	1052	1117	1211	1263	1707	1936	2316	2602	2903
9	3076	3239	3262	3386	3526	3710	3815	4094	4258	4372	4379	4459	4459
10	773	684	632	751	806	8100	1335	1335	1335	1335	1373	1373	1373
11	1120	2070	2191	2343	3221	4287	2723	3386	4073	4459	4546	4765	4765
12	3648	4663	4440	4557	5684	5473	7584	6220	6523	6372	6182	6408	7341
13	400	370	356	645	735	622	743	772	746	777	700	700	700
14	138465	151891	168159	170587	194736	204168	222979	249335	263673	288398	301104	316287	316287
15	159678	175855	189010	203888	215356	240917	262858	285314	306126	31294	314246	328833	344117
16	\$3353912	\$353716	\$391308	\$428948	\$489764	\$578868	\$680108	\$779680	\$860325	\$895693	\$918113	\$918113	\$918113
17	No Reports.	\$567556	\$100366	\$128072	\$175472	\$219194	\$294428	\$35159	\$36519	\$3250721	\$3264183	\$373305	\$373305
18	\$410472	\$468644	\$529314	\$617836	\$754330	\$899272	\$1078108	\$1212158	\$1043135	\$1110046	\$1159774	\$1191418	\$1191418
19	"	"	"	"	"	\$463255	\$463255	\$463255	\$57552	\$52940	\$61564	\$64005	\$71034
20	No Reports.	Included in other Educational Institutions.	{	\$57171	\$63311	\$10708	\$28683	\$28683	\$28683	\$28683	\$28683	\$28683	\$4234
21	"	"	"	\$147956	\$150104	\$174016	\$214849	\$214849	\$214849	\$214849	\$214849	\$214849	\$214849
22	"	"	"	\$677270	\$677940	\$828356	\$1155932	\$1155932	\$1155932	\$1155932	\$1155932	\$1155932	\$1155932
23	3209	3476	3277	3388	3339	3539	3665	3689	4083	4202	4235	4281	4336
24	2505	2697	2551	2541	2508	2568	2622	2787	2963	3115	3100	3031	3031
25	704	779	726	938	1031	997	1067	1296	1237	1120	1181	1181	1305
26	9 ₁ ₁₇	9 ₁ ₁₇	9 ₁ ₁₇	9 ₁ ₁₇	9 ₁ ₁₇	9 ₁ ₁₇	9 ₁ ₁₇	9 ₁ ₁₇	9 ₁ ₁₇	9 ₁ ₁₇	9 ₁ ₁₇	10 ₁ ₂	

TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, &c.

	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875
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Note.—Balances due but not collected, were included until 1858, but from that date Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 24 represent actual payments only. If we add to the Grand Total (24) the unexpended balances, we should have an available sum of \$4,212,360 for Educational purposes during 1875, and for 1874, \$3,974,256, the increase in 1875 being \$28,103.

Note.—The Returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1847, are not very complete, but since that period they have been sufficiently so to establish data by which to compare our yearly progress in Educational matters. The Returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning, from the Public School up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case. The Annual Report of a Department of Public Instruction should present, in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of all our Educational Institutions—Primary, Intermediate, and Superior.

* The Public Schools are now all free by law.

PART III.

APPENDICES.

1875.

APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORMAL, MODEL, HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS, IN ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1875.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT AND SUGGESTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1875, BY J. M. BUCHAN, ESQ., M. A., AND S. ARTHUR MARLING, ESQ., M. A., INSPECTORS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

Hon. A. Crooks, Minister of Education.

SIR,—Having already made detailed reports of our inspectorial visits to the different High Schools, we have now the honour to submit a report on their general condition during the year 1875.

INDICATIONS OF PROGRESS.

It is gratifying to us to be able to direct your attention to the same indications of progress on which we had the pleasure of commenting in our Report for 1874. We feel warranted in saying that, in regard to the qualifications of the masters, the salaries paid, the buildings, their internal equipment and their surroundings, the attainments of the pupils, and the life and activity pervading the management, the condition of the High Schools in 1875 was better than in any previous year of their history. There are, of course, schools that have retrograded; but such in our opinion is the general conclusion that must be arrived at from a survey of the operations of the year. Conspicuous among the causes that have produced this improvement are the Entrance Examinations and the scheme for Payment by Results.

When the system of uniform entrance examinations was instituted in 1873, there were many fears expressed that, if the standard then set up were maintained, the High Schools would speedily be depleted. So rapidly, however, did the Public Schools, the private schools and the preparatory classes, from which the High Schools receive their pupils respond to the demand made upon them, that no serious diminution in the number of High School pupils took place. Under these circumstances we felt justified in taking another step in advance. During 1873 and 1874, a great many of the local boards provisionally admitted pupils, who, though they had made fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, were yet very deficient in particular branches. We dealt with the more striking cases of this kind, in revising the results of the examinations; but as this course led to a good deal of unnecessary friction, and, as it was perfectly evident that entrants could be properly prepared in every subject, we caused it to be announced for

the guidance of the local boards, that we would not consider any one competent to enter who failed to obtain one-third of the marks in any subject. This announcement met with general approbation, and the carrying of it into effect has resulted in improving the quality without diminishing the number of entrants, the Public Schools and other schools preparing pupils for the High Schools having again rapidly responded to the demand made upon them. In consequence, the fresh material placed in the hands of the High School Masters to mould in 1875 has been better than ever before.

Though the scheme for Payment by Results was not carried into effect in 1875, yet its adoption in the early part of the year, and the knowledge that it was about to be put into operation, not only stimulated the teaching of many subjects, but caused many boards to improve their staffs of teachers, their buildings and the material appliances of education. In these directions there is still much to be done, but we are convinced that the "new scheme," when in operation, will, by directing the attention of Trustees every half year, in a very practical manner to existing defects, aid materially in producing continuous improvement.

1875—A YEAR OF TRANSITION.

In consequence of the expectation of the enforcement of the scheme for Payment by Results, and of the preparations caused by that expectation, the year 1875 was to a considerable extent a year of transition, and though full of the beginnings of what may prove to be interesting phenomena, it did not present such marked features as to render a long Report necessary. Many of the questions which for years past have served as the texts of the Annual Reports on the state of the High Schools, have been provisionally, perhaps finally, settled. If they ever crop up now, they are mere ghosts of what they were. Our predecessor, the Rev. G. P. Young, in his Report for the year 1866, discussed at length a number of subjects in which are included all the burning questions that have arisen during the last ten years. The topics treated in that Report were:

1. The tendency to increase the number of Union Schools.
2. The degradation of the Public Schools, and the injury to the High Schools, resulting from the tendency to draft in unprepared pupils.
3. The evil consequences arising from the tendency to force all the pupils in the High Schools, irrespective of sex or destiny in life, to study Latin.
4. A proposal to remove the main cause of the preceding tendencies by apportioning the Government grant, according to both educational results and attendance, instead of according to attendance merely.
5. A proposal to abolish Union Schools.
6. A proposal to increase the number of High School Inspectors.
7. A discussion of the question whether it is advisable that both sexes should attend the same High Schools.

How completely the condition of the High Schools has been altered may be inferred from the fact that all the evil tendencies complained of by Mr. Young have been checked, and all his proposals have been substantially adopted. Nearly all these changes have been carried into effect within the last three years, and in consequence many of the old topics of discussion are sinking out of sight.

THE "SUPPORT" QUESTION.

Yet, though this is the case, there are some questions that have not received their quietus. Prominent among these is the subject of High School support; though this had been repeatedly discussed since 1854, the year in which the Grammar Schools came under the control of the Chief Superintendent, and though many schemes have been proposed, no satisfactory solution has been arrived at. If any schools for secondary education anywhere deserve to be liberally supported and placed on a sound financial basis, our High Schools do. They are not the schools of a class; they are open to the whole people. While the children of professional men, wholesale merchants, and manufacturers, enjoy the benefits of the instruction which they afford, by far the greater number of the pupils that sit on their forms are the sons and daughters of farmers, retail dealers, and mechanics. In the majority of the High Schools no fees are charged; and where there are fees, they are small in amount. The High

Schools are not confined to the larger centres of population ; they are scattered broadcast over the country. Whatever may have been their defects in the past, they are now much improved. The gravest evils that now exist in them are traceable to the inadequacy of their revenues. The poor ness of the buildings and accommodations, and the lack of the material appliances of education in the case of many High Schools are obviously directly traceable to this source. But there are other evils of a more serious character which arise from it. University graduates of ability are deterred from entering a profession in which the rewards are so small. A High School Head Master may deem himself fortunate, if, after years of successful teaching, he rises to a position, the emoluments of which are equal to half of those of the manager of the branch bank, or of ordinarily prosperous lawyers and doctors in the same place. Such a prospect is not attractive to an educated young man, conscious of the possession of talents, and the results which such a state of affairs, if long continued, will bring about, are so easy to foresee that it is not necessary to explain them at length.

It cannot be too strongly urged that a High School is valuable and useful, only in so far as it secures the appointment of Masters who are good scholars, as well as good teachers. It is a farce and a sham of the most injurious character, to permit a High School to exist, if the salaries which its Board of Trustees are able to offer, do not attract good men. Every High School that is kept in existence, ought to be maintained well. Many of them at the present time come far short of what they ought to be, owing to the fact that they cannot offer salaries that will secure the prominent services of any but the poorest teachers.

QUALIFICATION OF MASTERS.

Closely connected with the subject on which the preceding remarks have been made, is the question how we may best secure men suitably qualified to act as teachers in the High Schools. This is, of course, in the first place a question of money. Sufficient pecuniary inducements will secure good men. But something may be done in other ways to improve the quality of the supply. Our difficulty arises at present from the difference in the value of degrees. Not only does the degree of one University differ in value from that of another, but the degrees conferred by the same University, may not be of the same value. Some Universities give the degree of Bachelor of Arts, for any one of several courses, and it is hence quite possible, that a man may have taken his degree with flying colours, and really be a master of the subjects to which he has mainly devoted his attention, while he is at the same time very ill qualified to teach the branches which are to be taught in a High School. This difficulty is perhaps at present insuperable. But we direct attention to it, in the hope that some means may be suggested whereby it may be overcome.

Another difficulty arises from the ignorance of the principles that underlie the art of teaching, which men fresh from the University usually display. We are of the opinion that much might be done to dispel this ignorance, to promulgate correct views on teaching, and to promote the thorough discussion of unsettled points, if a lectureship on pedagogy were founded. The lectureship should not be tenable for more than a short term, by any one person, in order that the lectures may be delivered by men fresh from practical work.

A third difficulty arises from the inferior scholarship of too many of the assistant masters in the High Schools. Undoubtedly, great improvement has been made in this respect of late years, but more might still, advantageously, be done. It would be injudicious at the present time when the salaries offered for assistant masters are so small, to urge the exclusion of men holding Second-Class Certificates from the staffs of the High Schools. Yet it is undeniable that, though a second-class teacher may have qualified himself, as some, undoubtedly, have done, for the proper performance of the duties assigned to him in the school to which he belongs, the mere possession of the knowledge necessary to take such a certificate does not render him a sufficiently good scholar and does not ensure a sufficient amount of culture for an appointment on a High School staff. Now it is the case in many High Schools that the teaching of English grammar, English literature or English composition, or of all three subjects, falls to the lot of a second-class teacher. The second-class teachers are a highly meritorious body ; they are persons who have done well, considering their opportunities ; but it reflects no discredit on them to say that they are not likely to teach these subjects in the liberal way in which they ought to be taught in a High School, or to inspire while teaching them, a literary taste, and a tendency to

breadth of view which they do not themselves possess. The fact is that to teach advanced classes in English well, it is desirable that a master should know something of the ancient classical languages and literatures.

SCIENCE-TEACHING.

The question what degree of prominence the teaching of science should take in the curriculum of the High Schools is one which it is exceedingly difficult to decide. But it is undoubtedly right that, in this age of the world, in which the physical sciences have gained for themselves a more important position than they ever held before, some attention should be paid to them in our secondary schools. As chemistry is the most valuable of the physical sciences from a practical point of view, and as a knowledge of its leading principles is exceedingly useful to all who study the other physical sciences, the teaching of it appears to deserve to be fostered in these schools. But at present a damper is put on the study of chemistry in the High Schools by its non-recognition in the matriculation examination of the University of Toronto. In the early history of the University both chemistry and natural philosophy were included in the matriculation programme, but it was found necessary to omit them, because no candidates came up that knew anything about them. The situation has changed since, and we are convinced that, should the Senate of the University again include these subjects in the entrance examination, the High Schools would respond to the demand made upon them. There are objections to putting natural philosophy on the matriculation programme which do not apply in the case of chemistry. These we shall not discuss, but we shall content ourselves with saying that we are strongly of the opinion that if the Senate of the University will, when they come to the final settlement of the new curriculum which is understood to be under consideration, recognise chemistry in some way in the matriculation examination, they will confer a boon on the cause of secondary, and at the same time benefit that of superior, education. To secure this end it is not necessary, indeed, we think it undesirable, that it should be made a pass subject. It would be quite sufficient to make it an optional subject which would count in some way for honours and scholarships.

The schools which have so far paid the greatest attention to teaching physical science are Barrie, Bowmanville, Hamilton, Peterborough, St. Catharines, and Whitby. The material appliances in the first of these schools are far from adequate, but chemistry and botany are taught very well. In the practical teaching of the former subject, however, St. Catharines takes the lead. Every pupil in the chemistry class there, and it is not a small one, does an amount of work in qualitative analysis that cannot fail to render his understanding of the leading principles of the science full and accurate for a school-boy, if he pursues the study for a reasonable length of time.

CONSOLIDATION OF EXAMINATIONS.

The adoption of the scheme for payments by results has differentiated more clearly the functions of the High Schools from those of Public Schools, and has also lessened the difficulties arising from the overlapping of the High and Public School courses of study. It is much to be desired that the intermediate examination should, as far as possible, be made use of to diminish the labour which the masters are forced to undergo, in consequence of the diversity of requirements on the part of the examiners for the different professions. In the same school there may be pupils preparing for the Law Society, for the Medical Council, for the University, and for teachers' certificates. In each of these cases a different preparatory course is prescribed, and to meet the wants of candidates the master is compelled to multiply classes to such an extent as to interfere seriously with the general work of the school. It is not necessary that there should be so great a diversity between these preparatory courses, and it would, we are confident, prove a satisfactory arrangement if these various examinations were as far as possible consolidated, or rendered co-extensive with the intermediate examination.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

Toronto, 30th September, 1876.

J. M. BUCHAN,
S. ARTHUR MARLING.

APPENDIX B.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, RELATIVE TO THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES, &C., FOR THE YEAR 1875.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Rev. Thomas Garrett.—In the year 1871, the united counties, Prescott and Russell, were divided into two parts for Inspector purposes, called the Eastern and Western Inspectorates. In forming the Western Division, the Council found it necessary to annex two Townships, viz.; N. & S. Plantagenet of the Co. Prescott, with the Co. of Russell, in order that the Western Inspectorate should contain fifty Schools, the minimum allowed by law. From that time to the present the number of schools has grown from fifty to sixty. The attention of Municipal Councillors and Trustee corporations, generally speaking, is manifested so largely and so disinterestedly as to merit unqualified applause.

Towards the close of last year an apparent lull seems to have set in; but it is owing to the financial depression, and consequent cheapness of farm produce. But though Trustees, as a rule, have positively resisted any effort for the increase of teachers' wages, the inertia proves to be more in seeming, than in reality, for already there are in course of erection four new School-houses for 1876.

We have fewer efficient male teachers this year, owing to the fact that a number have given up good situations and have gone to the Ottawa Normal School, in the hope, and for the purpose, of acquiring such training as may fit them for the profession, the influence of which we trust will ere long be felt and duly appreciated in this community.

A number of the present staff of teachers have been well trained in a few of our P. Schools and are likely to prove themselves equal to the work they have assumed. Every effort is made to carry out the requirements of the law and to organize the School according to the Programme and Limit Table prescribed for that purpose by the C. P. I.

I find that the more rigidly a teacher adheres to prescribed forms, the more successfully is the work of Instruction performed. At first he meets with opposition from those who fancy that *their* views of teaching are orthodox, and hence the teacher who has sufficient courage by the introduction of new machinery to break up the fallow ground, does so under difficulties which can be surmounted, and that successfully, by the performance of duty according to law.

I continue to have a large share of the Inspector's important department of duty, embraced under the head of School Accommodation as presented in the General Regulations of the C. P. I., and I believe the general public to be sufficiently taxed for the work, though the poorer sections have undoubtedly been more liberal than the richer. Not a few sections are in debt for the improvements which have been made, and therefore I am not making any special effort towards the purchase of School Libraries; but, I believe, the time is at hand and a first effort in the good work will shortly be made in S. S. No. 5, Russell, conducted by the indefatigable N. G. Ross, in the popular form of a School Exhibition, at which I give a lecture.

I consider the Model Teacher the most successful medium for the introduction of so desirable an object as the establishment of School Libraries, and therefore, if we can secure their diligent co-operation, I think we will be assured of success, having due consideration of the circumstances of any particular section financially.

Obstacles in the way to general progress have opposed themselves in a few places; but they are few, and far between, especially when we consider the perpetual counselling, planning, organizing, uniting, and discussing of the fragments of these partially settled townships. However if anything diverts the attention of Trustees from the school under their charge, or fosters the inert stagnation which bids defiance to reformation, that is an obstacle to be deplored and speedily removed.

In conclusion, I have briefly to report that from the year 1871, to the end of 1875, there have been 22 new School-houses built, 10 School-houses enlarged and repaired, and

thirty-nine Schools have been furnished with an adequate supply of maps and apparatus, in this Western District.

COUNTY OF LEEDS. No. 1.

William R. Bigg, Esq.—The Schools under my jurisdiction continue to improve, and I now find Grammar and Geography universally taught, while the classification, so far as the fundamental branches are concerned, is gradually approximating to that of the official programme. Better qualified teachers are employed, "Permits" are things of the past, and the natural results are beginning to develop.

I am also glad to say that the School-houses, furniture and grounds are in much better condition than formerly, though some sections, like laggard scholars, seem to have an affinity for the rear ranks.

Several new School-houses have been erected during the present year, and their sites severally increased to the requisite half acre, while other sections returned last year with "insufficient school lot," have this year rectified the deficiency, as you will see on reference to my "detailed report" herewith accompanying. Among those specially deserving notice, may be mentioned U. S. S Nos. 2 and 3 Yonge Front, and No. 28 Elizabethtown, which has built a fine stone School-house, with a $\frac{3}{4}$ acre site, at an expense of \$1,100. S. S. 17 Escott Front, and U. S. S. No. 6 Yonge and Escott Front have erected new buildings, furnished with seats and desks of modern construction imported from the west.

There now remain but 13 sections without maps, and I trust to be able to announce in my next—that every section is furnished with these requisites.

I shall make a fresh effort in 1876 to induce those sections, which have neither enlarged nor enclosed their sites, to comply with the law, but I am afraid that the majority of the sections, that have not already complied, will remain perverse, and that nothing short of withholding the Government and Municipal grants will effect the desired change, an alternative that no Inspector dares to adopt, so long as his situation is at the disposal of any Municipal Corporation. Councilmen are but human, and freely admit, that, though desirous that the several provisions of the School Act should be carried out, it would be impossible for them to be re-elected, were they to sustain the Inspectors in enforcing those clauses which seem repugnant to so many sections, hence "moral suasion," however fruitless in the past, is preferred to a more rigorous administrative course. Under these circumstances I am of the opinion, that if it is ever intended to enforce the provisions of the School Act, it can only be done through the means of Inspectors solely responsible to the Government and acting under its instructions.

The following summary exhibits the number of Schools in each Township, the number without maps, and distinguishing those, whose sites have been enclosed and enlarged to the requisite dimensions from those which have complied with the laws, and from those that have remained inert.

MEMO.—Those that have partially complied, either have the half acre, but not enclosed, or the premises are enclosed, without sufficient land.

	Number of Schools.	Complied.	Partially Complied.	Inert.	Without Maps.
Rear Leeds and Lansdowne.....	14	7	3	4	2
Front Leeds and Lansdowne.....	18	5	5	8	0
Front of Yonge.....	9	2	4	3	4
Front of Escott	9	2	3	4	4
Elizabethtown.....	28	6	4	18	3

With regard to the 33 questions in the "Detailed Report," it may be well to state that the bulk of the answers is that given by the teachers. I desire, however, to make a few remarks on some of the interrogatories. No. 11, the General Register, is not in use, a daily and a class register being deemed sufficient for all practical purposes. No. 16, "Sending reports to parents," and No. 25, concerning "Libraries"—these are very desirable, but the Schools where such an enlightened state of things exists are, like angels' visits, few and far between. No. 28—private room for teachers—no chance of this being answered in the affirmative during the present century. No. 31—I consider the "chief obstacles to the advancement of schools" to be inefficient teachers, coupled with more or less indifference on the part of parents, and sometimes unsuitability of the School-house, and occasionally only keeping the School open six months in the year.

I would also remark that there is no such thing as a fifth class in our country schools; a few teachers imagine they have such a thing, but an examination dispels the delusion, and shows that the simple basis on which it rests, is "reading in the Fifth Book." Occasionally one or two scholars may be found rather past the fourth class work in some subjects, and may perhaps have commenced Algebra and Euclid, but the number of classes under charge of one teacher prevents the bestowal of the time necessary to ensure even respectable proficiency; hence the class is merely insignificant in numbers and nominal in rank.

I think that the study of Roots, Prefixes, and Affixes with derivations might be advantageously substituted for some of the mythical "subjects of instruction," enumerated in the "Detailed Report," which sadly needs revision.

Great benefit would result from establishing Teachers' Institutes, and I am surprised that while the law has provided the machinery, no attempt has been made to put it into motion. I purpose during the ensuing year to meet the teachers of each township semi-annually, and conduct such an institution. By this means every teacher will be reached, whereas at the Teachers' Associations a very small proportion attend, partly on account of distance from the place assigned for meeting, the expenses necessarily involved, but more especially for the very slight returns for the capital invested, in consequence of the time spent being chiefly occupied in idle talk, so rarely does it happen that any solid instruction is imparted. As an instance,—one gentleman was to lecture on "Surds and Indices," who imagined that "*any root of any number might be expressed by unity with a fractional index.*"

"Ab uno disce omnes."

Competitive examinations, though possible under a Township Board, of course will not prove successful under present arrangements, yet to read the accounts in the "local press," one would imagine that Teachers' Associations and competitive examinations are the bulwarks of our educational system.

I would recommend the abolition of "visiting days" with the exception of those spent at Teachers' Institutes. The privilege is generally abused, permission being seldom asked from the Inspector, as the teacher almost invariably requires to visit a school "*near home.*" Is it any wonder that the inference is obvious? Furthermore any teacher that really requires to visit a school for the sake of gaining information, can readily obtain permission from the trustees, so that no injury could possibly be inflicted by withdrawing the compulsory clause.

Third-class Certificates are now getting sufficiently plentiful to warrant exacting a higher standard at future examinations, and I would suggest that not less than 60 per cent. on the aggregate, and 30 per cent. on any single subject, be the minimum for pass work. As for Second-class Certificates, I trust these will soon only emanate on the recommendation of one Central Board, composed of our best judges. At present they are overborne by their associates.

During my visits I did not deliver any lectures, having found by previous experience the impossibility of obtaining audiences at those seasons of the year. I have, therefore, resolved to try what can be effected during the ensuing winter, by giving public notice of my intention, and trust that as the farmers can then better spare the time, I shall be favoured with a larger attendance.

In conclusion I am of the opinion that with the exception of "half-acre enclosed sites," the School Act will generally be enforced in Leeds.

BROCKVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An additional teacher has been added this summer to the staff of the Public School, rendered necessary by the increased attendance, and the Board will soon have to erect another Ward School to supply adequate accommodation, without which compulsory attendance cannot be enforced.

On my first half-yearly visit I found 918 on the Rolls with an attendance of 641, and 11 teachers, and on my second half-yearly visit 891 registered, and 641 present with 12 teachers. The system of giving prizes has been discontinued, owing to dissatisfaction with the method of awarding. The junior classes seem always to compass the programme for promotion, but difficulties arise when we come to the 4th and 5th classes, the principal stumbling block being Arithmetic. The written tests now required for the High School entrance examination effectually slaughter the 4th class candidates, and we have solely to depend on the 5th class passing a sufficient number to supply the demand, which supply will be the more adequate, in proportion as the pupils promoted to the 5th class are better qualified to enter it.

BROCKVILLE SEPARATE SCHOOL.

The Separate School still continues to have 3 teachers in one room, the accommodation is altogether inadequate, the united salaries of the three teachers amount to but \$760, and yet the educational results are far more satisfactory than could possibly be anticipated. I found the number on the rolls, on my first visit, 286 with 176 present, and on my second visit, 272 on the rolls and 164 in attendance. The teachers deserve much praise for accomplishing so much, despite the many obstacles they have to contend with. The school is indeed a monument to "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties."

The classification of some of the classes is rather irregular, those reading together being in different classes in Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. It is impossible to rectify this without an additional teacher and increased accommodation. Improvements are talked of, which I hope will be carried out.

GANANOQUE.

This rising village, which can become a town whenever it deems necessary, has no higher class in its Public Schools than the 4th. One additional teacher would ensure a respectable 5th class, and a better supply of pupils to the very excellent High School maintained here, under the able management of J. L. Bradbury, M. A.

The teachers turned out by this admirable training school, surpass both in numbers and attainments, those from kindred institutions, who compete for certificates, and the only 2nd class, grade A, as yet granted by the Local Board of Examiners, was obtained by a lady trained at this Academy.

"PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT."

On the occasion of my first visit I found 531 on the Registers with 356 in attendance, and on my second visit 537 on the Rolls with 308 present.

Gananoque has now good school accommodation.

COUNTY OF LEEDS—NO. 2.

Robert Kinney, Esq., M. D.—I avail myself of the opportunity of confirming by statistics what I have already stated in my previous Reports respecting the progress we are making in educational matters.

It may be that we have heretofore expected too much from our Public Schools, and perhaps we have measured them by too high a standard, but after comparing the returns of this county for the past four years with those of other counties in Ontario, we find we are by no means behind the times as some people suppose, or wanting in educational enterprise, as others assert.

The following county statistics show the nature and importance of the work that is being done :—In 1871, the average attendance was 2,107 from the aggregate of 8,666 ; in 1875, the average attendance was 3,373, from an aggregate of 8,543, being an increase of over 62 per cent. on the average of 1871. In 1871, the number between the ages of seven and twelve years, not attending any School, was 262, in 1874 it was 94, showing a very marked improvement. The amount paid for teachers' salaries in 1871 was \$20,907 ; in 1874 it was \$32,096, showing an increase of over 50 per cent in four years. The amount paid for all school purposes in 1871, was \$29,728 ; in 1874 it was \$53,829, showing an increase of over 80 per cent. in four years.

In District No. 2, the improvement is still going on in a satisfactory manner, as a glance at my Return will show. In 1874 the amount paid for teachers' salaries was \$14,385 ; in 1875, it was \$15,259, an increase of \$874. In 1874 the average attendance was 1,497 ; in 1875 it was 1,556, an increase of 59. In 1874 the amount paid for all school purposes was \$24,083 ; in 1875 it was \$28,791, an increase of \$4,708 in one year. In 1874 the total value of school property was \$44,941 ; in 1875 it was \$55,244, being an increase in one year of \$10,303. I may also add that twenty-five new School Houses have been built in District No. 2, since 1871, and some of them are of superior quality. Four more are under contract at the present time, and in all probability six new School buildings will be erected in 1876.

The above facts show very conclusively that the ratepayers are alive to the importance of an efficient educational system. A very general and increasing interest is also manifested in the number of Public School scholars that seek admission to the District High School, and as a fair percentage of them succeeds in passing the examination, we have further evidence that the Public School work is being fairly done.

Notwithstanding the denunciations against the iniquity of prize-giving and the repeated assurance from various quarters that in a system of education it is not only highly improper but very unphilosophical, we still encourage competition and prize-giving, believing them to be "great promoting principles of activity," that cannot well be done without. In any profession it is not merely injudicious but it is the height of folly to throw aside an efficient means or instrument, because in unskilful hands it might be misused.

Those who oppose prize-giving on the ground of its not being philosophical, generally content themselves with the mere assertion that it is so, without showing in what particular it does violence to any principle of any system. But the objector tells us it promotes "Envy, hatred and all uncharitableness," and to prove it cites something like the following—

" But children you should never let
Such angry passions rise,
Your little hands were never made
To tear out each others eyes."

And considers that the question is forever settled.

At the competitive examination for the Townships of North Crosby, South Crosby, Bassetard and Burgess, prizes were given by Messrs. W. & D. Beatty, of Delta, and Messrs. Leavitt & Southworth, of Brockville.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

H. L. Slack, Esq., M.A.—The value of school property in rural sections in the county was for 1875, \$71,779, or an average of about \$590 for each section ; in the civic sections it was \$48,390, or an average of over \$9,000 to each. The expenditure under this head of upwards of \$20,000 in the year, and the aggregate and average value of the school property at present, present an exceedingly satisfactory progress, and are indicative of a liberality and patriotism on the part of the public which is highly commendable.

Of the one hundred and twenty-three School-houses thirteen are stone, three brick, fifty-eight frame, and forty-nine log.

The classification of the teachers is as follows :—1st Class Provincial, 1 ; 2nd Provincial, 8 ; 1st old County Board, 5 ; 3rd new County Board, 124 ; and Interim Certificates, 11. The most of the latter were employed in the capacity of assistant teachers and monitors, and were quite equal to the duty imposed upon them in their several posi-

tions. As the law gives the Inspector the power to license one of the pupils to act as "monitor" in Schools where an assistant is required, and as the trustees may recompense such a one for his (or her) services, it is confidently expected that this provision will be availed of by many of our larger country Schools.

The following table (I.) exhibits the principal subjects comprised in the School-room programme, the number of pupils engaged in the study of the prescribed subjects, and the number not complying with the programme. A glance at it will serve to show that there is a fair adherence to the regulations in this respect:—

TABLE I.

Exhibiting the extent to which the "Programme of Studies" is followed.

SUBJECTS.	No. of Pupils for whom prescribed.	No. actually engaged in the Study.	No. not complying with Programme.
1. Reading	8,409	8,409	.....
2. Spelling	"	7,911	498
3. Writing	"	6,653	1,756
4. Arithmetic	"	6,590	1,819
5. Geography	"	5,405	3,004
6. Drawing	"	780	7,629
7. Music	"	1,948	6,461
8. Grammar	4,276	3,531	745
9. Composition	"	3,381	895
10. Canadian and English History	1,259	849	410
11. Algebra	114	20	94
12. Geometry	"	4	110
13. Mensuration	"	12	102
14. Book-keeping	"	48	66

In order to ascertain precisely the standing of pupils in the principal subjects taught in our Public Schools, and with the view of establishing a reliable basis for future comparison, I carefully examined a large number of pupils in the various Schools, and classified them under the heads of Excellent, Good, Fair, Bad, and Very Bad, in the subjects of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling, and Dictation, the result of which may be seen in Table II. which follows. The standing, especially in reading is satisfactory.

TABLE II.—SUMMARY—READING.

CLASS.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Very Bad.	Totals.
5th Class	7	2	3	1	...	13
4th "	40	221	183	35	3	482
3rd "	50	184	146	31	1	412
2nd "	64	242	211	67	7	591
Sr. 1st "	67	242	323	106	7	745
Totals	228	891	866	240	18	2,248

TOTALS.

Excellent	228	out of 2,243 or 10.12 per cent.
Good	891	" 39.72 "
Fair	866	" 38.61 "
Bad	240	" 10.70 "
Very Bad	18	" 80 "

TABLE III.—WRITING.

CLASS.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Very Bad.	Totals.
5th Class	2	2	...	...	...	4
4th "	55	93	17	1	...	166
3rd "	26	108	37	4	1	176
2nd "	39	89	21	1	...	142
Sr.1st "	30	71	22	4	...	135
Totals	152	363	97	10	1	623

TOTALS.

Excellent.....	152	out of 623 or 24.39 per cent
Good.....	363	" 58.26 "
Fair.....	97	" 13.96 "
Bad.....	10	" 1.60 "
Very Bad.....	1	" 1 "

TABLE IV.—ARITHMETIC.

CLASS.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Very Bad.	Totals.
5th Class	2	...	...	2	...	4
4th "	82	115	41	27	17	282
3rd "	46	84	83	28	7	248
2nd "	68	46	36	26	9	185
Sr.1st "	29	50	55	3	...	137
Totals	227	295	215	86	33	856

TOTALS.

Excellent.....	227	out of 856 or 26.51 per cent
Good.....	295	" 34.46 "
Fair.....	215	" 25.11 "
Bad.....	86	" 10.04 "
Very Bad.....	33	" 3.85 "

TABLE V.—SPELLING AND DICTATION.

CLASS.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Very Bad.	Totals.
5th Class	7	...	1	...	1	9
4th "	62	77	52	35	7	233
3rd "	30	89	59	26	14	218
2nd "	54	85	88	32	2	261
Sr.1st "	24	45	24	9	...	102
Totals	177	296	224	102	24	823

TOTALS.

Excellent.....	177	out of 823 or 21.50 per cent
Good.....	296	" 35.96 "
Fair.....	224	" 27.21 "
Bad.....	102	" 12.39 "
Very Bad.....	24	" 2.91 "

I.—TOWN OF PERTH.

The Town of Perth has at present one Central Graded School, with six teachers, and a High School with two teachers—both under the same roof—also a Roman Catholic Separate School with two teachers. The school accommodation is indifferent and by no means in keeping with the times, nor even with the incorporated villages in the county. Arrangements are, however, being made for the erection of an independent building for the High School, which will allow the whole of the present accommodation to be utilized by the Public School, an ultimatum very much to be desired. The staff of teachers employed are both efficient and zealous, and no exertions are wanting on their part to maintain the high standing of their several departments.

II.—VILLAGE OF ALMONTE.

This is the *chef lieu* of the North Riding of the County, and in enterprise in school matters is, at present, pre-eminently in the fore-ground. Two large stone buildings, in different parts of the village, erected, the one in 1869 and the other in 1875, at a total cost of about \$20,000, provide ample accommodation for both Public and High Schools, in the former of which seven teachers are employed, and in the latter two. There is also a Roman Catholic Separate School, with two teachers. The Schools are all in a very efficient state, and reflect great credit upon the liberality of the inhabitants.

III.—VILLAGE OF CARLETON PLACE.

There is in this growing village one large stone School-house erected only a few years ago, and two other rooms. The Schools are graded with the exception of one Ward School. The original design of the large Central School had in contemplation the addition of a wing to the present structure. This, it is expected, will be done before long, so that the whole of the necessary accommodation for both the High and Public Schools may be supplied under one roof. The Schools here are in a progressive state. Five teachers are employed in the Public, and two in the High Schools.

IV.—VILLAGE OF SMITH'S FALLS.

This village has also one large Central Graded School of stone and erected a few years ago, and also a Ward School in that part of the village commonly known as "Elgin." There are seven teachers in the Public and two in the High Schools. The Public School Departments labour under the disadvantage of having two teachers in each room. This is rendered necessary from the fact that the rooms are too large for one teacher. In such an arrangement the efficiency of the Schools is not a little impaired. The Schools are well graded and considerable progress is being made. A spacious play-ground surrounds the central building.

V.—VILLAGE OF LANARK.

Lanark has a Central Graded Public School with three departments. There is no High School here. The different departments of the Public Schools are accommodated in two frame buildings of respectable dimensions, and situated contiguous to each other, with ample play-grounds recently surrounded by a neat fence. The Schools are doing well.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Rev. E. H. Jenkyns, M. A.—During the year all the Public Schools in the County were twice visited by me in the discharge of my duties as Inspector. Having already forwarded to your Department the detailed reports, showing the state of each School in the County, I now proceed in this general summary to make some remarks on the general features of our educational system, and to discuss a few topics of importance to the educational welfare of the County.

It affords me very much pleasure in bearing testimony to the growing efficiency and success of our Public Schools. The new school law has inaugurated a period of transition in our educational progress, and the material changes which have occurred are gratifying and show decided progress. Encouraging progress has also been made in elevating the character and increasing the usefulness of our Schools. The improved tone and character everywhere manifest in our school system are to be attributed to the worthy ambition of trustees to comply with the requirements of the school law, and to the employment of a better class of teachers. As the County advances in intelligence and wealth, and our school sections become better settled, the inferior log School-houses and the "cheap teacher" system are gradually passing away. It is gratifying to be able to state that the educational progress made in 1875 compares very favourably with that of any preceding year since my connection with the Schools of this County, both in the number and character of new School-houses built, and also in the interest manifested in the Schools by Boards of trustees, teachers, and parents. The truth seems to be dawning upon the people's mind that the Public Schools will be what the pupils choose to make them, and that just in proportion as boards of trustees, the official medium through whom the people act, and the people, interest themselves, will the Schools improve. Whilst it is pleasing to record that the people generally take a lively interest in whatever may tend to improve our educational facilities, and are ready in many instances to act with commendable liberality; yet we must not forget that there are others who do not recognize the paramount importance of education, and whose policy is that of "rest and be thankful." We shall have no misgivings as to the ultimate results of our school system when people fully realize that they are the guardians of our Schools.

Including the various departments of incorporated Village Schools and Roman Catholic Separate Schools, there were 127 Schools in operation during the year. Three School Sections which were too feeble to support a School in each, were united into one Section. So that if we take these into consideration there has been an increase of two Schools during the year. This desire for union on the part of small or weak Sections may be looked upon as an evidence of the pressure brought to bear under the Consolidated School Act to increase the efficiency in Schools. Until Sections begin to feel this pressure, the agitation for small Sections and a "School-house at every man's door" had almost become chronic. People begin to reason that, if proper School-houses are to be built, and supplied with maps, seats and desks, teachers paid adequate salaries, and Schools maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency, then they require the means to do all these things without imposing an intolerable burden upon the Sections, and this cannot be done with small Sections.

I regret to state, that, notwithstanding all our educational advantages, the improvements which have taken place in the internal arrangement of Schools, and the increasing efficiency of teachers, the attendance of pupils is far from being satisfactory. With a total on the various rolls of 5,693, and an average attendance of 3,027, we cannot readily estimate what we have yet to accomplish in this direction. To take up the School register of many of our School Sections and notice the days pupils are present or absent, would open the eyes of many a parent as to the cause of the unsatisfactory state of the School or of the reputed inefficiency of the teacher. No matter how faithful the trustees, or how efficient the teacher, the results will always be unsatisfactory without regularity of attendance. The irregular attendance which prevails also prevents the teacher from having an orderly or systematic School, properly organized classes, or to attain to steady and satisfactory progress. In my detailed reports you will notice that in some Schools, whose teachers are efficient, and where, on the whole, the pupils are regular and progressive, that the greatest obstacle to the advance of a School is attributed to the irregular attendance in three years. It is a cause of complaint that a large proportion of the pupils of Public Schools do not attain to anything like a satisfactory degree of perfection in their studies; and I fear that this will always be the case as long as pupils are irregular.

Much of this irregular attendance arises from the real or supposed necessity for keeping children at home to aid their parents in the busy season of the year. From inquiries which I have instituted I find that most of this irregular attendance might be avoided by a proper management at home, and a proper interest on the part of parents. Under our educational system the class books are so arranged, and the course of instruction is such, that no lesson

can be omitted without serious disadvantage to the pupil or injury to his class mates. Where this irregularity can be obviated, parents may rest assured that with the present competition in every walk of life, it is a neglect which some day or other will redound in their children's serious disadvantage. The man who wilfully and unnecessarily keeps his children at home defrauds them of all mental growth, and for the sake of the pitiful grains of their feeble labour makes slaves of them in a free country.

To bring about good attendance, a great deal may be accomplished by the faithful teacher. If he takes careful note of any pupil's absence, finds out the cause, or, if necessary, visits the parents, he will do a great deal to counteract irregularity. In some Sections I notice trustees have supplied their teachers with blank forms of notice to parents respecting irregularity of attendance. The plan has been eminently successful. If all trustees were to supply their teachers with these forms I have no doubt that beneficial results would follow.

When all these efforts have failed it is well to fall back upon the provisions of law. By the Consolidated School Act of 1874, trustees are required to ascertain the names of absentee children and report the same to the inspector. The provisions of the "compulsory clause" of the Act are such that trustees are required to notify personally, or by letter or otherwise, the parents or guardians of children of the neglect or violation on their part of the provisions of cap. 28, and 157 sec. of the School Law; and in case, after being so notified, the parents or guardian of such children continue to neglect or violate the provisions of said sections of this Act, it shall be the duty of trustees to impose a rate-bill on such parents or guardians, not exceeding one dollar per month for each of their children not attending School, or to make complaint of such neglect or violation to a magistrate having jurisdiction in such cases. The friends of education have long contended for the enactment of a law making attendance at School obligatory upon all pupils of School age, and the introduction of the "compulsory clause" is certainly a movement in the right direction. We are firm believers in the necessity of such a law, and in the good results which it must eventually produce. The conflict in favour of compulsory attendance has been won, and the question is now, whether the provisions of the Act will be carried out or not. Laws, unless they are faithfully administered, are simply words on paper; and whether this law is executed, depends on the capacity and character of the men who form our boards of trustees. In the discharge of such a duty they should realize their obligations to the State and to society, and as the friends of education they should see that this law is duly enforced.

The real efficiency of any system of public instruction, as well as the prosperity of all those great interests which can safely rest only on the intelligence and good moral habits of the people, must depend mainly on the teachers. If it be desired to elevate the teaching profession to its true position, it must be made a comfortable livelihood for competent persons who engage in it, and means must be provided for training young persons to enter upon the work with a full knowledge of its duties. The following statistics, taken from the results of my inspection, give an idea of the remuneration offered to teachers in this County. The highest salary paid a male teacher in a rural section is \$500; the highest salary paid a female teacher in a rural section is \$350; the highest salary paid a male teacher in an incorporated village school is \$700.

TOWNSHIPS.	AV. SALARY OF MALE TEACHERS.	DO. OF FEMALE TEACHERS.
Admaston	\$340 00	\$135 00
Alice.....	280 00	196 00
Algona, South .....	.....	138 00
Bagot, &c.....	240 00	181 25
Brougham .....	.....	224 00
Brudenell.....	252 00	170 00
Bromley	256 00	167 50
Grattan.....	280 00	162 50
Griffith and Matawatchan.....	.....	176 00
Head.....	.....	200 00

TOWNSHIPS.	AV. SALARY OF MALE TEACHERS.	DO. OF FEMALE TEACHERS.
Horton .....	.....	\$196 00
McNab	\$377 00	218 00
Pembroke	425 00	
Petewawa .....	.....	215 00
Rolph, &c.....	200 00	233 00
Ross, &c.....	480 00	218 75
Sebastopol	180 00	130 00
Stafford	300 00	226 00
Westmeath	389 00	211 75
Wilberforce, &c.....	340 00	300 50
Incorporated Village Schools.....	537 50	255 00

The foregoing Table exhibits a great improvement in the remuneration of teachers, but it is yet far from being satisfactory. If education is to advance, and our schools are to be maintained in a healthy and vigorous condition, then we must yet give greater prominence to the claims of teachers.

The great want of this County is a supply of good and efficient teachers. Notwithstanding that an additional Normal School is in operation in the City of Ottawa, and the improved efficiency of the High Schools, we are not yet in a position to secure anything like an adequate supply of qualified teachers. The status of the teaching profession is gradually improving, but the following statistics will show that it is yet far from what it ought to be. Eleven teachers hold certificates from old County Boards until annulled; six hold 2nd Class Normal School certificates; four hold 2nd class new County Board certificates; thirty-six hold 3rd class certificates, and seventy teachers are simply "licensed" to teach. The religious persuasion of teachers is divided as follows:—C. E., 20; R. C., 45; P., 38; M. 23; B., 1.

This being an exceptional year on account of monetary stringency in commercial affairs, we find some teachers who years ago had abandoned the profession, once more applying to trustees for engagements. Year after year the number of candidates who apply for 3rd class certificates at the County Board Examination is greatly on the increase, but the number who succeed in obtaining certificates falls very far below the actual requirements of the County. And it is now a well-acknowledged fact that candidates have no prospect of passing the 3rd class examination without an attendance of three years at some High School. Then again it will be some years before we shall receive a supply of trained teachers from the Ottawa Institution. I am glad, however, to find that a number of students from this County already attend that excellent institution, and will, in time I trust, return to this County to fill the vacancies in the ranks of teachers. Taking all these facts into consideration, I am reluctantly compelled to admit that, for some years to come, our main dependence for anything like an adequate supply of Third-class teachers will be on those counties where the supply is in excess of the demand. To induce teachers to come into the County I feel that a considerable improvement must take place in the remuneration offered. I do not object to the teacher, if the opportunity presents, to improve his circumstances by entering into some other business or profession, but I feel that our educational system will never be placed on a sound basis until the teaching profession is brought into healthy competition with other professions and pursuits.

In strong and wealthy sections I notice that the efficiency of the Schools has improved in a very satisfactory manner, and that they are fulfilling their mission to the satisfaction of all; whilst in poor and remote sections, where teachers of low qualifications are engaged, there is very little improvement. In what manner therefore can we hope to give a healthy stimulus to these extremities of our educational system? To this question we reply, that from the nature of the case the remedy must come from within, and not from without. There are not enough local teachers, possessing the requisite qualifications to fill them, and the salary offered is too low to induce teachers with proper qualifications to apply. A home supply cannot be produced but by thorough instruction, and by preparing teachers to enter upon the work. I have devoted considerable time to the consideration of the subject, and the way which commends itself to my judgment to correct the difficulty is, to establish Model Schools in connec-

tion with the Public Schools at the following points, viz., at Brudenell Corners, Eganville and Beachburg. The system of public instruction which would be adopted in such schools would not only give a superior English education to the more advanced pupils of Public Schools in the district, but it would also exert a powerful influence upon the teaching and character of the schools in the district. From such an educational centre I would expect life and method to be imparted to all schools within reach of its influence. Better classification, better discipline and more effectual teaching would be secured, and satisfactory results would follow as a natural consequence. Schools in a fair state of efficiency would become still better; schools of an inferior character would become improved, and schools would become really capable of performing the work for which they were designed. The difficulties under which poor and remote sections labour, can only eventually be overcome by establishing such schools. In these remote sections and townships the people anxiously desire the advantages of a higher education than can be furnished in the Public Schools of the district, conducted as they are at present, by inefficient teachers; and they take a deep and lively interest in whatever may tend to increase the facilities for such an education. They are prepared to act with enlarged liberality to advance any scheme which will improve their children's education. As an evidence of the necessity of such schools, I might point to numerous instances of pupils who attend school year after year, and yet never advance beyond the rudimentary elements of English education. They are dull and listless, and school life has become a mere matter of routine. There can be no real progress in such cases.

People may say this is all right enough, but if these poor sections already feel the burden too much, how are they to carry out such a scheme! I will endeavour to show the complete practicability of such a scheme by reference to the High Schools of the County. Arnprior, with a population of 1,714, in addition to its efficient Public Schools, supports one High School with two teachers; Pembroke with a population of 1,508, supports its High School with two teachers; and Renfrew, with a population of only 865, supports one High School and two teachers. If these incorporated villages, with their population, are able to support High Schools, why may not the municipalities of Brudenell and Sebastopol, with a population of 1,860, be able to support one Model School? Why may not the townships of Grattan and Wilberforce, with a population of 3,436? And why may not Westmeath and Ross, with a population of 4,314 be able to do the same? When once the School-houses were built, the annual expenditure for each school would not amount to more than \$400. And I would strongly urge upon the municipalities interested, the advisability of carrying out this scheme.

Then again, the Consolidated School Act of 1874 makes special provisions for establishing such schools. The law provides that every township council shall have authority to pass by-laws for the following purposes—vide School Law, cap. 28 and sec. 48—“To levy such sums as it judges expedient for procuring the site, and for the erection and support of a town ship Model School.”

In my visits to the Schools I have directed much attention to the construction of proper School-houses, believing that material improvements in this respect are absolutely necessary to the proper workings of the School. And in every case where I have found buildings in process of erection, have suggested such improvements as I thought necessary. The following Table exhibits the material progress we have made since 1871:—

For the year.	No. of Public Schools.	No. of Public School Pupils.	Average attendance.	Teachers' Salaries.	Sum expended for sites and school houses.	Sum expended for maps, apparatus, etc.	Amount expended for P. S. purposes.
1871	104	5316	1997	\$ 9934 68	\$ 1795 08	\$ 149 70	\$ 21981 68
1872	110	5938	2292	16751 42	3209 45	751 93	24322 37
1873	112	6108	2272	20539 01	7265 03	876 05	36359 20
1874	127	6755	2241	25511 37	4830 86	610 14	36554 80

During the year 19 Schools were built. They are all substantially built, and in every case are of the following dimensions: 36 x 24 feet, and 12 feet between floor and ceiling.

This is an additional evidence of the progress we are making from year to year; but I find that this rate of progress is not fast enough to keep pace with the enlightened sentiment of the day. The following townships take the lead in the improvement of their schools, apparatus, books and conveniences: Westmeath, Alice, Ross and McNab. I find, however, that great material improvements have been made in the internal arrangement of School-houses in nearly every township of the County.

I am glad to be able to report that the School accommodation provided in all Incorporated Villages is now satisfactory. Elegant new School-houses have been built at Pembroke and Renfrew. These structures are ornaments to the villages where they are located, and serve to show in an impressive manner the liberal spirit which animates the various Boards of Education in this County. I am glad that these most excellent school enterprises have been carried to completion, not only on account of the superior accommodation which they secure to the pupils of those places, but because I look upon these Incorporated Villages as educational centres which ought to exercise a wholesome influence upon the character of School-houses in the district.

I desire also to make special reference to the excellent School-houses which have been built in the following sections: Nos. 7 and 9, Ross; Nos. 1 and 2, Alice; No. 2, Brudenell; R. C. S. S. Bromley; Nos. 1 and 2, Griffith; Nos. 7 and 8, McNab, and Nos. 5 and 7, Westmeath. These School-houses afford excellent accommodation, are made of the best material, and executed in the best possible manner. They have been built with a wise forethought as to their internal arrangements and daily life within, and their external architecture expresses at once their purpose. In connection with this matter I would suggest to all trustees who intend to build, first of all to visit Nos. 7 and 9, Ross, or Nos. 1 and 2, Alice, or No. 7, McNab. These School-houses are not only models of what rural School-houses should be; but their internal arrangements, equipments, &c., reflect the greatest credit on the several sections.

I would also notice the great improvement which has occurred in the matter of seats and desks. Without proper seats and desks no School can be maintained in a state of efficiency, and the money expended in keeping a School open is to a great extent unproductive. Twenty-one School-houses have been provided during the year with suitable seats and desks. These improvements have not been accomplished without considerable opposition on the part of several ratepayers. They advance the argument that the old log School-houses, the log seats, and wall desks were good enough for the pupils who attended school in their time, and they cannot see any necessity for all this expenditure on School-houses, seats, and desks, &c. The same argument might be advanced against the improved appliances of civilized life, and the man who deliberately entertains such an opinion, I would advise to seek his paradise in China.

A decided improvement is apparent on the part of teachers towards cleanliness of the School-room, and its proper ventilation. This pleasing feature, when once co-operated in by trustees, in furnishing proper School-houses, suitable desks and seats, will do much towards stimulating pupils to a greater love for school, and will give healthy incentives to regular attendance.

The tendency is very observable in most of our Schools to substitute a showy list of subjects taught, for thoroughness of instruction in the indispensable elements of education. Thus we find that in many Schools, arithmetic, grammar and geography, are completely ignored until the pupils advance as far as the 2nd, and in some instances, as far as the 3rd Book. Under the new programme pupils are required to be taught these subjects from the commencement, and in order to carry out these studies, every teacher ought to have primary classes, and instruct the pupils without the use of text-books. If the ground work is not well laid in these subjects at a very early period, the loss to the pupil will be seriously felt in after years. We are disposed to lay greater stress upon children being taught to read good English literature appreciatively, to write well, to be exact in the primary rules of arithmetic, to be correct in the employment of the mother tongue, and in writing down what they know about things, than in the possession of a smattering of numberless subjects. The lad who has been thoroughly drilled in the elements of a sound English education, if he goes out in the world in the possession of good health and good principles, will make his way in business, and will know sufficient of letters to enjoy intellectual recreation. To find pupils reading in the 4th book who cannot satisfactorily read a selection from the 2nd; to have pupils working sums

in proportion, interest, &c., while they cannot work correctly sums in the simple and compound rules ; and to have pupils learning syntax, &c., who cannot parse a simple sentence, indicate a great want of thoroughness on the teacher's part, and a great want of professional knowledge. The system pursued at each half-yearly examination has been mainly directed to test the thoroughness wherewith each teacher conducts his School. And as a corrective to this tendency to a want of thoroughness, some of the most efficient teachers have introduced a written examination once a week, with good results. By such means he finds out the amount of accurate knowledge his pupils possess, and improves their habits for accurate thinking and accurate work.

It is also highly important that teachers should give greater attention to the proper classification of their pupils. In this work they sometimes encounter considerable opposition from trustees and parents. It is well, however, that all parties should understand that the teacher is not a mere machine to carry out the methods approved of by this or that party ; and whilst giving all due consideration to any suggestion thrown out, they are expected to conduct their Schools according to the programme laid down by the Council of Public Instruction, and to exercise their independent judgment as to what they conceive is most conducive to the progress of the School.

Every person will admit the advantage and even the necessity of having good School libraries, and yet I regret to state that we have made little or no progress in this direction.

I would wish very much to see a Teachers' Association formed in this County, so that teachers might enjoy the pleasures of intercourse, and the information derived from mutual conference, discussions and lectures. The Association formed some years ago in this County, had to be abandoned for want of travelling facilities, but now that we have a railroad going through the centre of the County, I trust to see this useful institution revived.

In conclusion, I regret to state that I notice a growing disposition amongst pupils of our Public Schools, and especially in villages, to the use of slang words and profane language. Under our system, children of all classes, of all moral and social conditions, meet together on the same playground, and thus the children of the less refined reap all the advantages of those advanced in moral and social life. There is an advantage as well as a danger in this. To secure the one and avoid the other can only be attained by the elevation of our Schools. The true policy, therefore, is to make our Schools perfect Schools of culture and discipline, both moral and intellectual. I can see no reason why the pupils of Public Schools should not vie in refinement, courtesy, and moral culture, with the pupils of the most exclusive private school in the land.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Frederick Burrows, Esq.—The total amount raised for school purposes, during the year, was \$39,149, of which \$26,404 went for teachers' salaries—an excess of \$6,869 over the amount paid teachers in 1871. Of the total amount raised, \$7,341 came from Legislative grant and invested moneys, leaving \$31,808 from direct taxation.

The whole number of pupils registered during the year was 6,639—3,461 boys and 3,178 girls—being an average of 56 to each teacher. The aggregate average attendance for first half-year was 2,716, and for the second half-year 2,511—a slight improvement on preceding year.

The pupils were classified as follows :—1,999 in First book, 1,519 in Second, 2,420 in Third, 688 in Fourth, and 13 in Fifth. All were in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography ; 2,238 in Drawing, 1,463 in Vocal Music, 3,066 in Grammar and Composition, 143 Chemistry and Botany, 419 English and Canadian History, 83 Natural History.

Of the 117 teachers (29 males and 88 females) employed, 3 held First-class Provincial Certificates, 10 Second-class Provincial, 8 First-class Old County Board, 26 Second-class Old Board, 59 Third-class New Board, 11 Permits—the last mentioned being held chiefly by teachers in the back townships.

The highest salary paid a male teacher was \$575, and the lowest, \$216. The highest paid a female teacher was \$360, and the lowest, \$144. The average salary of male teachers was \$392, and of female teachers, \$212.

Of the School-houses, 19 were brick, 6 stone, 75 frame, and 10 log—total 110, of which 42 have been built since the enactment of the School Law of 1871.

Total number of maps, 628, globes, 95. 87 Schools have Object and Tablet Lessons. 22 School Libraries, containing 1,025 volumes, were reported. Nearly all these requisites have been furnished since my first inspection of the Schools.

In 43 Schools, prize books were distributed, thereby greatly increasing the supply of good, wholesome reading matter for the young.

The Departmental Regulations regarding the size of School site, fencing, and out-houses have, with a very few exceptions, been observed throughout the county.

I am glad to be able to call your attention to the largely increased expenditure on account of teachers' salaries, as this indicates an increasing appreciation of the important work of the teacher.

Still, we have too many trustees whose parsimony impels them to hire the cheapest teachers they can find, to the great detriment of education in their sections. It too frequently happens that the sole qualification regarded in the selection of a trustee is his ability to "keep down taxes," however much this course may interfere with the best interests of his School.

We have still to complain of the great evil of irregular attendance, which so often paralyses the best efforts of our teachers. It is no easy matter to devise an adequate remedy for this evil, which, in most instances, may be traced either to the niggardly trustees who hire the cheap and inferior teacher, whose neglect of the most obvious means of making the School-work attractive, induces carelessness and irregularity, or to those parents who deem berry-picking and other trivial employments as more important for their children than getting an education.

At the same time there are, in some cases, valid reasons for this irregular attendance. Snow blockades, bad weather, and remoteness from School, often prevent small children from attending regularly.

I believe that the best correction for this evil, in the majority of instances, is the employment of teachers whose sympathies are in their work, and who aim to make school-life pleasant and attractive, by the adoption of rational and judicious modes of teaching and discipline. There are too many who use school teaching as a mere stepping stone to something else, and who never become thoroughly interested in their work.

We need more well-trained teachers.

Our Normal Schools are of but little benefit to this county, as we have only nine teachers who have attended them.

The distance and expense, taken in connection with the present low rate of remuneration to teachers, are sufficient to deter all, except a very few, from availing themselves of the great advantages afforded by such institutions.

Our High Schools, to which we must look for our chief supply of teachers, should be utilized more for the training in the best modes of teaching and discipline of those who attend them, with the view of becoming teachers.

It seems only fair that, if High Schools do educational work for a whole county, their support should be distributed over the whole district benefited by them, and not left, as at present, a burden upon the town or village in which they may be located.

The formation of suitable High School districts should be made the imperative duty of County Councils.

Another difficulty, to which I have adverted in former reports, is the great inequality in the valuation of School Sections in the same Township, and the consequent difference in the rate of taxation for school purposes. This most inequitable feature of the present School Section System, is a fruitful source of annoyance to Township Councils, and of bickerings among rate-payers.

The Township Board System is a most effectual remedy for this difficulty, if the people could see their way to its adoption; but the surrender of the local control of each School seems to be the great objection to this system on the part of many of those who have studied the matter. It strikes me that some sort of a compromise scheme might be devised which would secure, with the retention of sectional trustees, a uniform rate of taxation on the whole property of a Township for school purposes.

With regard to the Schools of our back Townships, I have to state that, owing to the serious depression of the lumber business, upon which the majority of the settlers are dependent for a livelihood, it is with considerable difficulty that the Schools are kept open,

even with the very liberal aid given by the Department and the County Council. The County Council makes a yearly grant to them of \$200, about half the amount given by the Department.

In addition to the special grants made by the Department and County Council, the Township Council of Denbigh, Abinger, and Ashby, divided \$300 of Municipal Loan money among its Schools, for the purpose of improving the school premises in each section, and the Council of Kaladar and Anglesea gave each of its Schools \$25 for the same object.

The poor settlers heartily appreciate the kind assistance given, and indicate a most praiseworthy anxiety for the education of their children.

I am reminded, in closing these remarks, that a change has been effected in the administration of School affairs, and in this my first official report to you as head of the Education Department, I beg most respectfully to tender you my congratulations on being entrusted with the most important of our great public interests, and to wish you the most ample success in raising every portion of our educational establishment to a high state of efficiency.

With reference to your worthy predecessor, permit me to say, that the School system of this Province will ever remain a monument to his ability, energy and zeal.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

G. D. Platt, Esq.—In submitting my report for 1875, I am happy to be able to bear testimony to a fair degree of prosperity in the educational interests of this county. In spite of the continuance of such adverse influences as irregular attendance, and the very limited experience of so many teachers, this progress has been attained, and reflects all the greater credit upon those devoted workers in the profession who aim at success rather than pecuniary gain. Thus, while a few Schools during the year have actually retrograded in the hands of careless and unskilful managers, the great majority have, by their steady progress, given evidence of the skill and devotion of those to whom they were intrusted.

The following classification is an approximation to the standing of the Schools of the County for 1875:—

Excellent, 11; Good, 24; Fair, 38; Poor, 8; showing 1 more, Excellent, and 10 fewer, Poor Schools than in last report. The classification by Townships is as follows: Ameliasburgh—3 Excellent, 4 Good, 6 Fair, 2 Poor. Athol—1 Excellent, 2 Good, 5 Fair. Hallowell—3 Excellent, 5 Good, 5 Fair, 2 Poor. Hillier and Wellington—2 Excellent, 3 Good, 6 Fair. North Marysburgh—2 Good, 6 Fair, 1 Poor. South Marysburgh—1 Excellent, 2 Good, 4 Fair, 2 Poor. Sophiasburgh—1 Excellent, 5 Good, 6 Fair, 1 Poor.

The record of the attendance of pupils stands about the same as in 1874. The average attendance for the County is but 43 per cent. of the number enrolled. Ameliasburg again heads the list of townships with 53 per cent.; Hillier and Wellington stand next with 45; Hallowell, 41; South Marysburgh, 40; Sophiasburgh, 39; while Athol and North Marysburgh are down to 36 per cent. The hop-yards of Hallowell and Sophiasburgh are thus outdone by other influences elsewhere. There is very great need for improvement in the matter of attendance.

There were 28 changes of teachers last year. In Ameliasburgh, 3; Athol, 1; Hallowell, 3; Hillier and Wellington, 4; North Marysburgh, 5; South Marysburgh, 7; and Sophiasburgh, 5.

Fifteen teachers had Second-class Provincial Certificates, six had First-class from County Board, while no less than *sixty three* held Certificates of the Third-class. Of the fifteen Provincial Certificates, Ameliasburgh had 5; Hallowell, 4; Hillier and Sophiasburgh 2 each, and North and South Marysburgh one each.

The average salary of male teachers for the County was \$367, and of females, \$231.42. In Ameliasburgh the averages were respectively \$415 and \$228. Athol, \$338, and \$263. Hallowell, \$415 and \$256. Hillier and Wellington, \$337 and \$195. North Marysburgh, \$313 and \$204. South Marysburgh, \$325 and \$228. Sophiasburgh, \$385 and \$224.

The total amounts raised for school purposes in 1875 by trustees' tax, was \$25,091

being an average rate of 4 mills on the dollar, the total assessed value of the County (excepting Picton), amounting to \$6,288,341. For Ameliasburgh the average rate per dollar was 4 mills ; Athol, 3 ; Hallowell, 3½ ; Hillier and Wellington, 4½ ; North Marysburgh, 7½ ; South Marysburgh, 5 ; and Sophiasburgh, 3½ mills. Three new School-houses caused the increased rate in North Marysburgh, while similar influences operated in other municipalities.

The total amount paid teachers during the year was \$24,316, of which Ameliasburgh paid \$4,606 ; Athol, \$2,753 ; Hallowell, \$5,332, and \$1,098 for buildings ; Hillier and Wellington, \$4,165 ; North Marysburgh, \$1,611, and \$1,673 for buildings ; South Marysburgh, \$2,179, and \$1,154 for buildings ; Sophiasburgh, \$3,667, and \$1,935 for buildings. The grand total paid for all School purposes was \$34,769. The total paid for new buildings and repairs was \$6,151, and for maps, &c., \$194.56.

Seven new School-houses were built during the year, and five repaired. Of the new ones, Ameliasburgh has one, frame—Hallowell one, brick—North Marysburgh, three, brick—South Marysburgh, one, brick ; and Sophiasburgh, one, brick. Of the repaired houses, Ameliasburgh, Athol, Hallowell, South Marysburgh and Sophiasburgh, have one each.

The School-houses of the County may now be classified as follows :—brick, 33 ; stone, 19 ; frame, 29. By Townships : Ameliasburgh—2 brick, 5 stone, 8 frame : Athol—2 brick, 3 stone, 3 frame : Hallowell—9 brick, 3 stone, 3 frame : Hillier—4 brick, 3 stone, 5 frame : North Marysburgh—6 brick, 1 stone, 2 frame : South Marysburgh—3 brick, 3 stone, 3 frame : Sophiasburgh—7 brick, 1 stone, 5 frame. Thirty new School-houses have been erected since 1870, of which 24 are brick and 6 frame. The total estimated value of school property is \$62,176.

Fifteen school sites were enlarged, and most of them enclosed during 1875. Several sites are yet inadequate, but attention is being directed to the matter and the deficiency will doubtless soon be remedied. Two or three wells were provided during the year, but the great majority of premises are still without that necessary appendage.

Seventeen Public Libraries are reported, of which Ameliasburgh has 7 ; Athol, 3 ; Hillier, 2 ; and North Marysburgh and Sophiasburgh, one each. The total number of volumes in them is 2,067. Fifty Sunday Schools with 2,009 scholars, and 237 teachers, are reported for the County.

The relative standing of the Schools in the several townships is pretty fairly indicated by the per centage of the pupils in the Fourth and Fifth classes, as follows : Ameliasburgh, 25 per cent. ; Athol, 21 ; Hallowell, 30 ; Hillier and Wellington, 33 ; North Marysburgh, 19 ; South Marysburgh, 24 ; and Sophiasburgh, 19 per cent. Another indication is furnished by the number of pupils from the Public Schools of the County that passed the entrance examination to the High School during 1875. Of these the total number successful was 34 ; from Ameliasburgh, 7 ; Athol, 6 ; Hallowell, 9 ; North Marysburgh, 3 ; South Marysburgh, 4 ; and Sophiasburgh, 5.

The Agricultural Society of Ameliasburgh offered prizes to pupils in Map Drawing and Penmanship, which called forth some very creditable specimens. I hope the example may be generally followed hereafter.

I have also great pleasure in recording the fact that the highest honours in the Province of Ontario offered to candidates for Teachers' Certificates were this year taken by teachers of the County of Prince Edward :—namely, the Gold Medal to the First Class candidate making the greatest number of marks, by Mr. S. M. Dorland, of Sophiasburgh—and the Silver Medal to the best Second Class candidate, by Miss Fanny Gillespie, of Picton.

A large portion of the teachers of this County lack the special training requisite to fit them for the right discharge of their difficult duties. This is the great want of the times, and to meet it, our Provincial Normal Schools ought to be supplemented in every County by well conducted Teachers' Institutes. These are not likely to flourish without special organization, pecuniary encouragement, and compulsory attendance of the classes to be benefited.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—NORTH.

William Mackintosh, Esq.—At the close of the year, the organized portion of North Hastings contained 74 rural school sections, and *one* incorporated village (Stirling). In

the unorganized Township of Jones there was *one* section. In all there were 76 sections,—an increase of *one*.

During February of the current year, at the urgent request of some settlers with whom I chanced to meet at Jones, I visited the Henderson or Copp settlement. It is situated between the Hastings and Opeongo Roads, and lies partly in the unorganized Township of Lyell, and partly in the unsurveyed Township of Murchison. The nearest settlement to it is that in Jones, eighteen miles distant. In consequence of my visit a school section has been formed, Trustees elected, and a School-house partially completed.

School Finances.—During the year the total amount of receipts for school purposes was \$27,225.52,—an increase of \$1,695.02 over 1874.

From Trustees' tax on ratable property there was received as follows:—

	Collected in 1875.	Increase over 1874.
Rawdon, (including Stirling).....	\$4,360 51	\$154 00
Huntingdon.....	2,183 66	52 10
Marmora and Lake.....	2,643 51	879 16
Madoc.....	4,050 56	431 13
Elzevir.....	1,126 87	a decrease
Tudor, <i>et al.</i>	720 35	119 58
Dungannon and Faraday.....	740 60	314 70
Carlow and Mayo	135 00	85 00
Monteagle and Herschel.....	406 37	
Wicklow, <i>et al.</i>	154 40	109 57
	\$16,521 83	\$1,449 87

Disbursements.—In payment of teachers' salaries \$16,629.70 was disbursed, an increase of \$2,245.28 over the amount expended for the same purpose in 1874.

For repairs of School-houses, fences, or grounds, the total expenditure was \$1,840.40. For the purchase of sites and the erection of School-houses, \$3,861.43 was spent.

The total amount of disbursements was \$24,941.28, an increase of \$2,677.76 over 1874.

Value of School Property.—The following tabulated statement will exhibit the astonishing increase in the value of school property since 1872,—an increase which is due to the erection of School-houses, the purchase of sites, maps and apparatus, and the enclosure of school premises:—

	Value of school property in 1875.	Value of school property in 1872.	Total.	Increase. Per cent.
Rawdon, (including Stirling).....	\$16,965	\$9,050	\$7,915	87
Huntingdon.....	4,895	3,718	1,177	31
Marmora and Lake.....	5,107	2,015	3,092	153
Madoc	9,744	5,454	4,290	78
Elzevir	4,841	4,773	68	1
Tudor, <i>et al.</i>	1,559	634	925	145
Dungannon and Faraday	761	205	556	271
Carlow and Mayo	653	290	363	125
Monteagle and Herschel.....	847			
Wicklow, <i>et al.</i>	689	375	1,161	309
The Riding	\$46,061	\$26,514	\$19,547	73

The increase has been even greater than 73 per cent. Since 1872 several good School-houses have been erected in Elzevir, and a large amount expended in purchasing sites, enclosing grounds, &c. By some error in Trustees' reports for 1872 or 1875, this has evidently been overlooked.

During last year the increase in the value of school property was \$7,645, an advance of about 20 per cent.

The work of urging the necessity of building new School-houses, repairing and re-furnishing such as are worth the outlay, purchasing new sites, or enlarging those already owned, is, in many cases, a most unpleasant task. Done ever so prudently and cautiously, it excites the ire and ill-will of some. However, it is a duty, and a patriotic labour, and must be performed.

In the majority of cases, however, I find Trustees and rate-payers ready and willing to make every reasonable effort to comply with the requirements of the School Law.

School-houses.—The total number of School-houses in the Riding, at the close of 1875, was 78,—8 being built of brick, 7 of stone, 39 of frame, and 24 of log.

In order to show clearly the earnest manner in which the work of school-house erection has been carried on since the passage of the School Law Amendment Act of 1871, I have compiled the following statement:—

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Log.	Total.
Rawdon	4	3	1		8
Stirling	1	.			1
Huntingdon.....			1	1	2
Marmora and Lake.....		6		1	7
Madoc.....	7				7
Elzevir		2			2
Tudor, <i>et al</i>		3		3	6
Dungannon and Faraday.....		1		4	5
Carlow and Mayo				2	2
Monteagle and Herschel				2	2
Wicklow, <i>et al</i>		1			1
	—	—	—	—	—
	5	23	2	13	43

During 1875, nine School-houses were erected, 8 frame and 1 brick. Since my appointment in 1874, eighteen have been built.

In addition a considerable number have undergone extensive repairs, and, in several cases, have been re-furnished with desks and seats, less antiquated than those formerly used.

The two-storied brick building completed in Stirling, for the use of the High and Public Schools, deserves special mention. Commodious, its internal arrangements admirable, and its exterior handsome, it affords evidence of intelligence, and liberality on the part of Trustees and ratepayers. Each of the four class rooms is rendered pleasant by pictures and flowers. Outhouses and fences are appropriate. The grounds have been very nicely ornamented and shaded by trees and shrubs.

Of the other villages, Bridgewater, Queensboro', and Marmora have good School-houses. In Madoc, one of the departments occupies a comfortable rented building. The School-house proper, is dilapidated, unsuitable, and anything but creditable.

The advancement that is exhibited by the foregoing statements is extremely creditable, and becomes surprising to me who is acquainted with the broken and infertile nature of a great part of the district.

School Grounds and outhouses.—Nine School premises were enclosed during the year. Since 1874, nineteen have been enclosed. In eight sections, suitable outhouses were constructed in 1875.

School population and attendance.—The total number of children between the ages of 5 and 16, resident in the riding, was, in December, 4891, of these 441 did not attend any school, a decrease of 222 for the year.

The number of pupils of all ages, who attended school was 4717, an increase of 223.

The attendance of these is represented by the following Table:—

About 15 per cent, gave the almost useless attendance of less than 20 days; about 23 per cent, attended between 20 and 50 days; about 28 per cent, attended between 50 and 100 days; about 18 per cent, between 100 and 150 days; about 13 per cent, between 150 and 150 and 200 days; and about 1 per cent, attended between 200 days and the whole year.

A comparison of the average attendance of pupils for the year with the whole number who attended during some portion of the year, will afford a still more lucid idea on this subject.

In Rawdon (including Stirling) the average attendance for the year was about 44 per cent. of the *enrolled* pupils; in Huntingdon, 41 per cent.; in Marmora and Lake, 37 per cent.; in Madoc, 36 per cent.; in Elzevir, 39 per cent.; in the remote townships, 27 per cent.; in the riding 38 per cent. In 1872 the percentage of attendance was 35.

The improvement is gratifying and cheering, but with so great an amount of irregular attendance and absenteeism as will obtain, the educational progress of the country will be much obstructed. The evil exists in every part of the Province. It will always be found, to some extent, so long as the labour of the pupil is valuable at home. Distance from the school, want of means to provide children with proper clothing for the winter season, and the inability of a number of Sections to keep their Schools open during the entire year, are also important causes. But a very considerable amount of the toil is due to the inexperience of the majority of our teachers, to the unintelligent, uninspiring and perfunctory manner in which their duties are performed, and to the amazing indifference of a large number of parents. Irregular attendance entails a loss of School Grants, a waste of the time and energies of teachers and pupils, and a consequent waste of money. Teachers are not paid to instruct 38 per cent. of their pupils, but all. Where this is not done, resources are thrown away.

Time for which Schools were open.—The improvement in this important matter, is exhibited in the following statement:—

	Average for 1875.			Increase over 1874.	
Rawdon (including Stirling)	11	months,	3 days.		9 days.
Huntingdon	11	"	8 "	1 month	7 "
Marmora and Lake	10	"	7 "	1 "	11 "
Madoc	10	"	2 "		20 "
Elzevir	10	"	21 "		23 "
Tudor <i>et al.</i>	9	"	10 "	2 "	12 "
Dungannon, &c.	8	"	11 "		a decrease.
Carlow & Mayo	9	"	5 "	2 "	7 "
Monteagle &c.	10	"	16 "	2 "	8 "
Wicklow <i>et al.</i>	10	"	10 "	2 "	8 "
Northern Townships.....	9	"	29 "	1 "	19 "
Older do	11	"	20 "		26 "
Inspectorate	10	"	10 "	1 "	5 "

In every municipality but one there was an increase.

So marked an improvement was not brought about without much attention and effort on the part of trustees and others concerned.

In all my endeavours to effect this change, I have been seconded in an earnest manner by the local school authorities, with a very few exceptions. The prevailing dull times and the great scarcity of teachers led many to anticipate results of an opposite character.

Teachers' Examinations.—At the annual examination for 1875, there were two candidates for Second-class certificates, and forty-nine for Third-class. Of the latter, 13, or 26 per cent. were successful. At the examination for the previous year, less than 6 per cent. of the candidates were successful. Though there is yet great necessity for improvement, the change deserves notice. It is attributed, in a great measure, to the increased zeal with which many teachers applied themselves to study, and to the valuable aid and guidance afforded them by the Teachers' Institutes.

While pleased to be able to report progress in this respect, candour compels me to say that a number of our teachers manifest no earnest desire to improve their qualifications. They are apparently resting in the belief that, owing to the scarcity of teachers, they will receive "permits." Without remarking upon the folly of relying upon so slender a support, I am forced to ask, Is a teacher whose ambition soars no higher than a "permit," who has so little spirit as to be content to continue to teach without proper qualifications, and merely on sufferance, the right person to mould the plastic mind of youth?

Better far to close a few Schools for a time than to continue them under such ruinous influences.

By section 112, sub-sec. 26 of the Consolidated School Law of 1874, and the regulations that have been issued under its authority, it is made the duty of Inspectors, in such districts as North Hastings, to hold, at some point in the remote townships, an examination for Special Teachers' Certificates. In compliance with this requirement, an examination for such certificates was held at L'Amable, in Dungannon, and Faraday, on December 21st and 22nd, 1875.

Fully alive to the great difficulties with which trustees in the new districts have to contend in their struggle to provide education for the youth of their sections, and strongly impressed with the folly of attempting to *exact even an ordinary standard of qualification*, and with the disastrous consequences that would accrue from such a course, I took advantage of the latitude allowed by the law, and made the examination very elementary in its character. Notwithstanding this, but a few were successful.

The procuring of teachers for remote Schools is a most difficult task to all concerned. The scarcity of teachers in the front townships makes the difficulty still greater. However, in spite of all this, the Schools in the new townships were in operation, during 1875, for a longer period than in any previous year.

Qualifications, &c., of Teachers.—Eighty Teachers were employed during the year. Their qualifications were as follows:—

Provincial Second-class, 4; Third-class, 36; Old County Board First-class, 4; Interim and Special Certificates for remote districts, 36.

Salaries.—The highest salary paid to any male teacher, during the year, was \$515, the lowest, \$192. The average salary paid to male teachers was \$302.15; to female teachers, \$235.19.

Since my first Report there has been an increase in the average salary paid to male teachers of \$11.52.

During the year the average salary paid to female teachers increased \$18.56.

Educated, conscientious, enthusiastic, and *really* successful teachers are inadequately remunerated yet.

Poor teachers are *dear* at any salary, however low.

Maps and Apparatus.—Since March, 1874, *sixty-eight* School-houses, out of a total 75, have been supplied with a sufficient quantity of maps, tablet reading lessons, and numeral frames. In the whole district, comprising 24 townships, *in which Schools are located*, there were, at the end of the year, no more than *three* School-houses unsupplied with these important aids to instruction.

Township Boards of Trustees.—In my Report for 1874, I gave detailed statistics exhibiting the inequality of the assessed valuations of school sections in the various townships, and the consequently unequal distribution of the burden of School taxation. In the Township of Elzevir, owing to physical causes, this evil exists to a great degree. As a remedy, an attempt was made, in 1875, to establish a Township Board of Trustees for the municipality. Meetings were called in several sections, but the change was defeated by S.S. No. 2, the total assessment of which is little more than \$5,000! No comment in such suicidal folly is needed.

Teachers' Institutes.—Two Institutes have met regularly during the year at Madoc and Stirling. We have, in this way, a meeting of teachers every *three* weeks. A great amount of good has been the result of these Associations. To those teachers who have been regular in attendance, and who have endeavoured by careful attention, and by noting down suggestions and explanations, to profit as much as possible by the proceedings, the benefit has been very marked.

In connection with the Madoc Institute, a library, composed entirely of works on education and cognate subjects, has been established.

As I have already given, in my special Report, full details in regard to the internal working and status of the Schools, it is unnecessary for me now to do so.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the increasing zeal of many of our teachers, and to the readiness and intelligence with which many have responded to every suggestion in regard to improvement.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—SOUTH.

John Johnston, Esq.—The number of Schools under my jurisdiction is 81. Twenty in Sidney, 3 in Trenton, 18 in Thurlow, 23 in Tyendinaga, 1 in Mill Point, and 19 in Hungerford. Thirteen assistant teachers are employed, making the number of teachers in the Public Schools, not including Belleville, 94. Of the 94 teachers employed in 1875, 1 had a First-class Provincial Certificate, 15, Second-class Provincial, 74, Third-class, and 4 had Special Certificates. Sixty-eight (68) teachers have held their positions for several years, viz.: 8 of the Second-class, and 60 of the Third-class.

The average salary paid male teachers	\$407 50
" " " female "	277 50
The highest salary paid male "	575 00
The lowest " " "	300 00
The highest " " female "	450 00
Highest salary, Lowest salary, Average salary,	
<i>In Sidney</i> :—	
Male teachers.....	\$500 00
Female "	\$300 00 \$300 00
<i>In Thurlow</i> :—	
Male teachers.....	\$500 00
Female "	\$300 00 \$300 00
<i>In Tyendinaga</i> :—	
Male teachers.....	\$500 00
Female "	\$300 00 \$260 00
<i>In Trenton</i> :—	
Male teachers.....	\$500 00
Female "	\$450 00 \$200 00
<i>In Mill Point</i> :—	
Male teachers.....	\$550 00
Female "	\$300 00

The amount of money received from tax on property by trustees was, \$24,320,68¹, and the total amount received from all sources amounted to \$43,786,37. The amount paid teachers, was \$25,470,06. Before 1875, many of the School-houses had been built, several had been repaired, and all the grounds had been fenced, yet in 1875, the amount paid for building, &c., amounted to \$7,412,25, and \$150,61 were expended by trustees for libraries, making the whole amount expended \$38,393 32.

The number of children between the ages of 5 and 16, as sent in on trustees' supplementary reports was, for Sidney, 1,362; Thurlow, 1,160; Tyendinaga, 1,347; Hungerford, 1,347; Mill Point, 297, and for Trenton, 575, making in all, 6,028 children in South Hastings, which, should they all attend School, would give an average of 64 for each teacher.

The total value of School house and sites was estimated at \$83,407. Of this amount, Sidney including Trenton, has \$25,416; Thurlow, \$21,369; Tyendinaga including Mill Point, \$26,269, and Hungerford, \$10,226.

The average time the Schools were kept open was 11 months and 15 days.

Of the 81 School-houses 33 are brick, 10 stone, 35 frame, and 3 are built of hewn logs.

Thirty-six (36) new School-houses have been built since 1871, a great many have been repaired, newly seated, and made as good as new. The Schools have been for some time well supplied with maps, tablets, blackboards, object lesson cards, &c.

Six (6) new School-houses will be built this year, 1 splendid brick School-house in S. S. No. 13 Hungerford, 1 brick, in S. S. No. 22 Tyendinaga, and 1 of the same material in S. S. No. 5, Sidney, and the others frame, making 42 new School-houses built in South Hastings, since the introduction of the new School Law, in 1871.

Mill Point.—In 1875 a splendid brick School-house was erected in the Village of Mill Point, at a cost of about \$5,000. It is a fine-looking building, well seated, and quite well

furnished with maps, black-boards, tablets, etc., and built on a splendid site of more than an acre ; the ground is well-fenced, and there are good outbuildings and a well. They have now three (3) teachers in the School, and much credit is due to Mr. Aylesworth and the trustees for the efficiency of the School.

Frankford.—In this village, the trustees, seeing the necessity of increased accommodation, built up the walls of their School-house one storey, so that now they have two splendid rooms, one for the junior department, and the upper room for the senior pupils.

Trenton.—In this prosperous village there are three (3) School-houses, with seven (7) teachers. One of these is a separate School, with two teachers, and they will very soon have a new School-house. The other Schools of Trenton have done well of late, and I never found them in such a high state of efficiency as they were in at my last visit. The trustees now take great interest in their Schools, and have secured a very efficient staff of teachers who are earnest and energetic, and are doing their work well. They have one very fine brick building, erected at a cost of \$8,400.

Town of Belleville.—In the Town of Belleville there are five good brick School-houses, with eighteen teachers. The Union School is a very fine building, with seven class-rooms and a large assembly room, the upper part being used for the High School. The School is thoroughly graded, and the teaching is of the most thorough character. The head teachers of two of the Schools prepare the pupils in the subjects of the fourth class, and for entrance into the High School. The lady teachers are earnest and energetic, and do their work well. The other Schools are all graded, and the teachers are teaching according to the improved method.

The Schools are well supplied with maps, globes, tablets, and object-lesson cards. The trustees during the past few years have spent a good deal of money in making repairs, in erecting proper outbuildings, and in supplying the Schools with all necessary apparatus.

The trustees will employ only the best teachers. They pay them well, and in consequence the progress made by the pupils, and the thorough teaching, have caused the trustees and people to appreciate their Schools very much. The trustees give every encouragement to scholars and teachers by frequently visiting the Schools and attending the public examinations.

There are six male teachers whose salaries range from \$750 to \$650, with the exception of one assistant who gets \$300. There are twelve lady teachers, and the highest salary paid is \$450, and the lowest \$300.

One of the head-teachers has a First-class Provincial Certificate, Grade A, three have Second-class Provincial Certificates, and two have Third-class. Four of the female teachers have Normal Certificates, and one of the four has a high grade of First-class from the High School. The others have Third-class under the new law.

I feel very much gratified with the progress made by the Schools during the past few years, and too much credit cannot be given to the trustees for doing all in their power to make them thoroughly efficient.

Religious Instruction.—The Schools are opened by reading a portion of Scripture and by prayer, and the Ten Commandments are taught in nearly all of them.

Libraries.—A good many libraries have been got up to the present time, and it is expected that a library will be in each section by the end of the year. The books sent from the Department are of the right kind, and are thought a good deal of by both parents and children.

One of the compulsory clauses of the School Law that has not, as yet, been rigidly enforced, is that a well must be dug in each School-house ground. A few Schools have wells, but not many. This matter will have to be urged upon trustees now, and it is hoped that this fall each School-house will have a well.

Irregular attendance is a great draw-back to Schools, but trustees are generally doing all they can to induce scholars to come regularly, by taking a correct census at the end of the year, and notifying those whose children do not attend regularly the four months at least. Teachers have done much to secure more regular attendance by teaching well and thoroughly, by making the school a pleasant place, and by having at least three (3) public examinations during the year, for when people attend these honest examinations, and see that their children have been well taught, and that they know what they have gone over, they take a great interest in the Schools and induce others to attend and to visit them.

Teachers have been advised in all cases to visit parents and ask their support, and when this has been done by earnest teachers it has done much good.

Everything has been done during the past five years to make the Schools thoroughly efficient. Our Institute, which meets the third Saturday in every month, has done a good work, and has been the means of enabling our teachers to teach according to the improved method. Many of our best teachers have taken subjects, and have done all in their power to help the young and inexperienced. It has been very well attended, and very much appreciated by the earnest and energetic teachers. Professors Bell and Dawson have assisted us very much during the year; but as many of the teachers of Hungerford and Tyendinaga could not attend on account of the distance, I have held Institutes at Melrose and Thomasburg. The holding of these Institutes has done much in raising the standard of teaching in those townships. I have spent a good deal of time in showing the young and inexperienced the best method of teaching and conducting their Schools, but it has been time well and profitably spent. The teachers teach much better, as they carry out in their Schools the methods advocated.

It was very discouraging to me for a year or two at first, but now, when I look back and see the great advancement the majority, at least, of our Schools in South Hastings has made during the past three years, the uniformity in teaching all the school subjects, and the thorough teaching that is being done, I feel that I have been rewarded for the time spent in getting our teachers to teach with energy, and to conduct their schools in the most approved manner, for the teacher makes the school—as the teacher so will the school be, and the better he understands all about teaching, the better will he teach, and so all are benefited, both scholars and parents.

I am sorry that some teachers are so careless and indifferent about attending and improving themselves, for unless teachers take an interest in their profession, and do everything possible to make themselves good teachers, they cannot expect to be appreciated by trustees and people, particularly now when all know the value of good teaching. Trustees are always willing to pay a good teacher fair remuneration, provided the school is well taught. They are always ready to pay good salaries if teachers will only teach with a determination to make the scholars thorough, and show that they are alive to the importance of doing good work. The people of South Hastings are thoroughly alive to the importance of good Schools. They use good teachers well, and pay them good salaries. Teachers have four days in each year to visit Schools, and they have been advised to take them, and spend the time in the good schools recommended. The good Schools in each township have done much to improve the profession of teaching in South Hastings. These Schools have sent out good teachers, as they see every day how all the school subjects should be taught, and they carry out in their own Schools the methods of teaching used by the teacher of the School. We had from these rural Schools no less than 26 young men and women who obtained certificates last July, and are now teaching and doing well. They not only got certificates, but many of them stood at the head of the list, showing quite a contrast to what took place after 1871, when nearly all the teachers failed at more than one examination, and had to get Permits; but during the past three years many scholars from the Public Schools have got Third-class Certificates, and they make the best teachers we can get.

We have a good Teachers' Library, containing more than 150 volumes, and it is much appreciated by the teachers.

The granting of Permits gives a great deal of annoyance sometimes to the Inspector. Candidates who fail at the examination expect that they have nothing to do but ask for a Permit, and it must be given. When it was thought advisable to grant special Certificates it was done with caution, and only for special Schools, and they are never given unless on the written request of the Trustees. When scholars from the Public Schools can get good Third-class Certificates, and stand at the head of the list, it ought to be a shame for a teacher having taught some years to ask for a Permit.

Over two hundred visits were made to Schools last year, not including Belleville, many lectures given, and everything was done to raise the standard of education in each section; and I have to thank the people of South Hastings for the kindness shown me, and for the increased interest they have taken in the welfare of the Public Schools; and I hope that by increased energy on my part, if possible, and on the part of the teachers, a

good deal will be done to increase the efficiency of the Schools of both South Hastings and Belleville during 1876.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

John J. Tilley, Esq.—Good work has been done in our Schools during the year. The programme is, with slight exceptions, carefully observed, and regularity and system in the classification of pupils and in work done, are the results. All the Schools were kept open the whole year, and only one special Certificate, for six months, was granted. It affords me much pleasure to be able to say that arithmetic is taught in a very intelligent manner. Teachers do not think of confining their work to a text-book, but are developing independent thought and self-reliance. The examination questions for admission to High Schools are eagerly sought after by teachers, and in fixing a certain standard for their pupils they exercise considerable influence upon our Public Schools. Grammar and composition in the lower classes are invariably taught together by blackboard exercises—text-books being seldom used below the fourth class. Pupils are thus taught by direct application the practical use of what they learn. I am satisfied with the work done in these subjects. The results in spelling are also quite satisfactory. All classes from the Second Reader upwards are taught by dictation. Junior classes are also required to write a portion of their reading lessons each day, by which the spelling is much improved, and a freedom in writing acquired. All our teachers give much attention to the definitions of words. Reading is well taught in a few Schools, fairly in some, and poorly in many. Too many teachers have not learned that *hearing* reading is not *teaching* it, and that to have good reading something more is necessary besides pronouncing an occasional word and saying “next.” A report that does not complain of irregular attendance can scarcely be considered orthodox. I fear many teachers do not realize how much the regularity or irregularity of attendance lies within their own control. I usually find the best teachers complain the least of this wide-spread evil. To teach those pupils that are sent, or may come to school, may fulfil the letter of the law; but the teacher whose interest in the welfare of his pupils is not strong enough to cause him, if need be, to go out through his section and do a little missionary work, is not fulfilling the spirit. The attendance is very much regulated by the influence the teacher exerts both in and out of school. When I visit a School taught by an energetic teacher, with a thorough system of marking and reporting to parents, I usually find the irregularity much reduced. Heretofore the clause relating to compulsory attendance has had but little effect; but the supplementary report issued by the Department this year, which requires trustees to give the names of all children between seven and twelve years of age that have not attended four months in the year, has brought the matter very forcibly under the notice of trustees; and from my intercourse with many, I have no doubt this subject will receive more attention next year than it has ever received before. The year has witnessed the usual influx of inexperienced Third-class teachers, who greatly outnumber all others. While the lowest grade of certificate is as easily obtained as it is at present, large numbers of young persons will obtain it, not through any particular effort on their part or desire to teach, but through their ordinary work in High Schools, or Superior Public Schools, having been induced to attend the examination in many cases for the credit of the School. When licensed, they are ambitious to teach, but experience proves that at least two out of three will not be found teaching after their three years of probation have expired. The consequence is that many of our Schools are but experimenting rooms for an almost perpetual apprenticeship. I believe the time has come when every person licensed to take charge of a School should be able to teach, to some extent, all the subjects in the programme. The reason why so many Third-class teachers fail to enter the Second class, and so many Schools are consequently obliged to change teachers, is, that having received no insight into the extra subjects for Second-class Certificates, being removed from assistance, and thinking the difficulties greater than they really are, they believe themselves unable to pass over the gulf. If no more Third-class Certificates were granted, and a lower grade made in the Second class, for which, say one-third of the marks shall be obtained, it would, in my opinion, be a great step in advance. To prevent any undue scarcity of teachers, the Third-class Certificates now in existence could be made valid for some definite time. Competitive examinations were held in five townships during the year, and, con-

sidering that these were our first, the attendance was good and the results satisfactory. Prizes of the value of nearly \$400 were distributed. I believe these examinations have done a great deal of good in infusing new life into teachers and pupils, and by developing a healthy spirit of emulation. I look for increased interest in those to be held in 1876. I think it would be well if something corresponding to the competitive examinations that have been held in a few counties were established on some uniform basis for the Province—an examination in connection with our Public Schools that shall bear some relation to the "intermediate" for High Schools. A uniform programme for all schools has undoubtedly done much to regulate the work, but bringing the schools into direct competition with one another by uniform written competitive examinations, would be a mighty lever to *raise* the work. Our teachers' associations are in a flourishing condition, and a professional library in connection with the one for East Durham was established last June. Many of our teachers are working hard, striving to take a higher stand in their profession, and at the last examination we were enabled to grant ten Second-class Certificates—double the number ever given before at one time. Yet nearly three times as many were given in the Third-class. 112 teachers were employed during the year, of whom 29 had attended the Normal School.

Certificates held are as follows :—

Provincial—1st Class, 5 ; 2nd Class, 38. New Co. Board—3rd Class, 65 ; Old Co. Board—1st Class, 1; 2nd Class, 3.

The average salaries paid in the different Townships and in the County, were :—

Darlington.	Clarke.	Hope.	Cartwright.	Manvers.	Cavan.	S. Monaghan.
Males.....\$402	\$391	\$397	\$332	\$417	\$400	\$390
Females..... 229	246	260	None.	280	264	327

For the County—Males, \$390 ; Females, 268.

It is worthy of honourable mention that Manvers, the poorest township in the County, stands first in salaries to male teachers, and second to females.

Highest salary paid to any male teacher, \$550 (S. S. No. 11, Cavan) ; to any female, \$460 (S. S. No. 1, South Monaghan).

While in many cases the salaries are much too small, there is reason to feel encouraged when we compare the present salaries with those of former years. I have not the figures by me, but I have no doubt a majority of our Schools would show an increase of twenty-five per cent. in four years, and some would go beyond this. It is worthy of note that the present depression of business has not affected teachers' salaries.

School Accommodation.—Nearly all the old School-houses of former years have been replaced by new ones since the introduction of the law of 1871. There remain but seven structures that should give place to others without delay. Three sections at least will build next year, and two will provide accommodation for an assistant teacher. Six rooms were re-seated with improved desks on iron stands, nineteen play-grounds were enlarged and fenced, and ten were fenced. There remain twelve to be fenced, and eleven to be enlarged. Before forwarding cheques for municipal grants, I wrote to every section that had not complied with the law, and have received assurance in writing in all cases, except four, that the grounds will be enlarged and fenced in the spring. I think, therefore, it may safely be concluded that before the end of another year every section in the County will have complied with the regulations relating to play-grounds. For providing fencing and supplying play-grounds, \$2,500 were expended during the year.

There are 101 School-houses in the county, Brick 58 ; Stone 1 ; Concrete 1 ; Frame 39 ; Log 2.

Libraries.—But little was done during the year in supplying libraries. There are 39 in the County, divided as follows :—

Darlington, 3,228 volumes ; Clarke, 9,848 volumes ; Hope, 8,408 volumes ; Cartwright, 3,234 volumes ; Manvers, 6,285 volumes ; Cavan, 6,361 volumes ; South Monaghan 4,250 volumes.

School Requirements.—All our Schools are furnished with blackboards and maps. Globes are found in 65 Schools, tablet object lessons in 80, and 35 report apparatus used, though in many cases I know the supply is quite limited. I am happy to say the supply

of maps is very creditable indeed. The whole number reported is 828, which gives an average of over 8 to every School in the County. For maps and prizes the sum of \$402.21, was expended during the year. The total value of School Property in the County is as follows:—

	School-house & site.	Furniture.	Apparatus.	Libraries.	Total.
Darlington.....	\$17,560	\$1,937	\$551	\$166	\$20,214
Clarke with Newcastle.	21,120	1,613	654	484	23,871
Hope	12,673	1,304	384	159	14,520
Cartwright.....	6,979	555	279	175	7,988
Manvers	9,040	1,115	410	122	10,690
Cavan.....	11,550	1,115	394	170	13,229
South Monaghan	4,220	344	114	80	4,758
 Total	 \$83,142	 \$7,983	 \$2,786	 \$1,359	 \$95,270

TOWN OF PORT HOPE.

The High and Public Schools were separated three years ago. Previous to the separation the Schools consisted of a Central School, which was also a Union School, under the supervision of a head master and three primaries, or Ward Schools, which were in a great measure distinct Schools, and were not graded with the Union School. At that time the work did not go beyond the fourth class, or, so far as to enable pupils to pass the examination required for admission to High Schools. After the separation, all the Schools were re-organized and graded, from the lowest division in the primaries to the highest in the central, and placed under the direction of the head master. The pupils, though classified nominally according to the programme, were considerably below the prescribed standard, and for the first year and a half the promotions were few, and were made only when required to relieve the lower divisions. During this time but few pupils went up for promotion to the High Schools. The trustees were determined to bring the schools up to the standard, and to furnish facilities for supplying a full Public School course. New life was infused into the work, a deeper interest was taken, and trustees, teachers, and people worked together to build up an efficient first-class School. Their efforts have been eminently successful. Before the separation ten teachers were employed. At present the number is sixteen, and more are required. The work has risen from the fourth class to an advanced fourth and fifth and a sixth class. The grading is now considerably higher than ever before, as for example, the work now done by the fourth class boys is the same as that done two and a half years ago in the division two grades higher. Some pupils have taken teachers' certificates, and at the half yearly examinations for admission to High Schools, the candidates are very successful. At the last examination the average made in arithmetic by the pupils from the fourth class was over 66 per cent., and by those from the fifth class 62 per cent. Promotions are made twice a year, and are determined in all classes above the first, by written examinations. The hours of teaching were recently reduced to 4½ hours—from 9.30 a.m. to 12, and from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m., without recess.

Attendance.—The number of names registered during 1875 was 1,347; boys 661, girls 676; under five years of age, two; between five and ten, 765; between 10 and 16 years, 557, and over 16 years 23. Of the pupils attending, 82 attended less than 20 days; 180 between 20 and 50 days; 285 between 50 and 100 days; 321 between 100 and 150 days; and 479 between 150 days and the whole year. The daily average attendance for the first half year was 778, and for the second 775, which gives a percentage of 57·6 for the year, or in other words, 58 pupils out of every 100 on the register attended every day in the year. A better idea of the attendance is obtained when I say that the average monthly attendance was 80 per cent. of the monthly registered numbers. In the Central School, commencing with the third class, the average rarely falls below 90 per cent. This is certainly very satisfactory, but as much cannot be said of the primaries, for the great majority of the children in these Schools being young, the attendance is less regular. When a child has been absent one day, the rule is to send a note to the parent, asking him to send the child back, or give a reason for his absence, and each teacher is expected to employ the time from 3.30 till 4 P.M. in looking after any cases of continued absence.

Compulsory Attendance.

While Port Hope compares very favourably with other towns in regard to the number of children of school age not attending any School, yet there are cases in which the clauses of the Compulsory School Act, if rigidly carried out, would do much good in not allowing the culpable negligence of parents to deprive their children of the inestimable boon of, at least, the rudiments of a Public School Education, and in requiring that absence beyond a certain time, when not satisfactorily accounted for, shall deprive the pupil of the right to attend until application be made to the proper authorities for permission to return.

Average attendance per class—I place before you, in tabular form, the average length of time that pupils remain in each class. The ordinary length of time allotted to each class in the Central School is one year—the first half in the junior division and the second in the senior, except in the junior room in which the pupils entered in the first book are expected to remain until they have completed the work for promotion to the II. class, in order that the grading may be complete. In the primaries, one year in the junior rooms and one and a half in the senior rooms has been the usual time. I do not give the figures for the West Primary or for the junior room in the Central School, on account of the loss of an old register in each, but the average for the corresponding classes in the other primaries will give a sufficiently accurate idea of the attendance in these divisions. In the VI. class the pupils remain as long as they wish. Almost all in this class have passed the entrance examination to the High School, some, six months and some, one year ago. In the II. class, Central School, many of the pupils entered in the first book, and remained until they had completed the first half of the 3rd book. This will not occur again as in future all pupils must be ready to enter the 3rd book before being permitted to enter this division.

SCHOOL.	CLASS.	Average attendance of pupils who left or were promoted during year 1875.	Average attendance of pupils remaining in Class, 21st Dec., 1875.	Greatest number of days attended by any pupil in Class, 21st Dec., 1875.	Least number of days spent in Class by any pupil regularly promoted to, and from, that Class.
Central . . .	6th	115 $\frac{1}{3}$ days.	170 days.	196	79
	5th	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{8}{11}$	270	69
	4th Advanced.	125 $\frac{10}{13}$	100 $\frac{5}{12}$	265	41
	4th Boys . . .	143 $\frac{1}{5}$	127 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{5}{6}$	323	77
	4th Girls . . .	86 $\frac{1}{6}$	125 $\frac{5}{19}$	195	72
	3rd Boys . . .	181 $\frac{5}{19}$	168 $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{3}{6}$	386	79
	3rd Girls . . .	128 $\frac{2}{9}$ $\frac{6}{2}$	108 $\frac{8}{3}$ $\frac{3}{3}$	289	64
	2nd " . . .	238 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{6}{3}$	193 $\frac{3}{7}$	392	29
Central . . .	2nd	130	161 $\frac{6}{7}$ $\frac{3}{1}$	424	53
Primary . . .	1st	116 $\frac{2}{7}$ $\frac{5}{4}$	202 $\frac{4}{9}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{8}{8}$	608	41
East . . .	2nd	425 $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{9}$	264 $\frac{3}{5}$	719	83
Primary . . .	1st	361 $\frac{8}{3}$	165 $\frac{8}{7}$ $\frac{9}{4}$	711	64

Ages.—The average ages of pupils in the several classes in the Central School were senior first 6 $\frac{2}{7}$ years; second 10 $\frac{4}{7}$; third boys 11 $\frac{19}{22}$; third girls 11 $\frac{4}{9}$ $\frac{5}{9}$; fourth boys 13 $\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{8}{4}$ $\frac{7}{4}$; fourth girls 12 $\frac{9}{8}$ $\frac{7}{9}$; fourth advanced 13; fifth 14; sixth 15 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Classes.—The numbers in the different classes were part I., 281; part II., 171 second book 289; II. class 241; III. class 128; IV. 112; IV. advanced 50; V. 35 and VI. 40. In June last 21 pupils tried the entrance examination to the High School and all succeeded. In December 28 tried and 25 passed. Of these all who went from the VI. class were found ready to enter the second form of High School work.

Teachers.—Sixteen teachers are employed and of these 15 have regular classes; the time of the other is taken up in teaching, writing, book-keeping and drawing. There was, taking total numbers registered during the year, an average of 90 pupils to each teacher, and taking the average attendance for the year 51 pupils to each class. In the Primaries especially the over crowding is most felt. When we consider what the trustees have done in three years to increase their School accommodation and staff of teachers, we must certainly award them a great deal of credit, but additional accommodation must be provided before long.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for teachers' salaries was \$5,835, and the total expenditure \$8,367.04. The cost per pupil estimated on the number on the roll and amount paid teachers, was \$4.33, on the average attendance and amount paid teachers, \$7.50. Whole number and total expenditure \$6.21. Average attendance and total expenditure \$10.76.

Library.—When the Schools were separated, the library was divided and 350 volumes were given to the Public Schools. This number has not been increased as yet, but it is expected that an addition will soon be made to it, in order that the library may keep pace with the constant growth of the School. The books are eagerly sought after by the pupils, and the influence for good, with the love of reading, engendered and fostered by these books, can scarcely be estimated. The Schools are under the efficient management of Mr. D. J. Goggin, Head-Master, and a very competent staff of assistants. Excellent discipline is maintained throughout, the rooms are comfortable and well kept, and altogether the Schools are in a healthy, progressive condition, and are a credit to the town.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

Rev. Frederick Burt.—In August last, I had the honour of making a twelve-month's report to the Warden and Councillors of the County, in Council assembled, which they were pleased to receive with warmth of satisfaction, and through the Warden, complimented me upon both my work and the report thereon. The County Council have given me their support in carrying out the work of the Education Department, although through the great demands for public improvements in the form of roads, bridges, buildings, and offices, upon the revenue of our youthful County, they have been unable to grant me a trial of any of the suggestions contained in my report, looking, of course, education-wards. For the purposes of education, the amount expended by the County Council was \$1,230 in 1875, and about \$1,000 in 1874, showing a small increase which probably cannot be any farther augmented in 1876, for the sole cause, that, our County is but starting in life, and had to incur debts in commencing that start. In this connection let me mention the great value of the Poor School Fund to the various School Sections of the County—how helpful is the aid from that Fund—how encouraging to the anxious trustees—how opportune to the teacher—yes, pleasing to the benevolent Inspector, and then that glorious end always to be kept in mind—how it forwards the *education of the children of each and every Section!* School Sections will exist in this country for some time, that must grapple with poverty, sparseness of population, removals, poor crops, heavy County rates, high School rates, and many other hinderances to comfort and progress, both intellectual and corporal, incident to pioneer life in rough townships. I also take as a proof of my last statement, that two-thirds of the School-houses of the County are either bordered on three sides out of four, or are within a stone's-throw of the standing forest. I therefore record with gratitude the liberal grants of the Education Office to the Schools of Haliburton County, and assure the Department of the thanks of the several Boards of Trustees for the same liberality; and thus several Schools were kept open *nine* instead of *six* months, and in two cases, a whole year. This feature it would be well to remember and insist upon in the future.

School-Houses.—In January last, Minden Village people had the pleasure of seeing

their children enter upon the occupation of a very good School-house. It is built on rising ground, and has a good play-ground and other marks of civilization, that the Department is endeavouring to furnish the rising generation with, so that morality may not suffer by the congregating of numbers of different sexes. This School-house cost \$1,600.

Haliburton Village can also boast of a good School-house, fenced, and provided with proper accommodations within and without. It is of recent date.

In the Township of Dysart are to be found the best rural School-houses, frame structures, but some of these are not furnished with the necessary accommodations without. Stanhope has only one neat frame house, but this stands in a field, unfenced, save by the common field fence. Minden township has two very neat little frame School houses, probably the only ones of *recent* erection, so that if *frame* structures are to be taken as a proof of improvement, we must wait until the *log* houses have become un-tenantable. But in new and remote Sections in all our townships the people are grateful for even the rude *log* School-house, serving as it does for Church and School. In Lutterworth and Anson, three Sections are impatient for School privileges, and these are upon the newly opened Cameron road. On the Monck road, as it runs athwart the Township of Glamorgan, two localities in mid forest are struggling into life, and in one of these a very fair cottage has been rented rather than delay educational blessings. The School-house hard by is in process of construction. On a temporary road, but close by a future road-site, in another direction, a School was opened on the 1st of February, 1876, where the people had struggled for nearly four years against bush-fires and other obstacles incident to new townships, so that the old year may lay claim to this item of progress, for all was ready, ere it closed, for operation. The Inspector happened to be in the locality the first day of School, and it was so exhilarating to see the children, books in hand, encased in a variety of home-made garments, and the well-known luncheon-bag exhibiting as great a variety, but all clustering round the temporary lodging of the teacher at quite an early hour to accompany him to School—it seemed an epoch in their lives!

In Cardiff are two struggling Sections in operation, and one just coming into working order. In Monmouth, is a locality that is 8 miles distant from the School-house in Cardiff, but the New Year will remedy this seeming hardship, it is hoped.

The remote Township of Harcourt has a School, but it is so isolated, that until more land is located, and the School better attended, *dullness* must rule. Probably a year or so may tell upon this Section. The School-house is neat, fairly furnished, in a clean locality, but there is no busy hum of human voices that denotes mental expansion in the teacher's workshop as being accomplished. The homes of the scholars are quite distant from the School both East and West, which is a wonderful hinderance, and exerts a telling power in new townships, for it fosters fears in the minds of mothers, and of course is a direct obstruction so often in the rainy and thawing seasons, and well nigh ruins the work of a *six-months* School.

In connection with these remarks upon School-houses, it must not be omitted in this annual record, that there has been a marked improvement in Sections, having only a log School-house, in the out-houses erected, both for the demands of common decency and tidiness. The bare fact of having to answer the formal question, No. 122, carries quite an influence with it, as does the Annual Return generally.

School Teachers.—In this small County, where wealth is the exception, where are only two small Villages, where the County Town is but a mere village of fifty houses (though its people are really alive to, and transact quite an amount of business), the rural Sections predominate, and they, with scarce an exception, are beset with common difficulties in the form of distance of homes from the School, long walks for teachers to and from School, indifferent boarding places, small salaries and high rates at the same time, and six-months Schools—all these militate against the improvement of our staff of teachers. Then, in addition to these is another great obstacle, our little County cannot educate its own teachers, its people cannot afford to send their youths to a Training College, for they cannot even keep them at the Public Schools as long as is proper and just. Indeed it will be quite a *fight* to obtain for the very children of 7 to 12 years the boon of *four* months Schooling which the Education Department has secured for them as a right, as Canadians.

The twenty-four teachers of the past year may be classed as 5 Good, 13 Fair, 6 Moderate; and comprised 7 males and 17 females. With regard to their license to teach

they stood thus : Old County Board 5, New County Board 8, Provincial Second Clas 2, and Special and Permits 9.

Allow me to quote from my report to the County Council to show the great need of help to impart the *Art of Teaching*: "Want of education and training in the Art of Teaching in the persons of our teachers, is a mighty foe to right progress; this may be partially remedied if our County Council could see the way clear to attach two or three Scholarships to the *two* leading Schools of the County, viz.: Minden Village, and Haliburton. Let these Scholarships be given to four or six young persons of the full age of sixteen years, who will bind themselves to teach in the County for three or four years, thus these prospective teachers could attend School six or nine months to great advantage, be fitted to pass the Board of Examiners, and the County be furnished with better teachers, and the 'Permit' teachers wholly set aside."

Another plan would be—Send three persons to Toronto Normal School, per year, for two years, with the same stipulation, and thus the same end would be gained, but not so quickly.

There is no hope for the rising generation until a training for Third-class teachers is provided. The Third-class teacher is a necessity, and will be, in this County for years to come, from the very nature of the localities in which our Schools are situate. *Will the Department devise some means to compass this clamorous difficulty and need?*

The Programme.—The printed programme of the Department is affixed to the walls of most Schools, and I can record that as a rule the teachers do their utmost to carry it out; but irregular attendance, change of teachers, and other obstacles often render the observance a task.

"Object Lessons" have not improved since 1871, when I retired from office through the New Law, appointing Inspectors in lieu of the former Superintendents. I feel that this pleasing kind of education cannot be fully fallen in with, or enjoyed, by our teachers till they are better taught and trained themselves.

"Composition" the sister lesson or mode to the last named, is tried in all Schools, and quite a marked progress can be reported. The Schools stand thus—Excellent 1, Good 28, Middling 14 classes.

"Grammar" is not well taught, except in 4 Schools. "Reading" as a matter of course, stands nearer the mark fixed. "Writing" is not so good as Reading, it may be termed as in the "Programme" *readily* but not *well*. I found 7 classes up to "excellent," 38 good, 39 middling, and 1 bad. In "Geography," through the lack of proper education of the teacher, there is a great want. Too much use of and reliance on the text-books exist, and too little use of the beautiful Maps, for hanging upon the walls, provided for our Schools, at so cheap a rate by the Department. A great amount of diffidence in our teachers in the use of large Maps, which is hurtful to the pupils, must be dissipated ere Geography be taught aright. Some teachers actually keep rolled up, from lesson to lesson, these noble Maps that ought to be resorted to in Reading lessons, and ever and anon by the pupil as he pleases, that the contour of each chief feature may be fixed in the mind.

The next Annual Reports will test the new provisions for compulsory attendance, for quite a stir amongst trustees has already exhibited itself, and after next 1st September, defaulting parents may be considered contumacious.

I have been able to make the required number of visits, and more, to all the Schools, except in two cases, where the teacher was absent without the proper leave in the one—and the School abruptly closed in another case, in the midst of a term! Many occasions for informal addresses occurred at visits, at quarterly examinations, at public meetings of ratepayers.

May another year witness increased zeal on the part of trustees, teachers, and parents, in nursing the *nine hundred* precious children of our young County, so that the noble efforts of the Education Office may meet a fit response.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

James McBrien, Esq.—It pleases me to be able to state the work of improvement is gradually progressing.

I have a greater number of efficient schools now than in 1874. Parrotage, blind and

feeble, is fast passing into the dark shades of oblivion and extinction. The intellectual system is winning its widening way to universal sovereignty. The intelligence of the pupils is made to pass through the judgment into the memory: hence their acquisitions are substantial and enduring. The fine gold may grow dim, but it is ever easily burnished.

The methods of instruction are such, in general, as to ensure the attention of the whole class, instead of a few as formerly; therefore, the invaluable habit of concentrating the mind to reason connectedly is formed, and the giant evil of inattention is abolished. Aberration of mind is a natural consequence of the fall of man from the glory and perfection of God, and clearly indicates the necessity of education for man. Hence, the great work of the intellectual educator is to destroy this fly-about disposition.

Certificates.—There are 144 certified teachers in this county: six first-class Pro.; thirty-two second-class Pro.; thirteen Old County Board; eighty-seven third-class New County Board; and six interim certificates.

The number of third-class teachers is rapidly increasing. After the examination in July, there was a rushing, sweeping freshet of them. I feel that the highest interests of Public School education are likely to be submerged, unless a higher standard is raised to roll back the torrent.

Change of Teachers.—The frequent change of teachers is a formidable evil. It is said that the natives of certain islands in the South Sea pull up their grain to look at the roots, to see if it is growing. Even so, before the teacher has time to develop and mature his principles, he is often removed. If the tree has been planted long enough and bears no fruit, cut it down or dig it up.

Entrance Examination to the Schools.—The questions got up by the Education Department have a talismanic influence. Candidates trained according to the rote system—that is to say, not trained at all, cannot succeed with these questions. Therefore teachers are driven more and more to the intellectual system. This is a boon of momentous importance to all concerned; to the Head Master, as it saves him from a vast amount of drudgery; to the pupil himself, because as he is prepared to do his work with the understanding and consequent pleasure: hence he is attracted onward and upward from one degree of excellence to another, until he is constrained to exclaim *Excelsior! Excelsior!*

COUNTY OF YORK, NORTH.

David Fotheringham, Esq.—To make the past and present condition of the Schools as clear as possible, the following statistics are thrown into Tabulated form:

	1871.	1875
The population of the Division (5—16).....	8,321	7,970
The average attendance	3,120	3,400
The percentage attendance	$37\frac{1}{4}$	$42\frac{3}{4}$
School Districts or Corporations	71	77
School-houses, brick	14	21
" frame	53	56
" log.....	4	1
" total.....	71	78
" Adequate	31	67
" Accommodation	6,468	10,241
" and site—value.....	\$71,000	\$104,000
" built brick.....	—	7
" " frame.....	—	30
" " enlarged.....	—	11
" " Building and sites.....	—	\$50,000
" " Sites adequate.....	31	72
Teachers employed.....	79	93
" salary—average males.....	\$361	\$463
" " females.....	\$243	\$252
Certificates, Provincial	20	27

Teachers Certificates, Old Country Board.....	42	15
" " New ".....	21	47
" " Temporary	2	4
Public School Libraries (1872).....	36	32
" " vols.....	6,622	6,003
" " " used.....	3,183	1,646
Schools examined—record good.....	7	33
" " fair.....	27	34
" " poor.....	40	9
• Pupils present and examined—1st visit.....	3,258	3,516
" " 2nd visit.....	2,768	2,951

From this comparative statement it is evident that the Act of 1871, has done a good work. School accommodation has been nearly doubled in quantity, and greatly improved in quality. And, it is to be noted that while the absolute increase of houses is only 7, 37 have been erected—all of a class superior to those they have replaced ; also, that \$50,000 have been expended in the improvement of houses and sites, so that the estimated value has risen from \$71,000 to \$104,000. This liberal expenditure on houses did not interfere with liberality in the improvement of sites, wells, sheds, maps, &c. Nearly all the Schools are now supplied with these necessities.

And in addition the remuneration of teachers has been making creditable improvement. The average, three years ago, to male teachers was \$40 less than now, and to female teachers, about \$9 less. This increase in salary, so reasonable in itself, is bearing fruits in improved methods of teaching, and also in the class of certificates. In proof of this it is seen that the number of Schools securing a *good* record has increased by 400 per cent., and those getting a *poor* record are not one-fourth of the number in that class, of three years ago—this too, when the examinations have been purposely more rigid.

In further proof of the efficiency of the teachers now employed, as of the advantages of improved accommodation, the average attendance of pupils has arisen from $37\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to $42\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the School population.

Only in the Department of Public Schools Libraries has there been an apparent retrograde movement. This is to be explained at least in part by the fact, that trustees having responded on the whole so liberally to the requirements of the new law, in regard to accommodation and apparatus, it was felt to be reasonable that they should not be forced to keep up or increase the efficiency of their libraries till their special and heavy outlay should be lightened.

On the whole, it is evident that gratifying progress has been made during the four years just closed—progress, in the quantity and in the quality of accommodation, of School-house furniture and appliances ; progress in appreciation, remuneration and efficiency of teachers ; progress in regularity and work among those attending school ; and progress in liberality and activity among trustees and parents.

On the other hand, progress is greatly needed in regularity of pupils, efficiency of teachers and management of Schools.

The Schools are suffering incalculable loss from three evils, the greatest of which is irregularity ; next to irregularity in pupils, is inefficiency in teachers, from lack of training and experience ; following that comes inefficiency in the management of Schools.

So general and so serious is the irregularity of children who profess to be in attendance, that the efforts of the most energetic and thorough Teacher are all but paralyzed. Imagine a child attending two days, and absent three days a week, making progress ; yet that is about the average attendance in this section of the county, and if I mistake not, in this Province. Out of 9,021 entered on our registers, 320 (!) attended nearly full time ; 1,580 were absent from 20 to 70 days ; nearly 2,000 were absent from 70 to 120 days ; 2,300 from 120 to 170 days ; nearly 2,000 more, from 170 to 200 days ; and over 800, over 200 days ; while over 300 did not enter at all. The ordinary expenditure on Schools is \$50,000 per annum. It is within reason to say that half that amount is wasted, through this great evil.

While teachers deserve great credit for struggling heroically against this fearful odds, and for having secured creditable improvement in the record of their Schools, it is a great loss to the county that nearly half those in charge of its education are young persons without training or experience, following, of course, their best judgment, and the best examples in

their recollection, but after all, undertaking the moulding of intellect and character while their own have been the sport of circumstances which usually give them no special fitness for so vastly responsible an undertaking. And this evil is aggravated by the annual change made of Teachers in about 40 per cent. of the Schools.

To the credit of trustees it may be truthfully said, the past four years have been characterized by decided increase of liberality and exertion on behalf of the schools, and that in the face of decided opposition of persons either not appreciating education, or over economical in regard to its support. Yet, in too many instances, the efficiency of a school is lost sight of in securing an economical one. Too often a good teacher is allowed to leave because another can be employed for a less salary. Too often uncomfortable desks and seats, old and unreliable maps, have to do duty to prevent outlay on new ones, modern and more suitable. Too often, to save a few dollars to a section worth, it may be, \$100,000. The floors will be washed once or twice a year, and the sweeping and dusting put into the hand one apparently quite ignorant of the end of these operations. Quite too often, in regard to frequency, the visits of trustees are like those of angels, but the reverse in regard to utility as with truth, they have to confess that their early opportunities did not give them the ability to judge of the merit of the work done. Too often, parents are so engrossed with ordinary responsibilities that their extraordinary one of encouraging and making sure a thorough education to every child, is entirely or almost entirely delegated to some young man or woman to whom they never spoke, and of whom they know comparatively nothing. And, too often, Inspectors have to go through a treadmill course to overtake the mere routine duties of a district, the size of which was decided by the maximum the law allowed to one man, rather than by the reasonable limits of efficiency in the discharge of his profession. Too often, the thorough-going teacher, trustee or Inspector is subjected to treatment the reverse of strengthening to his sense of justice in, and of obligation to, those he serves.

To remove the serious evils now complained of, there should in the first place be provided ample, accessible, comfortable, and attractive accommodation. To secure this, arbitrary division into sections should be abolished; taxation should be equalized, and houses placed in every centre of population. Competent teachers, fitted by a regular training for their work, as doctors, watchmakers and others are for theirs, must be insisted upon; and they must be made to feel that as long as they fairly earn position and promotion, these are sure.

Parents need to be instructed in their obligations to children and society; and children should be protected in their right to an education.

No doubt the carrying out of these improvements will involve many and important considerations and a multitude of details to which here it would be out of place to refer. It may be mentioned, however, that temporary expedients have been resorted to in this part of York, and with some measure of success, to alleviate the evil complained of:—

The duty and advantage of providing suitable accommodation were presented and reiterated for two years before any compulsion was resorted to; and only in exceptional cases was this necessary.

Teachers were advised and assisted to use professional works and to meet regularly in convention for interchange of thought and self-improvement; so that a teachers' association holding successful quarterly meetings, with a library of professional works, are rapidly developing a laudable emulation to understand and practise the principles and methods of education.

A careful record of the results of every school inspection made for four years has been preserved, and the faithful and successful teacher has been assisted again and again to secure a better position by a certificate based upon that record.

COUNTY OF YORK, SOUTH.

James Hodgson, Esq.—After my second visit in 1875, the standing of the Schools was as follows:—

32	Schools of the Highest Grade (No. 1 A).
35	" " Second " (No. 1).
8	" " Third " (No. 2).
2	R.C. Separate Schools, Second Grade (No. 1).
2	" " " Third " (No. 2).

One R. C. Separate School, in the Township of Etobicoke, was discontinued during the past year, and the pupils have attended one of the Public Schools; and it is to be hoped that on account of the superior advantages of the Public Schools above those of the defunct School, no effort will be made to revive it.

The following Tables show the standing of each of the Schools in South York:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE *First Class* (No. 1 A).

MUNICIPALITIES.	NO. OF SCHOOLS.	NO. OF SCHOOL SECTIONS.
Village of Yorkville	1	containing 6 Departments.
“ Markham	1	“ 3 “
Township of York	9	S. Sections No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 13, 17, 18, 21.
“ Markham	9	“ “ “ 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 17, 20, 21.
“ Scarborough	6	“ “ “ 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9.
“ Etobicoke	1	“ “ “ 8.
“ Vaughan	5	U. S. S. with M., 1, 4. S. S., 1, 2, 13, 14.

32

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE *Second Class* (No. 1).

MUNICIPALITIES.	NO. OF SCHOOLS.	NO. OF SCHOOL SECTIONS.
Township of York.....	10	3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 20, 22, 25.
“ Markham	11	1, 3, 4, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23.
“ Scarborough	4	2, 8, 10, 11.
“ Etobicoke	7	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10.
“ Vaughan	3	2 M. & V. Nos. 7, 8.
Separate Schools, York	2	

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37

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE *Third Class* (No. 2).

MUNICIPALITIES.	NO. OF SCHOOLS.	NO. OF SCHOOL SECTIONS.
York	5	5, 8, 16, 19, 23.
Markham	1	7.
Etobicoke	1	5.
Scarborough	1	4.
R. C. Separate Schools, York	2	

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10

During the past year, *No. 17*, York; *No. 5*, Markham; *No. 4*, Union M. and Vaughan; *No. 8*, Etobicoke; and *No. 7*, Scarborough, rose from the *Second Class* to the *First*; *No. 20*, York; *No. 18*, Markham; and *Nos. 4* and *10*, Etobicoke, from the *Third Class* to the *Second*; and *No. 10*, York, rose from the *Third* to the *First*. Six Schools rose to the highest grade, and four Schools to the second.

On the other hand several Schools retrograded during the past year:—*No. 7*, Markham, from the *First Class* to the *Third*; *Nos. 3* and *15*, York, and *No. 2*, Scarborough, from the *First Class* to the *Second*; and *Nos. 16* and *19*, York, from the *Second Class* to the *Third*.

In the case of S. S. *No. 7*, Markham, and *No. 2*, Scarborough, the cause of the declension in the standing of the schools was unquestionably the employment of inexperienced teachers with Third-class Certificates, succeeding able and experienced men, holding Provincial Certificates.

In both instances no ordinary teacher, holding a Third-class Certificate, could by any possibility teach the more advanced pupils in those sections, and, as a natural consequence, the attendance fell off very much at both Schools, besides the declension in standing from the *First class* to the *Third* in the one, and to the *second* in the other. When the Trustees of some S. Sections, for the sake of saving the paltry sum of from \$50 to \$100 in the salary

of a teacher, employ a person not qualified to teach all the scholars in a S. Section all the branches of a Public School course, would not the ratepayers of such scholars have a good cause of action against such trustees? And further, would not such parents be justified in refusing to pay school rates on the ground of the trustees not employing a properly qualified teacher?

The above questions are proposed, not for the purpose of producing litigation, but for the strengthening of my efforts in endeavouring to prevent a course of action very detrimental to the success of our Public Schools.

There is one thing certain, that if this course is often repeated, a very strong argument against the continuance of S. Section Trustees, and in favour of a Township Board, will be undoubtedly furnished. The Inspector for South York has remonstrated, again and again, against such a course, and sometimes without avail, remonstrance being powerless when narrow-minded selfishness or indifference holds the sway; and he would respectfully recommend a regulation to be passed by the proper authority, forbidding the employment of a teacher holding a Third-class Certificate, by any Board of Public School Trustees, in any School where there is a fifth class.

School Accommodation.

York.—Two brick School-houses enlarged and improved, and one of them furnished with the most improved desks, &c.

Markham.—One brick School-house partially rebuilt during the year.

Scarborough.—No change in this township. One new School-house to be built during this year, when the school accommodation will be amply sufficient.

Etobicoke.—One new School-house erected during 1875, and another one is to be built during the coming season.

Vaughan.—A new brick School-house was built. School accommodation is ample and excellent.

Yorkville.—The School-house is very substantial; no gimeracks or superfluities,—just what a School-house ought to be. Another site in the northern part of the village is about to be secured, and a School-house to be built containing two junior departments, for the accommodation of the junior pupils residing in that part of the village.

Average Attendance.

The average daily attendance of the Township of York, (exclusive of the Village of Yorkville), for the first half of 1875, was 1,112; of Markham (exclusive of the Village of Markham), 951; Scarborough, 586; and of Etobicoke, 315.

The number of pupils between the ages of 7 and 12 years, who did not attend school for 4 months, as required by law, was, in York *about* 400; in Markham 320; in Scarborough 177; and in Etobicoke 135.

The Government grant for pupils, was, in York, \$1.16 $\frac{7}{100}$; in Markham \$1.06 $\frac{9}{100}$; in Scarborough \$1.16 $\frac{2}{100}$; and in Etobicoke \$1.35 $\frac{5}{9}$.

Assistant Teachers.

As intimated in my last report, several assistant teachers were employed during the whole year in sections, where, during the previous year, they had been only employed during a part of the year. In some other large Schools an assistant was employed during the winter months, with marked advantage in efficiency, where no assistant had ever been employed before. Trustees are beginning to find out from experience and observation, that it is of the utmost importance, when practicable, to place the junior sections under the charge of an assistant, so that the master may have ample time to attend to the more advanced, especially to those whose opportunities of education must of necessity, on account of their age, soon come to an end.

Change of Teachers.

Twenty-four of the S. Sections in S. York have commenced operations for 1876 with a new teacher, a much greater number of changes than usual in this division of the County—in some instances no doubt with advantage, in others with loss, it is to be feared, at least for a time.

Compliance with School Laws and Regulations.

Upon the whole the co-operation of Trustees in general to the carrying out of the School Law is quite cordial, and to them the meed of praise is justly due, and is hereby gladly acknowledged.

It was my intention to call your attention to some of the regulations, or rather to an explanation of a most important requirement, affecting trustees to a very serious extent, but, as this report is somewhat lengthy, I must defer it to a future opportunity.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE, NORTH.

James C. Morgan, Esq., M.A.—I believe that although so little absolutely has been done in the cause of education, there has perhaps been a more real improvement than at any previous time. An exception to this improvement has been in the matter of attendance; the law concerning compulsory education is a dead letter, nor can I persuade the Trustees to take any measures to have it brought into working order. Besides this general laxity, however, the past year has been marked by the presence of epidemics throughout North Simcoe, many Schools having been absolutely closed for some weeks, and a still greater number completely emptied. This has of course had a very bad influence on the Inspector of Schools,—I have however employed the time thus lost in directing the teacher, as to his or her work.

The improvements observable in the Schools are threefold:—

1. In buildings.
2. In teachers and teaching.
2. In a faithful observance of the requirements of the law.

1. Almost all buildings erected during the past year have been of a very good order. In the poorer Sections they have of course been log and frame, but even here they have been comparatively well finished. I have endeavoured to delay the erection of some buildings in order to obtain good ones when they were built, and I enclose plans of two lately erected, namely: in S. S. No. 3 Sunnidale, at Brentwood, and in S. S. 20 Nottawasaga, at the Batteaux, which would be a credit to any section. Fine brick buildings have also been erected in S. S. 1, Tiny, Penetanguishene, 1 Vespra, &c., and several more have been promised during this year; and during the past year only two makeshifts have been gone through with. In the matter of outbuildings also, very great improvements have been inaugurated, scarcely any Schools are without necessary outhouses, many have erected comfortable woodsheds, and not a few have put up fences. In all cases however, I have not urged the fencing of land where the site was not sufficient, and where the land was still rough. Wells are not generally needed throughout the country, only twenty-one Schools being without a well or water very near.

2. The character of teachers is improving; though much more slowly than could be wished. I believe it would be better were the examinations for third-class teachers much simpler, and the minimum requisite for a certificate raised to 75 or 80 per cent. Perhaps in no direction has the improvement been so manifest as in the employment of assistant teachers. I do not believe that properly qualified teachers can, at present, be employed in our Schools, but I have examined the elder scholars in the Schools and given to the one chosen by the Trustees, a temporary certificate which has met the needs of the Section for the time, and has also prepared the way for the employment of properly qualified teachers. The great trouble with teachers is, that they continually change about from School to School, an evil that necessarily attends the present system, and which will exist until Township Boards be established.

3. (a) Scarcely any School is devoid of the maps requisite to teach the programme as far as Class III.; many are thoroughly furnished, having apparatus, object lessons &c., as well.

(b) Several more Schools have fallen in with the requirements of the programme and Limit Table. This is, however, one of the principal evils that your Inspectors have to contend against. Parents cry out about their children being kept back, and Trustees echo the cry, so that, in too many cases the unlucky teacher is compelled either to leave the School or yield to the popular clamour, and put into the 5th book a pupil who cannot write down 10,056, and whose mind is very uncertain as to whether an ocean is land or water. As a means of remedying this evil, I have found fault with the teacher somewhat sharply, and

have refrained from examining, any of the higher subjects, such as history, &c., unless the class was doing the whole of the work required of it. Nay, even where this was the case, I have avoided examining, as I particularly wish to have the junior classes and the lower subjects, thoroughly taught, in order to form a substantial foundation on which a real success may be built up in years to come. For this reason I encourage the keeping back of the children as much as possible.

The evils are the same that have always stood in the way of our school system, and for which there is but one cure, *i.e.*, the establishment of Township Boards. I am happy to say that the Township of Morrison has already done so, an example which I hope to see followed soon by every Township in North Simcoe. I have laboured hard for three years past to persuade the County Council to take some action on the subject, but have never yet succeeded. Each year, however, I have won over some of its most violent opponents, whose opposition was caused by their not understanding the system, and its friends have become more numerous and more enthusiastic. I obtained, however, this year, a Committee to consider the question, and, at their invitation, addressed them on the subject with a most gratifying result. Not only did the Committee prepare a report, recommending most highly the system; but this report passed the County Council, after some discussion and explanation, by a unanimous vote. At the same time I received a request to embody my views on the question, in pamphlet form, which the Council will print for free distribution. We are thus fairly on the way to the establishment of Township Boards, a "consummation devoutly to be wished." I also recommended to them a plan of paying by results, which met with their warm commendation. I believe this can be worked in Public Schools with only additional trouble to the Inspectors.

The plan is to pay the teacher according to the standing of the highest class which passes the Inspector's Examination, provided always that the lower classes pass *fair* examinations in *their* subjects. Thus, a School in which the highest class was II., according to programme, with a minimum of five pupils, would pay its teacher a salary of \$300 or \$350. With the highest class III., a salary of \$350 or \$400, with the highest class IV., a salary of \$400 or \$450, all gradations being made by the number of pupils in the highest class. A direct incentive to increased work would therefore be held out to all teachers, and worthless ones would very soon leave the township. I hope within two or three years to be able to report Township Boards in fully half my Townships.

Before closing, I must bear witness to a fact that struck me most pleasantly in travelling through the French Schools, in the vicinity of Penetanguishene. The cause I cannot pretend to explain—the result is there, that the attendance is nearly double (in proportion) what it is in other sections, and the trustees seem to take a far more than ordinary interest in the welfare of their Schools.

RESOLUTION, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Your Committee beg to report, that they have taken into consideration the Report of the County Inspector for the North Riding, and rejoice to find that the cause of Education is progressing most favourably under his able supervision, and recommend the publication in the minutes, of his comprehensive statistical Report, and would strongly urge this Council to request Mr. Morgan to embody his views in relation to the formation of Township School Boards in the form of a circular, to be addressed to each Reeve and Deputy-Reeve in the County, as your Committee are now fully convinced that the adoption of Township Boards would tend materially to promote education, to equalize the costs thereof, and to remove a great many sources of contention.

Your Committee would further recommend, that in view of the large extent of country necessary to travel over, and the growing necessity for more frequent examinations, the appointment of an additional Inspector, whose duty will be to supervise the Schools in that portion of the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, being in this County.

Your Committee cannot close this Report without bearing testimony to the very efficient and satisfactory manner in which the Inspector of Schools for North Simcoe, has performed the varied duties devolving upon him.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

J. HAND,
Chairman.

 COUNTY OF SIMCOE, SOUTH.

Rev. William McKee, B. A.—I wish to explain that I do not design to discuss any questions connected with Schools, but merely to state facts and conclusions; and these I shall group under certain distinct heads.

1.—*Number of Schools and of School Sections.*

In the several municipalities, the number of Public Schools is as follows, namely:—In West Gwillimbury, 15; Tecumseth, 15; Adjala, 10; Mono, 12; Innisfil, 15; Essa, 12; Tessorontio, 4; Mulmur, 11; Village of Bradford, 1; Village of Alliston, 1.

As thus specified, the total number of Schools, is 96. The number of additional departments of Schools, is 8, and the Schools, each of which has one such department, are Angus, Painswick, Victoria (Innisfil), Clarksville, Cookstown, and Alliston. The Bradford Public School has two additional Departments. The whole number of School Sections is 112—counting *separately* the different Sections or parts of which each Union School Section is composed.

2.—*Receipts and Expenditure of School Moneys.*

RECEIPTS.

1. The amount apportioned by the Legislative grant was \$4,483 $\frac{3}{100}$.
2. The amount from County Grant was \$4,439 $\frac{9}{100}$.
3. The amount received from Trustees School Assessment was \$39,156 $\frac{6}{100}$.
4. The amount received from Clergy Reserve Fund, and all other sources was \$2,054 $\frac{3}{100}$.
5. The total receipts for all School purposes for the year 1875, amounted to \$53,698 $\frac{2}{100}$, including a balance of \$3,564 $\frac{9}{100}$ from the preceding year.

EXPENDITURE.

1. The amount paid by trustees for salaries for teachers was \$33,776 $\frac{6}{100}$.
2. For rent and repairs of School-houses, fences or grounds, \$3,571 $\frac{1}{100}$.
3. For sites and building of School-houses, \$6,764 $\frac{8}{100}$.
4. For maps, prize books, collection fees, fuel and other expenses, \$4,900 $\frac{0}{100}$.
5. Total expenditure for all School purposes, \$49,012 $\frac{6}{100}$.
6. The balance of moneys not paid at the end of the year, when the returns were sent in was \$4,685 $\frac{6}{100}$.

3.—*School Population—Pupils attending School—Average Attendance.*

1. The number of resident children between the ages of five and sixteen years was 9,099.
2. The number of pupils been the ages of five and sixteen years, attending the schools, was 8,549. The number of pupils of other ages attending School was 695. The total number of pupils attending School was 9,244. The average attendance of pupils, 6,655.
3. The number of boys attending school was 4,870. The number of girls attending school was 4,374.
4. The ages of the pupils are: 34 under five years of age; 4,620 between five and ten; 4,049 between eleven and sixteen; 541 between seventeen and twenty-one.
5. The number of children between the ages of seven and twelve years reported as not attending any school, is 203. The attention of Trustees and teachers is directed to this fact in the hope that by their united exertions, such a humiliating item as this will soon cease to appear in the School Reports.

4.—*Teachers, their Number, Certificates, Salaries, &c.*

1. In the 96 schools in operation, the number of teachers employed was 104, of whom 69 are male teachers, and 35 are female teachers.

2. Religious persuasions of teachers are as follows:—Church of England, 29 ; Roman Catholic, 10 ; Presbyterian, 27 ; Methodist, 36 ; Quaker, 1 ; Baptist, 1.

3. *Teachers Certificates.*—Total number of teachers holding certificates of qualification was 98. 1st Class Provincial Certificates 1 ; 2nd Class Provincial Certificates 28 ; New County Board 3rd Class Certificates 69 ; Permits or Interim Certificates 6.

4. *Annual Salaries of Teachers.*—The highest salary paid to a male teacher in the Riding, viz.: in Ivy School Section, was \$600, the lowest \$200. The average salary of male teachers was \$385, of female teachers \$263, (being an average increase, compared with the previous year, of 6 per cent.).

5.—*School Houses, Titles, &c.*

1. Of the School-houses, five were of brick, 3 of stone, 79 frame, 9 log.

2. *Titles to School Sites.*—Freehold 90, rented 6.

3. The number of new School-houses built within the year was four, frame. The number of School Sections in which the School-houses were repaired or enlarged, or the School premises increased or improved, was eight.

6.—*School Accommodation and Equipment.*

It is true that with respect to the providing of these much has been accomplished during the last four years; yet I have to report that a good deal is still required to be done. In several of the wealthiest School Sections the accommodation is insufficient, the furniture and equipment poor and defective, and the condition of the school premises very discreditable. These are serious disadvantages, and it is greatly to be regretted that the trustees have so far done nothing towards their removal, and have continued to exhibit so much apathy and negligence as to the providing of what is really necessary to put their School-houses and School premises in a proper and efficient state.

“The law declares that it is the duty of Trustees to provide adequate accommodation for all the children of school age within their section,” and the special regulations prescribed under the authority of the statute, show what these accommodations should include. Trustees, therefore, should consider, and bear in mind, the special obligations which devolve upon them in connection with this important matter, and should, without delay, take the necessary step for having the requirements of the law fulfilled in every case, when its provision respecting school accommodation has not been already complied with.

7.—*The Evils of Irregular Attendance.*

Of all the obstacles to the advancement of the Schools, the greatest is irregular attendance. The evil consequences of it it would be difficult to exaggerate.

It is indeed a formidable enemy. Not only is it injurious to the progress and proficiency of the pupils—it is really fatal to education. A sound or successful education cannot possibly be acquired by pupils who are irregular in attending School. These considerations parents should bear in mind, and should likewise be earnest in contriving and using means for the purpose of preventing or curing the evils complained of. More particularly they should not allow any unimportant reason, much less any trivial excuse, to have the effect of keeping their children away from the School. And teachers should consider, or remember, that they themselves also can do a great deal towards the remedying the evils of irregular attendance. And one of the very best means which can be employed by them for this purpose consists in *making the Schools popular*. The remark of Dr. Frazer, Bishop of Manchester (a very eminent authority on educational questions), is worthy of remembrance—namely, “That he had never known empty Schools or careless scholars where the teachers were competent or efficient.” It is an unquestionable fact that both parents and children naturally become indifferent where the discipline is inferior, and the instruction is of a worthless character. On the other hand, a good, cheerful, popular school exerts a kind of attractive influence on the children; and it is certain that the regularity of the attendance greatly depends on the character of the teacher and of the School.

8. Standing of the Schools—Proficiency of the Pupils.

The results of the last inspection proved that the Schools are in good working order, and that Public School education is in a healthy and moderately prosperous condition.

Respectable progress has been made by the pupils during the year. Higher and more intelligent results were exhibited more generally than at any former period.

A very marked improvement has taken place in the methods of instruction, as well as in respect to the classification of pupils, and the whole business of School organization. I found proofs of good discipline in all the Schools without exception. A growing, and very creditable amount of proficiency was shown in regard to all the subjects of study taken up by the several classes. The advancement was very perceptible in reading, arithmetic, and grammar ; but especially in the reading. On the whole I feel justified in stating that the Schools are doing their work with a fair degree of efficiency and success, and that there are many hopeful and encouraging features in the aspect of educational affairs as presented in the course of my inspection for the current year.

COUNTY OF HALTON.

Robert Little, Esq.—1. The inspectorate of Halton comprises four townships—Esquesing, Nassagaweya, Trafalgar, and Nelson—and two towns—Milton and Oakville.

The value of property assessed for Public School purposes, during 1875, amounted to \$6,105,815, or more by \$200,441 than in 1874. The assessments were as follows :—Nelson (including the incorporated Village of Burlington), \$1,486,881 ; Trafalgar, \$1,500,664 ; Esquesing (including the incorporated Villages of Acton and Georgetown), \$1,806,696 ; Nassagaweya, \$620,594 ; Oakville, 328,660 ; Milton, \$362,320.

The following Table shows that the value of property assessed for school purposes has steadily increased during the past five years :—

1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
\$4,859,508.	\$5,670,530.	\$5,954,902.	\$5,905,374.	\$6,105,815.

2. The total receipts from all sources amounted to \$50,439 09, and the total expenditure to \$46,190 84½.

The disbursements were as follows :—(a) Teachers' salaries, \$27,805 08 (increase, \$1,331 53) ; (b) Rent and repairs of School-houses, fences or grounds, \$2,219 12½ ; (c) Invested in the purchase of School sites, and building School-houses, \$10,067 14 ; (d) Libraries, maps, apparatus, and prizes, \$414 99 ; (e) Collectors' fees, fuel, and incidental expenses, \$5,684 51.

The expenditure for School-houses and sites, and teachers' salaries, since 1871, may be thus tabled :—

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
School-houses and sites.	\$4,259 26½	\$13,154 21	\$18,563 99½	\$13,749 24	\$10,067 14
Teachers' salaries.	18,256 31	23,826 36	24,641 51	26,473 55	27,805 08

The total amount spent for School-houses and sites during the last five years (\$59,794) is about 10½ per cent. of the average value of the property assessed for School purposes during the same period.

The sum paid for teachers' salaries in 1875, is fully 52 per cent. more than in 1871. This increase is due to two causes,—better salaries are paid, and additional teachers are employed. The highest salary paid to a male teacher was \$600, viz., in Georgetown. In Acton the salary is \$550, with a residence. The lowest salary paid to a male teacher, and the only instance, was \$200. The average salary of male teachers by townships (including the incorporated villages), was \$416.92 ; and of female teachers, \$271.08.

As a rule, the teachers' salaries are promptly paid at the close of the year ; the small sum of \$190.38, due by four sections, being the total amount of indebtedness under this head last year. The chief improvement now required, is to have the salaries promptly paid, not at the close of the year, but in quarterly instalments.

3. The estimated value of School property in the County is \$116,585 (increase of \$5,895), or more than one fifty-second part of the value of the property assessed for Public School purposes, and averaging \$2,045 for each civic and rural section.

It is to be regretted that Trustees do not more accurately estimate the value of their property. In examining the Annual Reports, I observed that a School-house and site valued a year ago at \$6,000, is now valued at \$5,500, although during the year the site was enclosed with a good substantial fence, and excellent outbuildings were erected. I have suggested to Trustees to insert in their minute-books an inventory of their School property, showing value of School-house, site, furniture, library, maps, etc., and to add from year to year the increased value of their property resulting from addition to School-house, enlargement of site, etc. If this were done, such discrepancies as the one noted could not occur.

The total number of School Divisions and Sections in the County (a union section being counted as one), is 57. There are five School Divisions, and fifty-two Rural Sections. There are fifty-nine School sites, there being two in the Burlington Division, and two in S. S. No. 5 Esquesing. All the School sites are adequate, that is at least half-an-acre in extent. The largest School site in the County, that is 11 S. S. Esquesing, is an acre and three-quarters in extent. There are seventeen acre sites, thirty-one half-acre sites, and two sites between half-an-acre and an acre in extent. Very little has yet been done towards ornamenting the school grounds with shade trees.

Fifty-six of the fifty-nine sites are enclosed, two are partly enclosed, and one is unenclosed. In 1871, only 20 sites were enclosed. On fifty of the sites there are wells, on four there are springs, and on five there is neither a well nor a spring. There is only one School in the county for which the Trustees have failed to provide outside conveniences for the pupils. In 1871, thirty-seven Schools were in want of suitable outdoor accommodation.

5. The whole number of Public School-houses is 59. Of these, 23 are brick, 12 stone, 6 concrete, and 18 frame. Three new School-houses were built during the year, a brick School-house for two departments in No. 2 Trafalgar, and two frame houses, one in the western part of No. 5 Esquesing, and one in No. 17 Trafalgar. In addition to these, four School-houses were enlarged for second departments, viz.: Nos. 1 and 2 in Nassagaweya, No. 9 Nelson, and No. 9 Esquesing. Twenty-three new School-houses have been built since 1871, viz.: 2 in Nassagaweya, 6 in Nelson, 7 in Trafalgar, and 8 in Esquesing; and eight have been enlarged, viz.: in Acton, Milton, and Oakville, in Nos. 7 and 9 Esquesing, in Nos. 1 and 2 Nassagaweya, and in No. 9 Nelson. In three Schools, there are four departments in each; in two, three in each; and in seventeen sections accommodation has been provided for two teachers in each. Including all departments, the number of Schools in operation during the year was 83, being an increase of five over the previous year.

6. The total number of pupils enrolled last year amounted to 6,163. Of these 5,722 were between the ages of 5 and 16 years. The number of children between the ages of 7 and 12 years not attending any school, 126 (decrease, 108). The number of pupils between these ages that did not attend four months, as required by law, 810. As all the Boards of Trustees have certified that they would comply with the compulsory clauses of the School Act, a very large diminution in these numbers may be expected in next year's report. The attendance of the 6,153 enrolled pupils was as follows:—less than 20 days, 9 per cent.; between 20 and 50 days, 21 per cent.; between 51 and 100 days, 27 per cent.; between 101 and 150 days, 23 per cent.; between 151 and 200 days, 18 per cent.; between 200 days and the whole year, 2 per cent. The daily average attendance for the first half-year was 2,757.86; for the second half-year, 2,476.21; for the year, 2,617.04, or about 41 per cent. of the number enrolled—a decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The daily average for the first half-year gives 48.38 pupils for each of the 57 civic and rural sections, and for the second half-year, 43.44 pupils. The daily average attendance for the year is, in Oakville, 65 per cent. of the number enrolled; in Milton, 49 per cent.; in Nelson, including Burlington, 45 per cent.; in Esquesing, including Acton and Georgetown, 40 per cent.; in Trafalgar, 38 per cent.; and in Nassagaweya, 37 per cent.

From the above statements it will be seen that the attendance is very irregular. The complaint on this subject has been so frequently made, that it is regarded with the indifference to which we listen to an oft-told tale. And yet irregular attendance is impairing the efficiency of our Schools in the discipline, teaching and training of our pupils more than any other cause. This evil has spread to such an extent, that in many Schools I have found

whole classes absent at my half-yearly visits. I shall give two examples. In September, I visited a school in which 78 pupils were enrolled. Twenty-four were absent out of forty enrolled in the first class, twenty-five were absent out of twenty-six enrolled in the second class, and the whole of the third class, twelve in number, was absent. In another School visited in October, I found the names of 79 pupils on the register. Out of thirty-five enrolled in the first class, twenty-four were absent; out of eighteen enrolled in the second class, ten were absent; and the third and fourth classes were unrepresented, although twelve pupils were enrolled in the former, and fourteen in the latter. In order that this great hindrance to the prosperity of our Schools might be removed to some extent, I brought the regulation in regard to "punctual attendance" under the notice of the trustees in connection with my reports to them on the condition of their Schools.

7. The number of Public School Libraries in the County is 29; number of volumes, 4,197; number of volumes taken out during the year, 3,645. The estimated value of Libraries, \$3,138. The largest and most valuable Public School Library is at Acton. It contains 1,100 volumes, valued at \$1,000. The Trustees and people have adopted the true method of keeping alive the interest in the Library, viz., a yearly addition of books commensurate with the wants of the readers. The second really good School Library is at Oakville. There are also two very fair Libraries in Nos. 1 and 5 Esquesing. Burlington made a promising beginning two or three years ago, but has done nothing since to maintain and foster the interest in its Library. Most of the other Libraries are only such in name. In regard to the establishment of a Section Library an erroneous idea seems to be prevalent. It seems to be considered that after two or three dozen books have been purchased nothing further requires to be done. This is a grave mistake. An addition, large or small, according to the number of readers in the Section, should be made every year. In this way, in the course of a few years, a valuable Library can be secured, which will prove a source of perennial pleasure and profit, not only to the pupils, but to the ratepayers of the Section. I hope, now that the "building season" is nearly over, Trustees will display the same zeal and liberality in providing and enlarging Libraries that they have shown in providing accommodation, furniture, and maps.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

J. H. Smith, Esq.—During the past year, satisfactory progress has been made in our Public Schools, as you will see by reference to the "Inspector's Detailed Reports" of each School. The Statistical Reports show that considerable advancement has been made in regard to teachers' salaries, adequate accommodation, and attendance of pupils. There are however, a few isolated instances in which the Schools have not advanced as they should have done, owing in no small degree to the want of *real* interest on the part of trustees in the prosperity of the School.

Sections.—The County of Wentworth is divided into 72 Public School Sections, and one for the R. C. Separate School. Of these, 13 are Union Sections, *i. e.*, formed from parts of two or more Townships. In these Sections 88 teachers are employed. In Sections 4, 5, and 7, Beverly; 1 and 5, East Flamboro'; 4, 7, 9, and 10, West Flamboro'; and in 3 Saltfleet, two teachers are employed; in No. 5, Ancaster, three; and No. 3, East Flamboro', four; in the remaining Sections one teacher is employed, with the exception of two Schools in which paid monitors are employed during the winter season.

Accommodation.—During the past five years, the total amount expended in providing adequate school accommodation, as required by the School Act of 1871, was \$63,930, or, in round numbers, \$64,000. Twenty-four new School-houses have been built, and twenty-seven improved, *i. e.*, either re-seated, sites enlarged and fenced, additional rooms built, or other improvements made that involved an outlay of not less than fifty dollars. Of the new School-houses built, 18 were brick, 5 stone, and one frame; and of those that were improved, 5 had additional rooms built to them. Of the 73 School-houses now in the County, 34 are brick, 19 stone, and 20 frame. Of the School-sites, 24 contain an acre or more, 37 from half an acre to an acre, and 12 less than half an acre. In a number of Sections, I am happy to report that the School-grounds have been planted with shade trees; but I regret that in a majority of cases this has not yet been done. I would therefore earnestly direct the attention of trustees and teachers to the necessity of ornamenting the School-grounds with shade trees, shrubbery,

and neatly laid out flower plots. These in time will add materially to the comfort of pupils, render the Schools more attractive, and become objects of interest to the entire Section.

Receipts.—The total amount received from all sources for Public School purposes for 1875 was, \$57,528.85. Of this, the sum of \$8,227.47 was received from the Legislative and Municipal Grants, \$35,445.99 from trustees' rate on taxable property, and \$13,855.39 from other sources.

Expenditure.—The amount paid for teachers' salaries was \$30,956.08; for building School-houses and purchasing sites \$14,592.94—this includes payments made on School-houses that were built previous to 1875, but payments of which extended over a term of years;—for incidental expenses, as collecting taxes, fuel, &c., &c., \$7,939.12; making a total expenditure for all School purposes of \$53,492.14, and leaving a balance of \$4,036.71 in the hands of the various Boards of Trustees. The average rate of taxation, including building new School-houses, purchasing sites, &c., was $3\frac{3}{5}$ mills on the dollar,

Teachers, their Qualifications and Salaries.—Of the 88 teachers employed, 49 are male, and 39 female. Of these, 72 have charge of a Public School, 1 of a R. C. Separate School, and 15 are assistants. The average salary of male teachers having charge of a Public School is \$426.00, of females \$283.00, of assistants \$192.00. There were 5 teachers holding First-class Provincial Certificates, 26 Second-class Provincial, 17 First-class County Board, under the Old Act, 38 Third-class County Board, under the New Act, and 2 Interim Certificates. The average increase of the salary of male teachers since 1871 was \$60, or nearly 27 per cent. of what it then was; of females, \$34, or nearly 15 per cent. The highest salary paid to a male teacher was \$525, the lowest \$300; to females having charge of a School, \$400, the lowest, \$200; to assistants, \$225, the lowest, \$120.

The following Table shows the qualifications and average salaries of the Head Teachers and Assistants in each of the Townships in this County:—

	HEAD TEACHERS—MALE						HEAD TEACHERS—FEMALE						ASSISTANTS—FEMALE.			
	First Class Provincial.	Average Salary.	Second Class Provincial.	Average Salary.	First Class (Old) County.	Average Salary.	First Class Provincial.	Average Salary.	Second Class Provincial.	Average Salary.	First Class (Old) County.	Average Salary.	Second Class Provincial.	Average Salary.	Third Class (New) County.	Average Salary.
1875.																
Ancaster	1	500	3	492	2	488	2	380	.....	.....	3	327	1	260	.....	213
Barton.....	.....	.....	1	500	1	500	3	402	1	325	1	325	1	250	.....	...
Beverly.....	.....	5	426	5	455	2	400	1	400	1	290	1	350	.....	3	182
Binbrook.....	.....	3	425	2	400	1	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Flamboro' East.....	4	430	....	....	2	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	275	1	225	4	200
Flamboro' West.....	1	450	4	420	....	1	450	1	300	1	300	....	2	300	4	180
Glanford.....	.....	.....	2	455	....	2	388	.....	.....	1	400	4	295	.....	1	200
Saltfleet.....	.....	.....	2	455	....	2	388	.....	.....	1	400	4	295	.....	1	200
Total for County....	2	475	22	440	11	455	14	374	3	375	3	330	6	342	11	192

Change of Teachers.—In 1871 and 1872, 82 teachers were employed, 83 in 1873, and 88 in 1874 and 1875. The number of changes made was as follows:—7 during 1871; 31 at the beginning of 1872, with 8 during the year; 32 at the beginning of 1873, with 7 during the year; 28 at the beginning of 1874, with 4 during the year; 37 at the beginning of 1875, with 6 during the year; and 42 at the beginning of 1876; making a total of 202 changes during five years, or an average of 40 changes each year. In 9 schools the same teachers have taught from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, and of these, 8 are among our best Schools; whereas on the other hand, the Schools in which the greatest number of changes have taken place are among those that have made the least satisfactory progress.

Attendance of Pupils.—The total number of pupils registered during the year was 7,447; of these 7,023 were between the ages of 5 and 16, and 424 of other ages. The number attending less than 50 days was 2,126, or over 28 per cent. of the registered number; between 50 and 150 days, 3,628, or nearly 49 per cent.; between 150 days and the whole year, 1,693, or 23 per cent. nearly. The average attendance for the first half year was 3,373, or over 45 per cent.; for the second half year, 2,982, or a little over 40 per cent., giving an average of

nearly 43 per cent. for the whole year. The average time that the Schools were kept open was 11 months and 28 days, including Sundays, legal holidays and vacations.

The following Table gives a comparative statement of the receipts, expenditure, teachers, their qualifications and salaries, the number of registered pupils, and their average attendance for the past five years. From this it will be seen that the attendance is nearly four per cent. better than it was in 1871. The average attendance was 39 per cent. of the registered pupils for 1871, 38 per cent. for 1872, 38 per cent. for 1873, 41 per cent. for 1874, and nearly 43 per cent. for 1875.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Total Receipts. \$ c.	Total Expenditure. \$ c.	1st Provincial.	2nd Provincial.	1st County (Old).	3rd County (New).	Permits.	Male Teachers.	Average Salary.	Female Teachers.	Average Salary.	Registered Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1871	36,722 86	33,471 07	5	10	42	13	12	49	366	33	236	7,759	3,082
1872	45,983 73	42,181 73	7	17	27	23	8	53	373	29	236	7,803	3,079
1873	63,295 72	56,499 02	5	23	20	30	5	43	390	38	278	7,752	2,939
1874	72,309 37	65,265 60	6	26	17	35	4	47	413	41	277	7,822	3,247
1875	57,528 85	53,492 14	5	26	17	38	2	49	426	39	270	7,447	3,178

CLASS RECORDS.

Through the liberality of the County Council, a satisfactory Class Record has been provided for each Section, the object of which is to show the classification of the School, the length of time that the pupils remain in the various classes, and the promotions made. It also shows the dates of the Inspector's visits, the pupils present in each class, and the aggregate attendance of pupils for each half year.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

M. J. Kelly, Esq., M. D.—It affords me pleasure to state that the Schools of the County have, on the whole, made satisfactory progress during the year. While there has been improvement in every Township, the evidences of it have been greatest in the Township of Brantford, where school accommodation and libraries have been largely increased in the interval. Both Trustees and patrons have generally manifested a laudable interest in the welfare of the Schools, and where this has not been the case, the cause is always traceable to the employment of inefficient and inexperienced teachers. A school system may be nearly perfect in its general outlines; the course of study prescribed may be all that is desirable; the inspection may be careful and conscientious, and the pupils subjected to rigid examinations half yearly, and yet unless the details of the ordinary School work be intelligently wrought out under the daily supervision of men and women, apt to teach, of the requisite firmness combined with gentleness of character, and possessed of the adequate knowledge, success becomes impossible. Hence, the importance of Trustees being extremely careful in the selection of those to whom they entrust the mental and moral discipline of the young. This fact was well illustrated during the year, in the case of a teacher who pleased the Trustees and parents, and was liked by the children, but who, at the mid-summer examination for certificate, evinced an almost absolute ignorance of nearly all the branches in the Public School programme. Sham has its place even in our school rooms. The Teacher's Institute established about four years ago is still in successful operation, and is generally well attended.

Schools and School Sections.—The number of School Sections in this County (considering each separate department as a Section) is 81. The number of Schools, 68. All the Schools were open during the year 1875, except number 23, Burford, which was closed the last six months while a new School-house was being erected.

School Finances.—The assessed value of the property of the County is reported at

\$7,988,377, distributed as follows:—Oakland, \$349,322; Onondaga, \$489,533; Burford, \$1,952,551; Brantford, \$2,932,075; South Dumfries, \$2,264,896. The amount of money apportioned to the Public Schools from the Government Grant was \$2,789, from Municipal Grant, \$2,800. The balance in the hands of the Trustees at the end of the year was \$4,435.74½. The amount reported as received from Municipal Grant, \$2,778.93; from Government Grant, \$2,744.69; from Trustees School Tax on property, \$20,914.13; from Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources, \$15,488.89; Total Receipts \$45, 982.07½. The expenditure was as follows:—Salaries, \$22,791.12, being \$1,850.53 more than during the preceding year; amount paid for rent and repairs, \$2,240.89½; excess \$180.55½ over amount paid the preceding year. For buildings and sites, \$11,055.43, excess \$3,827.89. Paid for libraries, maps and apparatus, \$580.19, excess \$109.22. For fuel &c. \$4,888,69½. Total expenditure, \$41,546.33, as against \$36,374.14 for 1874.

In accordance with the popular vote of the ratepayers, the Municipal Council of Brantford Township passed a by-law appropriating the interest of the surplus allotted to that Township to the support of the Public Schools. The amount of the surplus was \$67,290.50, and the interest on this was \$5,660.50. The last sum was divided in October among the Schools on the basis of the teachers' salaries, and was paid out before the end of December. The result was, that in some School Sections in Brantford Township, no tax was levied for support of Schools last year. In Onondaga a portion of the surplus allotted to that Township has been devoted to the erection of a Township Hall; in South Dumfries a portion to the construction of roads and bridges, but in the Townships of Oakland and Burford, it has been resolved to invest the surplus for the benefit of Schools. During the recent Session of the Provincial Parliament, the Act affecting the disposal of the surplus was so amended as to permit Municipal Councils to order the division of the interest on the basis of their own choice, which will probably be the same as that adopted in the apportionment of the Legislative and Municipal Grants. As an encouragement to higher education, the County Council, about two years ago, established a Scholarship in connection with the University of Toronto, open for competition among pupils of the High and Public Schools of the County, and tenable for one year. The Scholarship (\$100), has, since its foundation, been taken twice, and both times, by farmers' sons—on the first occasion, in September, 1874, by James Hamilton of Onandaga, a pupil of the Brantford High School; and on the second, in September of last year, by Addison Cole of Brantford Township, a pupil of the same School.

Teachers and Teachers' Certificates.—The number of Teachers employed in the Rural Schools of the County during 1875 was seventy-four. Of these, five held First-class Provincial Certificates, eighteen Second-class Provincial Certificates, ten Old County Board Certificates of the First class, and forty-one New County Board Third-class Certificates. Nineteen of the Teachers had attended a Normal School. At the examination for certificates, in July last, 77 candidates presented themselves—49 for Third-class Certificates, 27 for Second-class Certificates, and 1 for a First-class Certificate. Of the whole number, 22 obtained Third-class Certificates, and 6 Second-class, Grade "B." The First-class candidate retired after one day's trial.

Teachers' Salaries.—There has been a considerable increase in the salaries of Teachers, both in town and country, since 1874. The annexed Table exhibits the highest, and the average salaries in the several townships, and in the whole county, for the year:

Salaries as follows.	Oakland.	Onondaga.	South Dumfries.	Burford.	Brantford.
Highest Salary, Male, 1874.....	\$450 00	\$400 00	\$500 00	\$466 00	\$500 00
" Female "	282 00	350 00	250 00	350 00	300 00
Average " Male "	378 50	386 66	424 50	391 18	438 12
" Female "	282 00	278 00	213 75	248 57	260 16
Highest " Male, 1875.....	450 00	475 00	550 00	466 00	600 00
" Female "	360 00	400 00	300 00	300 00	400 00
Average " Male "	450 00	402 50	427 70	408 10	461 00
" Female "	258 00	337 50	205 00	258 00	259 00

Average salaries for the whole county (male) \$430.06; (female) \$263.50. During the present year three Teachers (gentlemen), in the Township of Brantford, are in receipt of \$600 per annum each, viz.:—At Mount Pleasant, Cainsville, and Langford.

School Population, Classification, and Studies.—The whole number of pupils enrolled during the year was 5,160, as against 5,038 for 1874. Of these, 2,811 were boys; 2,349 girls; 8 were under five years of age; 2,468 between five and ten years; 2,300 between eleven and sixteen years; and 384 between 7 and 21 years. 518 attended school less than 20 days in the year; 1,042 less than 50 days; 1,329 less than 100 days; 1,190 less than 150 days; 865 less than 200 days; and 216 the whole year. 104 children between seven and twelve years did not attend any school during the year. No legal steps have been taken, so far as I know, to enforce attendance. The pupils were classified as follows:—1st Class, 2,239; 2nd and 3rd Classes, 541; 4th and 5th Classes, 1,275; and in the 6th Class, 105.

From the above it will be seen that while there has been a slight falling off in the number studying four, there has been a gratifying increase in the number studying nine out of the thirteen most important subjects in the Public School programme.

School Property, &c.—The following Table may serve to show what improvement has been effected during the year in the matter of School property:

In School Section No. 7, South Dumfries, a new brick School-house (very much needed) has been erected at a cost, building and site together, of more than \$2,300. There is one class-room with seats for 72 pupils, a small private room for the teacher and a cupola and bell. The site is an excellent one, enclosed by a good picket fence, but an unaccountable mistake has been made by placing the house in a corner instead of in the middle of the lot. In Brantford Township, in School Section No. 12, the Trustees have built one of the most convenient, elegant and commodious structures for school purposes

in the whole County. The house is of brick, with stone basement floored with plank. The pupils enter the basement, off which are two rooms for caps, cloaks, &c., the remaining space serving for a waiting-room. The school is reached by two stairways, one for boys, the other for the girls, which lead into lobbies in the first instance, from which doors open into the class-room. The furniture here is of the very best description. There are seats and desks for 72 pupils. The ceiling is lofty, there is abundant light, and ventilation has been carefully attended to, excellent flues for the purpose having been provided. The teacher has a private room which serves also for a library. This is carpeted and suitably furnished. An excellent assortment of maps and charts of Physiology, Zoology, &c., has been provided by the Trustees; also a library of 224 volumes, a globe, a clock, and a large bell in the cupola. A number of young maples have been recently planted in the school plot, and the Trustees have purchased evergreen trees for a similar purpose. The cost of the building, exclusive of the site, was \$2,258. The Trustees and people of this Section deserve great credit for the enterprise and taste they have exhibited. Two frame School houses have been erected in the Township of Burford during the year, one in School Section No. 20, the other in No. 23. Several new School-houses will be built in 1876—in Onondaga Village, a brick building with two class-rooms, estimated cost over \$3,000; in Nos. 8 and 16, Brantford, two brick structures similar in style to that at Tranquility, and both in course of construction; and in No. 2, South Dumfries, a brick School-house (on the Government road), at the contract price of \$2,025. If School Section No. 27, in the last Township had a new School-house, all the buildings in South Dumfries would then be adequate. In the matter of school accommodation I had very little trouble since I commenced my duties as Inspector. Happily the Trustees and people of this county are generally as reasonable as they are intelligent and enterprising, so that from the first day of my official connection with them, I have never had sufficient grounds for serious complaint; and in all my efforts, I am glad to say, I have invariably had the cordial co-operation of the members of the County Council.

School Libraries, Museum, &c.—The establishment of School Libraries has always engaged my earnest attention, as I consider them most important, I might indeed, say, indispensable adjuncts of our system of Elementary Education. If, as Lord Bacon declares, "Reading makes a full man," the necessity of books to read becomes apparent. Among young teachers the great lack is general culture. To gain the requisite knowledge to enable them to pass the examination for certificates, occupies some years of their time, so that, after the legal qualification has been obtained, their information needs to be supplemented before they are properly equipped to discharge efficiently and well their important and responsible duties. The best agencies to supply this want are School Libraries, which not only aid the teacher and enlarge the views of the pupils, but diffuse intelligence among the people generally. In Onondaga the Old Township Library was divided, some years ago, among the Public Schools, since which time no additions had been made to the books until the Trustees of No. 6 supplemented their library in the early part of 1875. The following schools in Brantford Township now possess libraries:—Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, and 20; in South Dumfries, Nos. 6 and 10 have, since the end of 1875, been furnished with small libraries. In the matter of School Museums, a little, but not too much, has been done. Considerable attention has been paid, during the year, to tree planting, and the ornamentation of school grounds.

Miscellaneous.—Only two Private Schools have been reported in the county, one in Onondaga Village, and one in Burford, with a total of 61 enrolled pupils. Number of Sunday Schools, 55; number of Sunday School scholars, 2,924; number of teachers, 349; number of Sunday School libraries, 40; number of vols. therein, 6,010. In 45 of the Schools only is the *Journal of Education* received regularly.

TOWN OF BRANTFORD.

The Public Schools of the Town have made satisfactory progress during the year. The discipline and order have been, as a rule, excellent.

Financial Exhibit.—Amount of money received from all sources during the year, \$13,214.99. Total amount paid out, \$12,916.08. Balance on hand, \$298.91. Received from Municipal Grant, \$10,500; from Government Grant, \$1,038; from Clergy Reserve

Fund, Non-resident Fees, &c., 1,027.45. Amount paid in salaries, \$7,025.13; for building, &c., \$2,229.85; for library, maps, &c., \$100.25; for fuel, &c., \$3,262.46. The assessed value of the property in this town is set down at \$3,000,130.

Salaries.—The highest salary paid male teacher, \$1,000; lowest, \$550; average, \$816.66. Highest salary paid female teacher, \$450; average, \$245.60. The lowest salary now paid to any teacher in the Public Schools of the Town is \$200 per annum.

Certificates.—Two of the teachers hold First-class Provincial Certificates—eight Second-class Certificates—and fourteen Third-class New County Board Certificates.

Number of Children of School Age—(exclusive of those belonging to Separate Schools) resident in the Municipality, 2,420—Number of these enrolled in Public Schools, 1,925—showing that a large number of children of school age in Brantford must be either receiving instruction in private or remote Schools, or suffered to run idly about the streets. Number of other ages enrolled 30, making in all 1,955. Boys, 986; Girls, 969—16 were non-resident. The attendance was generally regular. For the first half year the aggregate attendance was 122,980; average, do. 1,048. For second half year, 105,274; and average 1,052.

Classification &c.—Number of pupils in the first-class, 1,017; second-class, 305; in third-class, 309; in fourth-class, 151; in fifth-class, 130; in sixth-class, 43. In addition to the more essential subjects of study in the Public School programme, 324 pupils were engaged in learning Chemistry and Botany; 311, Canadian History; 311, English History; 13, General History; 181, Natural History; 130, Human Philosophy; 45, English Literature; 181, Christian Morals; 161, Natural Philosophy; 179, Algebra; 64, Geometry; 179, Mensuration; 5, Book-keeping; 335, Drill or Gymnastics.

School Accommodation.—The wing added to the North Ward School-house has furnished all the necessary accommodation for the children in that Town. A somewhat similar addition is to be made to the East Ward School-house during the ensuing summer. It will probably be found necessary soon to complete the interior of the east wing of the Central School. Considerable attention has been paid to fencing and grounds during the year, the appearance of those of the Central School being particularly attractive. Besides the Public Schools, and a few Private Schools, Brantford can now boast two Institutions for the higher education of youth, which are I believe, unexcelled in efficiency of management and thoroughness of teaching by any similar Institutions in Ontario. These are, the Brantford Collegiate Institute, under the able supervision of its Rector, James Mills, Esq., M.A., and the Brantford Young Ladies' College, under the experienced Principalship of the Rev. A. F. Kemp, LL.D. By these excellent Institutions the fame of Brantford as an educational centre, and with the best facilities for instruction, has been much extended throughout the Dominion during the last two years. The number of pupils attending the Collegiate Institute varies from 160 to 200, of whom more than 50 are from a distance. The Ladies College has an attendance of about 100 young ladies, 58 of whom were (last term) boarders. The rest are day scholars. The income is in the vicinity of \$20,000 per annum, and the amount paid in salaries, \$4,550.

Libraries.—The Town is fairly supplied with libraries. In the Mechanics' Institute Library there are 2,376 volumes of very choice books. The number of volumes taken out during the year by members is reported by the Librarian at 8,654.

Paris has a similar library, with 2,000 volumes, and in addition to the library, a convenient and excellent reading room which is well patronized. Both these Institutes are inspected by me half yearly, and an annual report, detailing the result, is sent to the Government.

The library of the Public Schools of Brantford contains 670 volumes, and is open to the pupils every Friday afternoon.

The number of Sunday School Libraries in the town is nineteen, with 6,000 volumes in all. I think I may assure your Honourable Council, that both in Town and County, the education of the young in the County of Brant is receiving that careful attention which such an important interest demands. I cannot conclude this report without returning my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have volunteered their services on many occasions, in aid of the establishment of libraries in the rural Schools of this County.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

J. B. Somerset, Esq.—The increase in the expenditure for school purposes each year since 1871, to which attention was directed in my last Report, still continues, and its effects begin to be apparent in increased interest shown by the public generally, in the Schools, the efficiency of the teachers, and other kindred matters. The increase for teachers' salaries alone, from \$16,625.55 in 1871, to \$24,384.43 in 1875, has had the effect of arresting, in a great measure, the exodus of our best teachers to other better paying localities; while the rates paid at present in some of our large Schools, have attracted from a distance, teachers of a class formerly impossible to retain.

Teachers.—There were, last year, but 7 teachers in the County who had ever attended the Normal School, and 17 holding Provincial Certificates, leaving 49 third-class teachers; but, of these latter, a considerable number hold Certificates for the second period of three years, and have consequently the benefit of extended experience, though unable to pass the examination for a Provincial Certificate.

It is to be regretted that changes of teachers yet continue to be frequent in many Schools, the Trustees being difficult to convince that there is no true economy in a transaction that effects a change of school management for the sake of a few dollars per month.

The fact that five Schools in the County changed their teachers three times last year, and eleven Schools twice, is sufficient evidence that the evil exists to a serious extent. In my detailed Reports on the state of the classes in such Schools, there is uniformly a glaring lack of progress made apparent that should convince the strongest advocate of this false system of economy. In order that Trustees might have an opportunity of becoming more fully acquainted with the real state of their Schools and the causes that stimulate or retard progress, I distributed among them, after my last visit in 1875, 300 copies of a Report, a sample of which is herewith enclosed, in which are stated the attendance of pupils, the teacher's qualification and length of service, and the percentage of correct answers given by the pupils in each of the subjects of reading, writing, spelling, geography, grammar and arithmetic.

Pupils.—The Tables of the attendance of pupils continue to present, in a very strong light, one of the most unsatisfactory features of our educational system.

It may, at first glance, be satisfactory to observe that the number of children who give no attendance whatever at school, is comparatively insignificant; but a further examination into various periods of attendance given, will convince the close observer of the utter failure of a considerable proportion of our school population to profit by the advantages offered by free Schools.

In this county, last year, 627 pupils attended school less than 20 days, and 1765 less than 50 days. The number of pupils who attended over 100 in a school year of 220 days, was 2,296, or less than one-half of the number enrolled. The average attendance of pupils was 2,198 or about 40 per cent. of the whole number, and in only one township (Clinton), did it reach 49 per cent., while in Grantham it was as low as 32 per cent.

School Premises.—The state of the School-houses and playgrounds throughout the county is generally satisfactory, all being now equipped as the law provides in the important requisites of size, furnishing, ventilation, &c. Of these, some, however, are barely sufficient, while others are very complete and comfortable; but the number of the former diminishes yearly as the people become convinced of the desirability of the School-house being comfortable and attractive.

Apparatus, Prizes, &c.—There has been a steady yearly outlay for maps and other school apparatus since 1871. No school is now without a reasonably good supply, and many are completely equipped. Prizes are frequently distributed and not reported, as the determination to obtain them is often made only at the last moment.

I regret that it is extremely difficult to arouse any enthusiasm about a school library, those in existence being collections of old books stowed away and seldom called for, and frequently unknown to the teacher as being in existence. Sabbath-school libraries and the cheapness of children's literature, have, to a great extent, supplanted the school library in usefulness.

Subjects of Study.—In regard to the number of studies prescribed by the programme, after faithful efforts to have them take up as it directs, I am constrained to assert its unsuitableness to rural Schools, however well adapted it may be to graded schools, or even to any school with a full attendance of pupils, taught by a person well versed in every subject prescribed. The majority of pupils in our rural Schools, sufficiently advanced in the ordinary branches to take up the other subjects of the programme, attend School but a portion of the year, and the greater number of teachers are of the third-class, and never passed an examination in these subjects themselves. It cannot be surprising, therefore, that the unavoidable result of an effort to adhere strictly to the systematic teaching of every subject prescribed, has been a comparative failure in the more essential branches, without a compensating degree of success in the higher. The examination of the classes has, in consequence, been mainly in the ordinary English branches, in which teachers are thus encouraged more especially to strive for excellence; but incidental teaching in other subjects, by means of object lessons, &c., is not neglected.

The following is a summary of the standing of the classes in each township, as set forth in the reports before referred to.

	Percentage of correct answers.						Name of Schools above average atanding.
	Rdg.	Spellg.	Wrtg.	Geo.	Gram.	Arith.	
Niagara	64	65	52	47	36	39	Nos. 3, 4, 8.
Grantham	65	67	64	42	41	48	Nos. 1, 5, Merriton, Port Dalhousie.
Louth	65	69	55	50	43	52	Nos. 1, 2, 4, Wn. 2.
Clinton	75	74	71	63	65	63	Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, Wn. 5
Grimsby	69	67	53	47	40	42	Nos. 2, 4, 8, 12, Wn. 7.
Gainsboro'	64	70	51	53	49	53	Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 11.
Caistor	60	56	41	34	25	32	Nos. 5, 6, 7.

GRANTHAM.

The following brief tabular statement has been very carefully compiled from the result of the regular inspectoral visits to each school this year and the examination of its classes in the more essential branches of study.

The information conveyed by the first five columns has a very direct connection with that contained in those following, and in justice to the teachers, should receive joint attention with it, as indicating and accounting for the low standing or unsatisfactory progress reported in some schools.

Every year's experience points more unmistakably to IRREGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE as one of the greatest hindrances to effectual progress in our Schools. Trustees can accomplish much in abating this evil by looking sharply after those who neglect to comply with the law in sending their children to School, and in this, public opinion also, will sustain them. A few prizes, given at the close of each term, for the best attendance in each class, would be followed by surprising results in many Schools, and would repay their cost in the increase of the Government grant.

The numbers given to indicate the standing in each School in the various subjects, are estimated as the average result of both visits. The highest standing possible is indicated by 100. The methods of teaching pursued show a very general improvement over last year throughout the county: the special attention of teachers, however, is asked to two points in School management that are too often neglected, viz.: 1, Personal supervision of the WRITING CLASS during their exercise, the lack of which is the cause of so much wretched scribbling; and 2, Watchfulness over the conduct and language of pupils in the play-ground, and over the state of the premises generally—a very important part of the teacher's duties.

N.B.—The numbers given below indicate the percentage of correct answers.

S. S. No.	TEACHER.			PUPILS.			SPECIAL CLASSES.	REMARKS,				
	Class.	Changed in 1875.	How long in charge.	On roll.	Average Attend- ance.	Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Geography.	Grammar.	Arithmetic.	
1	1st P.	Not	4 years ..	49	22	75	80	75	35	40	55	Fair progress.
2	Old C.B.	Not	2 years ..	93	36	65	70	60	35	20	25	Attendance irregular.
3	3rd	Once	2 months	No att.	1st half.	50	50	40	30	25	25	School has been closed 8 months.
4	2nd P..	Not	10 months	63	28	60	70	75	40	25	30	Visits from parents much needed.
5	Old C.B.	Not	2 years ..	113	48	70	65	75	75	45	65	A good assistant needed.
6	3rd	Twice ..	1 month	69	30	35	40	40	20	25	30	School in a backward state.
8	3rd	Not	1 year ..	50	17	70	75	55	60	35	60	Attendance irregular.
Merritton.	Permit	Once	3 months	247	about 150	75	80	75	45	75	80	Usual condition of school good.
Port Dal- housie ..	1st P..	Not	3 years ..	176	100	75	75	80	45	75	80	Satisfactory progress. A third needed however.

NIAGARA.

S. S. No.	TEACHER.			PUPILS.			SPECIAL CLASSES.	REMARKS.				
	Class.	Changed in 1875.	How long in charge.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Geography.	Grammar.	Arithmetic.	
3	2nd P..	Not	2½ years	49	23	75	75	60	55	60	60	Order a little imperfect.
4	2nd P..	Not	2 years ..	106	59	75	80	60	60	55	60	School has suffered from changing teacher.
5	Permit	3 times ..	6 months	107	29	55	55	50	40	25	15	
6	OldC.B.	Once	2 months	73	25	70	60	50	35	20	25	
8	2nd P..	Once	10 months	102	50	60	65	55	60	50	45	Order a little imperfect.
9	Permit	Not	2½ years	41	13	60	60	45	35	30	20	Small school.
10	3rd	Not	2 years ..	66	23	65	60	45	45	20	40	Attendance very irregular.

LOUTH.

S. S. No.	TEACHER.			PUPILS.			SPECIAL CLASSES.	REMARKS.				
	Class.	Changed in 1875.	How long in charge.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Geography.	Grammar.	Arithmetic.	
1	2nd	Not	8 years ..	61	35	70	75	55	40	65	60	
2	2nd	Twice ..	3 months	107	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	School nearly broken up by sickness during the Fall.
3	Permit	Once	2 months	57	22	35	30	40	20	10	25	Very backward school.
4	2nd	Not	2 years ..	80	48	85	90	65	60	90	85	Euclid Algebra } Prosperous school.
Un.	2nd	Not	3 years ..	43	25	85	85	80	75	75	80	Obj. Less. Prosperous school.
"	4 3rd	Not	3 years ..	66	28	60	60	50	65	15	25	Not doing as well as formerly.
"	6 1st	Not	3 years ..	41	16	70	65	65	60	40	55	Attendance irregular.
"	7 3rd	Once	1 year ..	46	22	60	75	40	60	35	60	
"	8 3rd	Once	3 months	57	17	55	70	40	20	10	25	Attendance irregular.

CLINTON.

S. S. No.	TEACHER.			PUPILS.		SPECIAL CLASSES.	REMARKS.
	Class.	Changed in 1875.	How long in charge.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.		
1	3rd	Once	1 year ..	51	28	60	Fair progress.
2	3rd	Not	2 years ..	55	24	70	Attendance very irregular.
3	2nd P..	Not	4 years ..	180	115	85	Very satisfactory progress.
4	2nd P..	Not	1 year ..	61	33	80	Prosperous school.
5	OldC.B.	Not	1½ years	57	27	85	Prosperous school.
6	1st P ..	Not	1 year ..	101	63	90	Physio. } A very successful system of pupil teaching in this S. S.
Un.	7 3rd	Once	1 year ..	36	17	65	Euc. Alg. }
“	2 3rd	Not	1½ years	52	31	70	Better, but still backward.
“	5 3rd	Once	3 months	82	45	75	Improving.
							Recent change of teacher.

GRIMSBY.

S. S. No.	TEACHER.			PUPILS.		SPECIAL CLASSES.	REMARKS.
	Class.	Changed in 1875.	How long in charge.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.		
1	3rd	Not	2 years ..	22	10	70	Attendance small and irregular.
2	3rd	Not	1 year	122	63	85	Fair progress but irregular attendance.
3	3rd	Twice ..	1 month	51	21	45	Attendance irregular.
4	3rd	Once....	10months	62	29	70	Fair progress.
5	3rd	Twice ..	2 months	37	21	50	Change teacher too frequently.
8	OldC.B.	Not	2 years ..	69	25	80	Fair progress.
9	3rd	Once....	10months	60	33	40	School backward-order imperfect
10	3rd	Twice ..	2 months	54	15	75	Changes of teacher too frequent.
11	3rd	Twice ..	2 months	34	9	75	Attendance irregular.
12	3rd	Once....	3 months	118	63	80	School improving.
13	3rd	Not	2 years	29	15	80	School closed when visited Nov.
Un.	2 3rd	Once....	10months	34	17	75	18. Usual condition,backward.
“	6 3rd	Once....	9 months	38	14		
“	7 3rd	Not	5 years ..	61	33	75	

GAINSBORO.

S. S. No.	TEACHER.			PUPILS.			SPECIAL CLASSES.	REMARKS.				
	Class.	Changed in 1875	How long in charge.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Geography.	Grammar.	Arithmetic.	
1	1st C. B.	Not	2 years ..	69	28	85	85	65	80	60	70	Hist.
2	2nd P...	Once	9 months	55	29	90	65	75	65	85	70	Algeb. & { NatPhil }
3	3rd	Not	1 year ..	44	21	40	45	40	60	60	65	Attendance very irregular.
4	3rd	Not	2½ years	72	38	90	95	75	75	90	80	Prosperous school.
5	3rd	Not	1½ years	70	39	85	70	60	50	65	55	Improving.
6	3rd	Once....	9 months	68	30	55	50	35	35	15	25	.....
7	3rd	Once....	9 months	82	36	50	45	50	70	35	65	.....
8	3rd	Not	2½ years	86	42	40	45	45	30	15	15	Better than last year.
9	Permit	Twice ..	1 week ..	80	32	40	40	25	10	10	25	Backward school.
10		Twice ..		25	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Backward school.
11	2nd P...	Once....	9 months	106	58	70	65	60	55	50	55	Not yet open when visited. School very small.
												School large and irregular in attendance.

CAISTOR.

S. S. No.	TEACHER.			PUPILS.			SPECIAL CLASSES.	REMARKS.				
	Class.	Changed in 1875	How long in charge.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Geography.	Grammar.	Arithmetic.	
1	3rd	Not	1 year ..	75	29	60	55	40	25	15	20	Attendance irregular.
2	3rd	Twice ..	1 week ..	58	20	40	40	25	5	10	10	Very backward school.
3	Permit	Once	2 weeks ..	44	21	50	45	20	25	10	15	.....
4	Permit	Twice ..	2 weeks ..	70	21	45	45	25	15	15	20	.....
5	2nd A.	Not	5 years ..	76	39	80	85	75	80	70	75	Hist. & { Book- keeping. }
6	3rd	Not	3 years ..	69	31	90	85	65	65	30	55	.....
7	3rd	Once	8 months.	101	51	75	75	50	35	50	50	Much improved since '74.
U.	3rd	Once....	1 week ..	46	16	School had been closed 4 months for repairs when visited.						.....

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

William Carlyle, Esq.—During 1875, 5 more new School-houses were erected, 4 brick and 1 frame, 1 arranged for two departments. They are all very superior buildings. These do not constitute all that were needed; but from various causes, some sections made the old house last another year. In some cases to press matters is to destroy all interest taken by the ratepayers in their Schools. The worst class of buildings have all disappeared, and the class next in order will soon follow them.

A survey of the year's work detects marked progress. The Schools were graded, as is my custom, according to their management and accommodation. The following Table indicates the grading for 1872 and 1875.

1872,	Excellent Schools	1.	good, 22.	fair, 40.	poor, 28.	very poor, 17
1875,	"	15,	" 40,	" 42,	" 10,	0

Of the 15 excellent, 11 reached this grade during the year. The "very poor," have vanished entirely, and the "poor" have fallen to 10. This result is gratifying and equally astonishing, when the character of the attendance is known, in the face of which the improvement in scholarship has been accomplished. From trustees' returns used the last half-year, I learn that of 8,956 pupils actually at School, only 3,984 was the daily average attendance. Daily, throughout the year, nearly 60 per cent. of the scholars were absent, 730 did not attend more than 20 days; 1,602, more than 50; 2,857, more than 100; 2,028, more than 150; 1,725, more than 200; and, only 512 were at School 200 days during the year.

Of what is termed "school age"—5 to 16—462 were not at School at all. And of the 4,630 in the County of the ages 7 to 12, to which the compulsory measure applies, 715 attended less than four months, and 122 not at all, making 837 children, whose parents and guardians did not comply with the requirements of the Act. With reference to the four months attendance, as the time was counted by days however far apart they may have been, it is evident the schooling was of no value.

The Supplementary Returns have directed attention to the matter, and a better attendance may be secured hereafter. Irregular attendance is the bane of our Schools; how to cure the evil does not seem very clear. Teachers, in some sections, by their personal influence mitigate it greatly, by attracting pupils to the School, engaging their attention in their work, and in this way eliciting the interest of negligent parents as well. On the parents, however, rests the responsibility, and if neither the teacher's persuasion, nor his own regard for his children arouses him to a discharge of his duty, compulsion must be resorted to in order to secure to the children a privilege the parent has no right to deprive them of.

Teachers' salaries in many sections have improved, reaching in rural sections \$600 per annum for male, and \$500 for female teachers. This most desirable advance has been reached chiefly through two means. First,—Trustees who have furnished good accommodation, are anxious to secure the services of thoroughly efficient masters, and in place of advertising their Schools and selecting masters by testimonials, hold out inducements to masters of the county of established reputation to take their Schools. This tends to keep in the county successful teachers, and stimulates others to renewed diligence and greater energy. Secondly,—While the Board of Examiners have been painstaking and just in their selection of papers, and have given candidates all they were entitled to, they have not on the other hand, through leniency or any other cause, passed into the profession young men and women, giving good evidence of their unfitness for it. This, in connection with the policy I have pursued of endorsing no certificates, and granting no permits, while there was a supply of teachers holding certificates valid in the county, has saved our Schools from falling into the hands of the inexperienced and the incompetent, and from the under-bidding for Schools, which a plethora of teachers gives rise to, and which drives competent men and women from school to school, until discouraged and disgusted they relinquish the profession entirely.

TOWN OF TILSONBURGH.

In presenting some general remarks on the condition of the Tilsonburgh Public School, I beg to state that the Senior Department has been for two years under very superior management; and although a change occurred during the past year in the Principalship, a most successful and experienced master having been secured, the interruption, it is hoped, will be slight. The scholarship of this department has reached a very creditable degree of excellency.

In the lower departments, also, changes have taken place. Probably the most serious drawback the School labours under is, the restriction of the Principal's authority too closely to his own classes, and leaving the other classes very much as isolated and independent schools. This system of management, however, is recognized by the School Board as pernicious, and it will be, if it is not already, rescinded.

The number of registered pupils amounted during the year to 533. The average attendance, however, is only 236. This in itself will greatly retard the progress of the School.

The Town is of recent incorporation, but very good accommodation is provided for the School. The ratepayers are interested in its welfare, and the members of the School Board attentive and energetic in their oversight.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK.

In reference to the Woodstock Public Schools, I beg to state that they have been under my jurisdiction only a part of the year.

On my first inspection I found the scholarship of the pupils most deplorable. I attributed their backwardness mainly to one cause, viz., the practice that had prevailed of removing scholars from room to room whenever the crowded state of any department seemingly caused such a step necessary. Promotions were mere removals, without any reference to scholarship, no standard for entering any department, none for leaving it. So that it was quite possible to find pupils elevated by removals to the senior department, whose scholarship did not entitle them to a position anywhere above the second class.

The School Board sanctioned a proposal to have a thorough examination of all the pupils, that they might be classified according to attainments, after being allowed several weeks for a review of rudiments. This examination took place after the midsummer holidays, and the pupils were, as a rule, kept at rudimentary work until the end of the year. The result was somewhat satisfactory; in some departments quite satisfactory, but in others, owing to wretched discipline and general bad management, no improvement was perceptible. However, another examination followed after the close of the year. A regular system of promotions has been instituted, specific work has been assigned each class, and a specified time allotted for its accomplishment. Hereafter, where a failure occurs, the source of the failure will be apparent.

There are two Schools for the town, each with its own master, and having six departments. In each building is an additional class-room, where a monitor was employed to teach a portion of the junior first class, in order to relieve the pressure in the other rooms until promotions would take place. The accommodation is insufficient, of which the School Board is aware, and the matter of enlargement or removal is now pressing itself upon the attention of its members.

The teaching staff comprised, in each School, six legally qualified teachers and an occasional monitor. Hitherto very little, if any, attention has been given to the qualifications of these monitors,—an irregularity that has been corrected.

On the occasion of an inspection, the following Table was compiled, showing the roll number, number present, and sitting accommodation in each School:—

East End School.				West End School.			
Highest Dept.	Roll No.	Present.	Seated for.	Roll No.	Present.	Seated for.	
1	80	54	72	87	69	72	
2	70	56	60	71	44	72	
3	62	38	60	56	36	70	
4	70	56	72	73	53	70	
5	62	56	70	69	47	60	
6	81	40	55	81	48	60	
Total.....	425	290	369	473	297	404	

A beginning has been made of what, it is hoped, will prove a remedy for some of the defects of these Schools,—a matter greatly needed for their own reputation, as well as the welfare, if not the existence, of the High School.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, NORTH.

A. D. Fordyce, Esq.—I would call to your recollection the unprecedently severe weather a year ago, and the almost impassable state of the roads; added to this my own confinement from sickness towards the spring, and my being thrown back when I had commenced to go round by over-exertion. These, taken all together, prevented my regular *winter* visit being finished till about the second week in *July*; and also caused it to be of the briefest possible description, and the result by no means satisfactory to me. I fell likewise, owing to a desire to economize the limited time I had, into an error which affects the reports of both visits, in

Detailed Report. I had made an abstract of prepared questions, and in doing so overlooked several, so that there are blanks. I found myself without material to supply when I came to transcribe the Report. The neglect in providing in all cases General Registers likewise came in the way, as an obstacle to getting at the classification as it should be, and consequently to particulars of the real numbers being available for reporting to you. I must say that I did not feel encouraged by the classification in a number of the Schools, but the circumstances rendered teachers more excusable than would otherwise have been the case, as very often the Schools were reduced greatly in number from one cause or other, and the scholars were present there after long absence. I am increasingly of opinion that for some localities attendance is all the worse for the vacation being restricted as it is ; my opinion being that there, at any rate, it would be better if four weeks might be taken consecutively, any time between 15th July and 1st October (under certain conditions, to prevent possibility of an Inspector finding closed doors).

I trust in respect of various apparent defects in Reports sent in, and failure to give the regulations the effect they might have, from such circumstances as have been noticed, I may be able in next Report to render an account more satisfactory to the Department, of the state of the Schools in some important respects.

I would also allude to my having been led, while on my official visit, about the middle of October, to send to a local paper some brief notes of the Schools in Minto. This again was the means of similar notices being sought of schools in other townships ; and providing these, although I have reason to know some benefit resulted, necessarily, to some extent, delayed Reports to the Department. However, there is the counterbalancing advantage that I can send you a copy of these "Notes," which will obviate need of special remarks in Detailed Reports, and in two instances will show that, although I believe generally well taken, some remarks were regarded as misplaced. I cannot altogether see that I was wrong, and should regret it if anything was.

I find the aggregate attendance for the year 1875 in the Rural Schools, is considerably short of that of the previous year, there being 7,870 names on Daily Register in place of 9,667. Various considerations might lead to a satisfactory explanation, however.

Two new School-houses have been erected ; a brick building in section 4, Arthur ; a frame one in section 4, West Garafraxa ; besides another frame School-house in section 13, Minto, where in November, 1874, the new School-house was unaccountably destroyed by fire.

New School-houses I expect to be erected this year in sections 15 and 16, Peel ; and 11, Arthur, and in addition, probably, several newly established sections, viz :—1, Arthur ; 18 and 19, Maryborough ; and 4 and 11, Peel and Sheilbourne, Union (Melanethon and Amaranth), though, in which township and county the latter may lie, is I believe yet undecided.

Patent desks have been introduced into several Schools, and in several of these I trust may be the speedy forerunners of better buildings. I have not mentioned as new School-houses, though really so, additional rooms erected in Alma (7 Peel), and Drayton.

Of the 84 Rural Schools reported in Statistical Returns, 24 appear still to have less than the minimum legal quantity of ground, 57 having the half-acre, and 7 over that, or from three-fifths to one acre, and in the case of 36, the ground is only partially enclosed. As I have intimated elsewhere, uncertain continuance of site frequently has been a barrier to my insisting on some things ; and where it has been done, several cases have occurred, where after all, the site has not been long of being changed, and improvements comparatively lost.

In 19 of these real sections, no well has yet been provided. In the case of half-a-dozen of these, there may be no real grievance in consequence, but in most of the rest, I suspect it is otherwise. In 7 Schools there are at present no out-houses ; 4 of these are in comparatively retired situations. In Amaranth the want in the case of two of the others, I am sure will be supplied in Spring, and of course all had repeated intimation of what is reasonably expected. I think that some of the maps are of a very poor description, the result of age, and perhaps of carelessness in some cases. There are only two rural sections where none whatever are reported ; one of these is a new section, but has now taken steps to procure them, and some other articles of like nature. The other section, 6 Arthur, had a set when there was a far less suitable place to display, preserve, and make use of them.

Beneficial as Public Libraries, judiciously selected, might be in rural sections, there are yet only 13 which have provided them ; one of these, is section 7, Luther, which got one

established this season. Six are in West Garafraxa, where they are not new, and would be more valued I think, if periodical additions were made. Three sections in Minto, and three in Peel, have also libraries. Perhaps if I had found it practicable to deliver lectures, an opportunity might have been found to urge the matter profitably on the attention of intelligent people, who would have seconded such attempts. I am not without hope yet to manage this, the duty of lecturing having I confess been, from what seemed unavoidable considerations, a dead letter latterly in my case.

I find that in all the rural sections, with the exception of seven, prayer is used either at opening or closing School, or in both. In two of these, the question, I think, has been overlooked; in other two I might not be very far wrong in surmising that indifference on the teacher's part accounts for the omission; in the remaining three, the teachers profess to belong to the religious denomination known as Brethren, and it is possible that certain scruples on their part occasion inattention to the recommendation.

The number of Sunday Schools reported as open in rural sections is pretty much the same as last year—72 Schools, with an attendance of 3,281 scholars and 405 teachers. Some Schools, however, may not be reported where the practice is to close early in winter.

There are 28 teachers who report not getting the *Journal* to read. Where the fault lies in any or all of these, I have no means of knowing. I do know, however, that every now and then I have the enquiry put to me by School Trustees, "Why don't we get the *Journal*?" I can only reply that sections not receiving or acknowledging receipt regularly are duly reported at the close of each year.

I find a great desire among School Trustees, not simply for the Consolidated Law, but for the "Trustees Manual," such as all Schools used to receive, and which, indeed, if they would only regard as essential to do so, they could not do better than make up for the want of by getting in every School a copy of "Lectures on School Law." In some cases, ignorance on the part of School Trustees is a considerable hindrance where reports are in question. With exceptional and very gratifying instances of anxious desire to do whatever is really needed for the good of the School, the unwise appointments that are sometimes made, are exceedingly embarrassing. Some "cases" every Inspector, I imagine, could record with gratitude. In comparatively few cases have I had to put my own interpretation on defective financial statements. In two it was unavoidable—Section 4 Minto, and R. C. S. School in Section 6 Arthur. The value of assessed property in sections where I did not get it from the Trustees, I did from the Township Clerks, only, when I do so I am apt to find a discrepancy, probably arising from the personal property being included or not, as the case may be. In only one instance had I to fall back on last year's Report for value of assessed property. This was in Section 1, Amaranth. The Trustees' correction reached me since I sent off Statistical Report, and I find the amount given to be \$20,000 more than a year since—which you will please note. I have, also, felt a difficulty in reports from incorporated villages in the question, "What is the value of assessed property in the municipality?" I have the feeling that the intention is to ascertain the value of assessed property of rate payers of the Village School, and supposing that there is a part of township attached for School purposes, the value of assessed property in the village municipality would not be what was wanted. There is such union in the cases of Clifford, Harriston, Arthur and Drayton. Where the question is answered without explanation, I would conclude it gave the value of assessed property solely in the village part of the School Division, and after all I may be wrong in thinking that anything else is wanted.

Recurring to the subject of School attendance, I may be excused for transcribing an intimation appearing in the Report of Annual School Meeting in a remote section to this effect:—"In the opinion of this meeting, the long vacation should not commence earlier than the first of August."

I would also refer to the Supplementary School Returns, which are supposed to give, in addition to the number of children in each School Section between seven and twelve years of age who have not attended any School at least four months in the year, the number between the ages of five and twenty-one, five and sixteen, and seven and twelve, ascertained from actual census having been taken by the Trustees, as directed in recent provisions of the School Law. While I hope such census has been taken in the majority of cases, I feel exceedingly doubtful, if not absolutely sure, that in some cases it has not been done; and when doubt, amounting to certainty in one or two cases, existed on the point, I hesitated to insert it, on

account of local change of boundaries during the year and for other reasons. This being so, I felt perplexed by intimation in the *Journal* that such census might form basis of apportionment of next year's grant to the Schools. All the Supplementary Returns, with one exception, have been received. Next year I trust that an actual census will be taken in every case.

TOWN OF GUELPH.

1. Teachers and Salaries.

Rev. Robert Torrance.—There has been a constant staff of seventeen teachers employed by the Board during the year, except in the month of January, when there were only sixteen, but the total number at different times was twenty-four, seven of whom, either through their becoming disqualified by the expiring of their certificates, or other causes, removed from the situations and were succeeded by others. Of these, five were males and the rest females. Of the seventeen in the service of the Board at the end of the year, one held a First-class Provincial Certificate; three, Second-class; four, First-class old County Board, and nine Third-class new County Board. Of those who retired, and whose certificates had expired, one had an extension of time granted, in accordance with authority from the Chief Superintendent of Education; three had permits till the meeting of the County Board of examiners in July; and three had Provisional certificates. At the close of the year all the teachers were duly qualified.

Two of the male teachers received six hundred dollars each of salary, and one four hundred and twenty-five. One of the female teachers received five hundred dollars, one three hundred and fifty, one three hundred, two received two hundred and fifty each, two, two hundred and twenty-five each, and seven, one hundred and seventy-five each. The average of male teachers' salaries was five hundred and forty-one dollars, sixty-six cents, and of female, two hundred and thirty-seven dollars, fifty cents.

2. School Population and Attendance.

In the absence of a census of school population for the year embraced in this report, it may be safely assumed that the number of children of school age in the Municipality, and who should attend our Public Schools is 1,600. The total number of pupils enrolled on the daily registers was 1,540, ten of whom were about sixteen years of age, thus leaving about 70 who were not in attendance at any school, although some, or all of them, may have been receiving education at home. Of those enrolled, 756 were boys, and 784 were girls. No pupils under the age fixed by the law were allowed to attend. Eight hundred and eighty-five were between the ages of five and ten inclusive; six hundred and forty-five were between eleven and sixteen inclusive; and ten were between seventeen and twenty-one.

One hundred and forty-nine pupils attended school less than twenty days during the year; two hundred and ninety-nine, between twenty and fifty days; four hundred and seventy-six between fifty-one and a hundred days; three hundred and fourteen between one hundred and one hundred and fifty days, two hundred and seventy-eight between one hundred and fifty-one and two hundred days; and twenty-four between two hundred days and the whole year of two hundred and twelve teaching days. Of the last, three attended Miss McNaughton's class; four, Miss Holmwood's; one, Mr. Anderson's; four, Miss Maddock's; two Mr. McLeay's; two, Miss Auld's; three, Miss Jennie E. Smith's; three, Miss Julia Smith's, and two, Miss Short's.

The greatest number of pupils was enrolled in the class taught by Miss Short, being one hundred and fifty-three; the next greatest, one hundred and forty, was in Miss Wilkin's; the next, one hundred and twenty nine, in Miss Ridd's; the next, one hundred and twenty-three, in Miss Wilkinson's; the next, one hundred and eleven, in Mr. Anderson's; the next, one hundred and five, in Miss Maddock's; the next, ninety-nine, in Miss Julia Smith's; the next, ninety-three, in Miss McKeown's; the next, eighty-seven, in Mr. Walker's; the next, eighty-three, in Miss Jennie E. Smith's; the next, seventy-seven, in Miss Ainslie's; the next, sixty-nine, in Miss Holmwood's; the next, sixty-six, in Miss Auld's; the next, fifty-nine, in

Miss Addison's ; the next, fifty-four, in Miss Walker's ; and the next, forty-six each, in Miss McNaughton's and Mr. McLeay's.

The total aggregate attendance for the first half-year was 83,951, giving an average of $705\frac{5}{11}\frac{6}{9}$, and for the second half year, 65,227, giving an average of $701\frac{3}{8}\frac{4}{9}$.

3. Studies.

In the first part of the First Reading Book, there were 365 pupils, and 116 in the second part. In the Second Book there were 246, making an aggregate of 727, somewhat less than one-half of all the registered pupils, in the subjects of the First-class. In Second-class subjects there were 336, taught by Misses McKeown, Auld, and Julia M. Smith, and Mr. Anderson. In Third-class subjects, taught by Misses McNaughton, Jennie E. Smith, and Mr. Anderson, who has Third-class as well as Second-class pupils, there were 162. In Fourth-class subjects, taught by Miss Holmwood and Mr. Walker, there were 156. In Fifth-class subjects, taught by Miss Addison and Mr. McLeay, there were 105. And in Sixth-class subjects, taught by Miss Walker, there were 54.

All were in reading; 1,494 were in Spelling; 1,449 in Writing, the same number in Arithmetic; 305 were in Geography as prescribed for the First-class, 498 as prescribed for the Second and Third-class, and 315 as prescribed for the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Classes. The total number in Geography is thus 1,118. In Linear Drawing there were 931; in Vocal Music, 1,254; in Grammar, 813; of whom 585 were in the Second and Third Classes, and 228 in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Classes; 605 were in Composition; 182 in Chemistry and Botany; 174 in Canadian History; 261 in English History; 54 in General History; 69 in Natural History; 89 in Human Physiology; 54 in English Literature; 143 in Natural Philosophy; 159 in Algebra; 100 in Chemistry; 159 in Mensuration; the same number in Book-keeping; and 200 in Gymnastics and Drill. There were none in the subjects of Christian Morals, prescribed for Fourth-class pupils, and Civil Government, prescribed for Fifth and Sixth-class pupils, nor in Domestic Economy, prescribed for Girls in the Fifth and Sixth Classes.

4. Religious Exercises.

All the Schools are opened and closed with prayer. The Ten Commandments are repeated once a week in all but two. In most of them the Scriptures are read once a day. No religious instruction is given by clergymen.

5. Maps and Apparatus.

In all the Schools there were sixty-one maps, nineteen of these, maps of the world, four of the Dominion of Canada, eight of Ontario, twenty-three of the continents, and thirteen of other places.

There were twenty-two black-boards, five of the Schools having two each. There is a terrestrial globe in each of two Schools, and there is school apparatus in only one.

6. Examinations.

Examinations were held in each room at the end of each quarter, and simultaneous examinations were conducted, of which due notice was given to the public, on the last teaching-day of the year. At these there was but a small attendance of parents and others, with the exception of the senior girls' School, at which there were a few Trustees, and a large number of strangers.

7. Reports and Honour Cards.

Weekly reports were regularly sent home with the pupils, and honour cards were awarded to those considered deserving of them; the conditions of receiving the last being that the pupil has not been absent, nor late, nor got a mark for demerit, or imperfect recitation during the week. The cards are printed with a black space for entering the number obtained by the scholar since the beginning of the year.

8. Visits.

The total number of visits to all the Public Schools of the town during the year was 377. Of these, 189 were made by the Inspector, on an average of eleven to each School; fourteen by clergymen; three by Municipal Councillors and Magistrates; four by the Judge, thirty by Trustees, and 137 by other persons.

9. Income and Expenditure.

The total income for the year was \$7,957.55, comprising a balance on hand at the beginning of \$19.44; Legislative grant, \$824, being \$17 more than for the preceding year, and \$7,114.11 Municipal assessment.

The expenditure has been \$7,889.33, made up as follows:—Paid teachers, \$5,131.24; Secretary and Inspector, \$300; caretakers, \$566.54; rent, \$525; wood, \$657.90; School furniture, \$135.15; purchase of lots, \$229.45; and for other purposes, including stationery, postages, printing, repairs, &c., \$334.05, leaving a balance of \$68.22 in favour of the Board.

The estimated value of assessed property in the municipality for 1875 was \$1,920,360, so that the School assessment amounted to rather less than four mills in the dollar, or one mill less than in 1873 or 1874. The number of pupils enrolled being 1,540, the average cost of each on the total expenditure has been \$5.12, and upon the salaries paid teachers, \$3.33.

10. Promotions.

Some time ago the Inspector promoted from one class to another at each of his quarterly examinations, but as the entrance examinations to the High Schools are now limited to two in each year, the Board, in 1874, determined that the promotion examinations in the Public Schools should also be fixed at two. Last year, however, being the first one that the change came into effect, he promoted, at the examination in March, as previously reported to the Board and sanctioned by them, those he judged qualified. There were, therefore, three promotion examinations, instead of two, during the year, with the following results:—

In March, out of a class of 26 at Miss Bruce's, six were promoted, or about 25 per cent.; three out of a class of 23, at Miss H. Maddock's, or about 13 per cent.; none out of a class of 28 at Miss Julia M. Smith's; eight out of a class of 24 at Miss McLagan's, or 33 per cent.: none out of a class of 13 at Miss McNaughton's; three out of a class of 22 at Mr. Walker's, or about 14 per cent.; none out of an advanced class of six at Mrs. Grant's; none out of the third class at Mr. Anderson's, consisting of 18; six out of a class of nine at Miss E. H. Maddock's, or about 66 per cent.; none out of a class of 29 at Miss Holmwood's; two out of a class of 17 at Miss Auld's, being about 12 per cent.; eight out of a class of 12 at Miss Barclay's, or about 66 per cent.; four out of a class of 15 at Miss Wilkinson's, or more than 26 per cent.; four out of a class of 20 at Miss McKeown's, or at the rate of 20 per cent.; and none out of a class of 25 at Miss Addison's. The total number examined for promotion on this occasion was 287; the total number promoted was 44, or a little more than 14 per cent.

In June following, the examinations were again conducted with a view to promotion, and we now give the results:—

At Miss Barclay's, 10 were promoted out of a class of 17, or very nearly 59 per cent.; at Miss Wilkinson's, 5 out of a class of 8, or more than 62 per cent.; at Miss McKeown's, none out of a class of 22; at Mr. Anderson's, 2 out of a class of 18,—all Third-class pupils, or about 11 per cent.—and 8 from Second to Third-class; at Miss E. H. Maddock's, 13 out of a class of 16, or upwards of 70 per cent.; at Miss Hattie Bruce's, 15 out of a class of 17, or 88 per cent.; at Miss Hattie Maddock's, 14 out of a class of 20, or 70 per cent.; at Miss Julia M. Smith's, 8 out of a class of 19, or 42 per cent.; at Miss Auld's, 12 out of a class of 14, or nearly 87 per cent.; at Miss McLagan's, 13 out of a class of 23, or more than 56 per cent.; at Miss McNaughton's, 13 out of a class of 26, or 50 per cent.; at Mr. Walker's, 8 out of a class of 25, or about 32 per cent.; at Miss Holmwood's, 12 out of a class of 36, or about 33 per cent.; at Mrs. Grant's, 4 out of a class of 13, or nearly 33 per cent.; at Miss Addison's, 5 out of a class of 27, or between 18 and

19 per cent. Total number examined, 301, of whom 134, or at the rate of $44\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were promoted.

In December last another promotion examination was held, and the following are the results :—

At Miss Wilkie's School, who succeeded Miss Barclay, 13 were promoted out of a class of 19, or 68 per cent. ; at Miss Wilkinson's, 18 out of a class of the same number, or 100 per cent. ; at Miss McKeown's, 12 out of a class of 19, or 63 per cent. ; at Miss Short's, 14 out of a class of 17, or 82 per cent. ; at Miss Maddock's, 17 out of a class of 30, or 57 per cent. ; at Miss Julia M. Smyth's, 14 out of a class of 23, or 61 per cent. ; at Miss Jessie E. Smith's, 25 out of a class of 29, or 86 per cent. ; at Miss McNaughton's, 15 out of a class of 23, or 65 per cent. ; at Miss Holmwood's, none out of 27 ; at Mr. Walker's, 3 out of a class of 39, or under 8 per cent. ; at Miss Ainslie's (who succeeded Mrs. Grant), 11 out of a class of 12, or 91 per cent. ; at Miss Auld's, 13 out of a class of 20, or 54 per cent. ; at Miss Ridd's (who succeeded Miss E. H. Maddock), 16 out of 17, or 94 per cent. ; At Mr. Anderson's, 10 out of 16 from the Second to the Third-class, or 62 per cent., and 10 out of 13, from the Third to the Fourth-class, or at the rate of 77 per cent. ; and at Miss Addison's, 11 out of a class of 26, or 43 per cent. The total number of pupils examined was 342, and of those 208 were promoted, being an average of 60 per cent.

The Inspector has prepared, in a tabulated form, a list of the promotions thus given, and marked it as Appendix I to this Report.

11. Monthly Attendance.

The Inspector has regularly submitted to the Board a Report of the monthly attendance at each School, embracing the following particulars : *First*, the number of pupils enrolled for the month ; *second*, the number of boys, and, *third*, the number of girls ; *fourth*, aggregate attendance of the boys ; *fifth*, aggregate attendance of the girls ; *sixth* and *seventh*, average of each ; *eighth*, the total aggregate attendance of boys and girls, and, *ninth*, total average attendance, with the sum of each column, and a comparison of each, with the returns for the corresponding months of the previous years.

Appendix 2 contains Tables setting forth these figures for the four last years, omitting the columns occupied with the aggregate and average attendance of boys and girls, and giving simply the general aggregates and averages. The Table shows also the increase and decrease for the corresponding months of previous years.

Referring now to these figures, he finds that the largest attendance, last year, was in the month of May, when 1,129 names were entered on the Registers, and the smallest, in the month of January, when 887 were enrolled. In February, when an additional teacher was added to the staff, there was an increase of 86 on the attendance in January ; in March there was a decrease, but in April an increase of 177 over January, and so the numbers vary. Yet, in August, when the attendance is generally small, most probably in consequence of its being a broken month, there was an increase of 92, and in December, the next month of smallest attendance, there was an increase of 105 on the first month of the year. In each of the months there was an increase in the number enrolled till August inclusive. Beginning with September, there has been a considerable decrease, compared with the corresponding months of the previous year. This cannot be accounted for by distance to travel, nor from alleged uncomfortableness of the rooms.

12. Compulsory Attendance.

One provision of the School law now in force is “that every child from the age of seven to twelve years inclusive, shall have the right to attend some School, or be otherwise educated for four months in every year ; and any parent or guardian who does not provide that every child, between the ages aforesaid, under his care, shall attend some School, or be otherwise educated, as thus of right declares, shall be subject to certain penalties.”

The Annual Report of the Board, as required to be filled up and transmitted to the Education Department, does not enable us to ascertain how many children, between the

ages specified, have been attending School for the prescribed period. As, again, no School census has been taken for the year, the only other source from which such information could be acquired, has not been provided, if even it could be depended on, for experience leads us to think that, in some instances, parents or guardians could not state with exactness the time their children or wards were attending School. Another element to be considered here is the number attending private Schools, for which we possess no reliable data. After all allowances made for the last, and for cases in which it may be presumed education is given at home, it is to be feared that the section of the School Act we have quoted is not complied with in Guelph. We learn from the Registers that 149 scholars have attended less than 20 days; 299 less than 51 days, and if we take one half of the entire number returned as attending between 51 and 100 days, as attending less than "four months," say 80 days, we have 686 children whose education, as enjoined by Statute, is neglected. This state of matters should not be allowed to continue. Against this there are strong public, as well as private, reasons. And the responsibility has been thrown upon School Corporations to see that the provision of the Public School Law does not remain a dead letter. We are persuaded that parents and guardians cannot plead justification for neglecting the education of those under their charge. Our Schools are free. They are conveniently situated. The course of instruction pursued in them is the one that has been appointed by men of high scholastic attainments and experience. An educated people are generally a moral people, for the majority of our criminals is drawn from the ranks of the ignorant. For these and other reasons, School Boards should faithfully execute the trust committed to them, and fulfil the obligation imposed upon them by Parliamentary enactment.

13. Comparative Financial Statement.

The Inspector has prepared and subjoined, as Appendix III., a comparative statement of income beginning with the year 1857, when he was appointed Secretary of the Board. The first column is occupied with the years in succession, closing with 1875. The second shows the amounts received as fees from the High and Public School pupils down to 1871, when the Act was passed making all the Public Schools free. Column third, gives the grants by the County Council to the High School. Column fourth, Legislative Grants to High Schools. Column fifth, as to Public Schools. Column sixth shows the sum of these grants. Column seventh shows the amount raised by Town Assessment for the Public Schools. Column eight, for the High School. Column ninth gives the total raised each year by Town Assessment for the High and Public Schools.

By adding the columns, we find that from 1857 till an early date in 1871, the sum of \$15,871.41 $\frac{1}{2}$ had been raised in fees; the County Grants to the High School amounted to \$3,925 in twelve years, namely: 1861-2 and 1866 to 1875, inclusive. Government grant to High School from 1875, \$13,433; Town Assessment for that Institute for the same period, omitting 1862, when none was made, \$10,618.27 $\frac{1}{2}$. Legislative grant to Public Schools, for the nineteen years, beginning with 1857, \$8,969; raised by Town Assessment for the same, \$71,850.03. The total sum received as Legislative Grant for both High and Public Schools, was \$22,402, and from Town Assessment, \$82,468.30 $\frac{1}{2}$. The total receipts for School purposes, making no mention of the Central School Building, which is still only in progress, but which promises when finished to be one of the finest buildings of the kind in Ontario, from Fees, County, Government, and Town, mount up to \$124,666.72.

14. Admission Examinations.

Two admission examinations to the High School have been held during the year, according to the regulations prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, one in June and the other in December. At the former, eight boys and one girl came forward as candidates for the classical course, and two boys and nineteen girls for the English. Only two of those in the former, and eight in the latter passed in all the subjects, or an average of 33 per cent.

At the examination in December, there were thirty-five candidates, no distinction being made between the courses at the High School. Of that number twenty-four were boys and eleven girls. Thirteen of the boys were successful, an average of nearly twenty per cent., and nine of the girls, an average of nearly eighty-two per cent. Thus twenty-two of the thirty-four

applicants passed, average about sixty-three per cent. In all, then, the promotions to the High School for the year were thirty-two.

The Inspector has not mentioned in his report the inadequacy and unsuitableness of the School accommodation during the last year, because he knows the Board are applying themselves to supply this want, and hopes to see the new building completed and opened before the end of the year on which we have now entered. A new starting point will then occur in the educational progress of Guelph. May it be an auspicious and happy one.

APPENDIX I.

Promotions, 1875.

SCHOOL.	MARCH, 1875.			JUNE, 1875.		
	No. in Class.	Pro-moted.	Per Cent.	No. in Class.	Pro-moted.	Per Cent.
Miss Bruce's	26	6	25	17	15	88
" H. Maddock's.....	23	3	13	20	14	70
" Julia M. Smith's....	28	0	00	19	8	42
" McLagan's	24	8	33	23	13	56
" McNaughton's	13	0	00	26	13	50
Mr. Walker's.....	22	3	14	25	8	32
Mrs. Grant's.....	6	0	00	13	4	31
Mr. Anderson's	18	0	00	18	2	11
Miss E. H. Maddock's....	9	6	66	16	13	70
" Holmwood's.....	29	0	00	36	12	33
" Auld's	17	2	12	14	12	87
" Barclay's.....	12	8	66	17	10	59
" Wilkinson's.....	15	4	26	8	5	62
" McKeown's.....	20	4	20	22	0	00
" Addison's	25	0	00	27	5	18
	287	44	15	301	134	44

DECEMBER, 1875.

School.	No. in Class.	Pro-moted.	Per Cent.	School.	No in Class.	Pro-moted.	Per Cent.
Miss Short's.....	17	14	82	Miss Ridd's.....	17	16	94
" H. Maddock's....	30	17	59	" Holmwood's	27	0	00
" J. M. Smith's	23	14	61	" Auld's	20	13	54
" J. E. Smith's... ..	29	25	86	" Wilkinson's.....	19	13	68
" McNaughton's....	23	15	65	" Wilkie's	18	18	100
Mr. Walker's.....	39	3	8	" McKeown's	19	12	63
Miss Ainslie's.....	12	11	91	" Addison's.....	26	11	43
Mr. Anderson's.....	{ 10 13	16 10	62 77		342	208	60

APPENDIX II.

Attendance.

1872.

	On Roll.	Boys.	Girls.	Aggregate.	Average.
January	851	417	434	11,805	655 ¹⁵ / ₁₈
February	884	435	449	13,912	662 ¹⁹ / ₂₁

	On Roll.	Boys.	Girls.	Aggregate.	Average.
March	859	424	435	11,725	617 $\frac{2}{9}$
April	861	402	459	11,917	627 $\frac{4}{9}$
May	913	434	479	15,710	714 $\frac{2}{2}$
June	888	416	472	13,347	667 $\frac{2}{0}$
August	794	377	417	5,873	587 $\frac{3}{6}$
September	961	454	507	14,935	711 $\frac{4}{1}$
October	913	415	498	13,998	608 $\frac{2}{0}$
November	898	415	483	14,623	731 $\frac{3}{0}$
December	882	435	447	10,981	732 $\frac{1}{5}$

1873.

	On Roll.	Boys.	Girls.	Aggregate.	Average.	Increase.	Decrease.
January	827	407	420	11,362	598	—	24
February	865	413	452	13,248	662 $\frac{8}{0}$	—	19
March	907	440	464	15,424	734 $\frac{10}{1}$	48	—
April	1,021	504	517	12,355	686 $\frac{7}{8}$	160	—
May	994	467	527	16,505	750 $\frac{4}{2}$	81	—
June	987	457	530	16,126	767 $\frac{19}{2}$	99	—
August	799	388	411	5,915	591 $\frac{5}{0}$	5	—
September	928	448	480	13,576	617 $\frac{2}{2}$	—	33
October	966	467	490	17,390	756 $\frac{2}{3}$	53	—
November	977	479	498	14,651	771 $\frac{2}{9}$	89	—
December	932	467	465	10,957	684 $\frac{13}{6}$	50	—

1874.

	On Roll.	Boys.	Girls.	Aggregate.	Average.	Increase.	Decrease.
January	880	449	431	12,064	670 $\frac{4}{18}$	53	—
February	941	474	467	15,350	767 $\frac{10}{20}$	76	—
March	949	474	475	16,316	741 $\frac{14}{22}$	42	—
April	1,012	485	527	13,633	757 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	9
May	1,078	515	563	16,877	843 $\frac{17}{20}$	84	—
June	1,072	508	564	16,147	807 $\frac{7}{20}$	85	—
August	948	454	494	7,168	651 $\frac{11}{16}$	149	—
September	1,059	499	560	14,250	647 $\frac{16}{22}$	131	—
October	1,091	515	576	17,140	816 $\frac{4}{21}$	125	—
November	1,104	523	581	16,124	767 $\frac{17}{21}$	127	—
December	1,056	496	560	11,840	740	124	—

1875.

	On Roll.	Boys.	Girls.	Aggregate.	Average.	Increase.	Decrease.
January	887	434	453	11,794	693 $\frac{13}{17}$	7	—
February	973	484	489	12,658	632 $\frac{18}{20}$	32	—
March	956	495	461	11,861	658 $\frac{17}{18}$	7	—
April	1,064	512	552	17,549	797 $\frac{15}{22}$	52	—
May	1,129	534	595	16,640	832	51	—
June	1,082	513	569	16,670	757 $\frac{16}{22}$	10	—
August	979	483	496	8,295	754 $\frac{1}{11}$	31	—
September	1,023	505	518	14,480	658 $\frac{4}{22}$	—	36
October	1,009	513	496	14,562	728 $\frac{2}{21}$	—	82
November	1,033	521	512	16,243	738 $\frac{7}{22}$	—	71
December	992	511	481	11,339	708 $\frac{1}{16}$	—	64

APPENDIX III.

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Years.	Fees.	County Grant.		Government Grant.		Town Assessment.		\$3483 22
		H. School.	P. School.			Pub. School.	High School	
1856	\$426 68							
1857	729 60	\$600 00	\$334 00	\$934 00	\$2800 00	\$687 15	3487 15	
1858	924 45	520 00	384 00	904 00	1634 40	759 22	2393 62	
1859	885 30	530 00	272 00	802 00	2049 93	672 07	2722 00	
1860	919 00	599 00	277 00	876 00	2643 00	357 00	3000 00	
1861	944 20	\$120 00	830 00	337 00	1157 00	2326 00	273 00	2600 00
1862	1074 90	105 00	840 00	411 00	1281 00	2760 67	.....	2760 67
1863	1135 40	.....	840 00	415 00	1255 00	2762 14	369 60	3131 74
1864	1178 25	.....	1000 00	434 00	1434 00	2545 42	215 25	2760 67
1865	1088 25	.....	1040 00	446 00	1486 00	3812 32	441 11	4253 43
1866	1190 00	300 00	880 00	442 00	1322 00	3684 64	230 00	3914 64
1867	1269 62½	300 00	984 00	422 00	1406 00	3122 50	201 00	3323 50
1868	1280 99	300 00	880 00	408 00	1288 00	3058 59	120 22	3178 81½
1869	1373 00	300 00	790 00	423 00	1213 00	3486 62	140 60	3627 22
1870	1503 25	300 00	288 00	420 00	708 00	3362 20	380 18	3742 38
1871	375 00	400 00	776 00	429 00	1205 00	4905 58	946 22	5851 80
1872	Free schools	400 00	706 50	657 00	1363 50	6336 66	1247 70	7584 06
1873	.....	400 00	542 50	757 00	1299 50	7146 64	810 37	7957 01
1874	.....	500 00	387 00	807 00	1194 00	6297 91	1172 79	7470 70
1875	.....	500 00	400 00	824 00	1224 00	7114 11	1594 79	8708 90
Total..	15871 41½	3925 00	13433 00	8969 00	22402 00	71850 03	10618 27½	82468 30½

COUNTY OF GREY, SOUTH.

William Ferguson, Esq.—We are gradually superseding the old buildings with their inconveniences, by substantial, and in most cases, commodious and neat brick, stone, or good frame buildings, constructed more in accordance with modern improvements. We have now 9 brick, 20 stone, and 38 frame School-houses ; being an increase of 3 brick, 3 stone, and 4 frame premises during the year.

There are on the General Registers, between the ages of 5 and 16 years, 9,138 children, and of other ages, 516 ; being a total enrolment of 9,654 pupils ; but there are 400 reported between the ages of 7 and 12 years as not attending School at all.

Many of these are prevented by distance, poverty, bad roads, and in some cases no roads at all, and others by less excusable causes. Were section limits abolished, and the Schools thus be left free to all, the attendance would be more general and regular ; but until such change is effected, the full benefits of our excellent School system cannot be obtained.

But while we have 9,654 enrolled, as against 9,089 of the year before, we regret that the unusually heavy snow-storms of last winter, measles, etc., during the spring and summer months, and the excessive rains of last fall, have reduced the attendance below that of the year before.

In the 99 Schools there are reported seats and desks for 6,282 pupils only. This inconvenience is less felt from the fact that, to a great extent, one set of pupils attend in winter, and another in summer. But new School premises will still further increase the proportion of accommodation to the School population.

The expenditure by School Trustees amounted to \$49,255, compared with \$42,372 of the year before. The total School Taxes levied was \$30,601.37. The total paid as salaries to teachers, was \$28,130.23 ; and for buildings and sites, \$11,698.72.

The standing of the Teachers in this Riding are as follows :—

Provincial Second-class, 7 ; Old County Board, First-class, 8 ; Old County Board, Second-class, 1 ; New County Board, Third-class, 86. Total, 102.

Of these, 43 are Presbyterian, 35 are Methodist, 11 are Episcopalian, 9 are Roman Catholic, 2 Congregational, 1 records himself as Christian, and 1, as Protestant.

The highest salary paid is \$500, to the master of the School at Hanover, an enterprising, unincorporated village, in the Township of Bentinck ; the lowest salary is \$190, paid to the teacher of a Separate School.

The average salary paid to male teachers is \$333.65 ; to female teachers, \$258.57 ; both in advance of last year.

Two teachers' residences have been erected in the Township of Egremont, and more are to be erected next year.

There are reported, 9 Public School, and 32 Sunday School Libraries, the former contains 650 vols., and the latter 5,194 vols., all of which appear to have been generally well-read.

The estimated value of School-houses and sites is \$61,761 ; desks and furniture, \$6,560 ; maps and apparatus, \$2,645 ; library and text books, \$399, making a total of \$71,365.00.

The average length of time the Schools were kept open during the year was 11 months.

Besides the above, there were maintained in the Riding, 91 Sunday Schools, with 4,360 scholars, and 484 teachers.

We have directed attention to the revised programme, which is now more generally observed, the principal exceptions being chemistry, natural history and Christian morals, in the fourth class ; object lessons in the junior classes, and music and drawing generally.

One great cause for these omissions is *irregular attendance* of the pupils, preventing that consecutive attention to the special subjects of study, essential to their intelligent appreciation.

During the lengthened periods of absence from School, the faintly comprehended ideas acquired, lose their intensity, and discouraged with the small results obtained, the pupils acquire a distaste for the subjects of which they understand so little.

Another cause of these exceptions is the want of *trained* teachers. Among the many intelligent and hard-working teachers in the Riding, only three are reported as having attended the Normal School at Toronto.

Many display both tact and energy in the management of their Schools, yet their efficiency would have been greatly increased, had they enjoyed the advantages of a regular course of training, or of having received their instructions from teachers who had been so trained. Under these convictions, quite a number have temporarily retired at the close of the year, for the purpose of attending for a time some superior schools, the better to qualify themselves for the successful prosecution of the duties of their chosen profession.

In justice to the large number of successful candidates at the last County examination, I have declined to give any *provisional* examinations as long as certificated parties were at all available.

In conclusion, I may just add that, in view of both past successes and existing defects, we are urged to renewed exertions in promoting the increased improvement of our Schools, and the more complete educational development of our School population.

TOWN OF DURHAM.

The Town of Durham has, at considerable cost, erected a two-storey brick School-house, of very respectable dimensions, where all the circumstances will be more favourable, both for instruction and discipline, than under the previous arrangement. The new premises were opened shortly before the close of the year.

The staff is composed of a master,—who holds a First-class Provincial Certificate,—and two assistants, one holding a First-class County Certificate, the other a new Third-class ditto, under whose management there was good progress made, notwithstanding the serious drawbacks associated with the old premises.

The introduction of improved patent desks, with the hinged seat, would not only be more in keeping with the new premises, but would also greatly promote the comfort, health, and self-respect of the pupils.

The Town of Durham also possesses a Mechanics' Institute Library of some 500 volumes, which is largely patronized, and considerably enlarged from year to year.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, EAST.

John Dearness, Esq.—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report on the Public Schools of the Eastern Inspectorial Division of the County of Middlesex, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1875, during which year I visited every School in the division (with one exception) twice, and several three times. At each visit, I record the name and standing, according to examination, of every child, which record, on being compared with the report of the previous visit, enables me to judge correctly of the progress of the Schools, as a whole, as well as of the individual pupils. The result of these comparisons shows fair progress in a large percentage of the Schools; in some excellent, in spite of three great drawbacks, which are so general as to deserve special mention and consideration:—

1. Irregularity of attendance.
2. Frequent changing of teachers.
3. The large proportion of untrained and inexperienced teachers.

In answer to the question, “What are the chief obstacles to the advancement of the School?” teachers, whether rural or town, almost invariably answer—“Irregular attendance,” and certainly, under the existing conditions and customs, there is no greater obstacle. It disorganizes the classes, and discourages both teacher and pupils. It should be regarded as important that the child of from seven to twelve years of age, if not in some way incapacitated, should be in his place to receive instruction, as that the teacher should be present to impart it. The law compels a man, even having no children, to help in providing the means of furnishing the children of the section with an education; consequently (to be consistent), it should also enforce attendance of the children. In recognition of this fact, the compulsory education measure was embodied in the School Act of 1871 and 1874. It was carried out in several School Sections of the Division in 1875, and is likely to be enforced generally this year. Perhaps imposing a small rate bill for each unnecessary day’s absence of children from eight to eleven years of age, might have the effect of insuring more regular attendance.

Frequent changing of teachers is admitted on all hands to be a great evil. However, cases do exist where a change is beneficial to both school and teacher. A teacher with undiminished zeal and fidelity should do one quarter more work, the second year he is in a school, than he did the first. If such be the case, you will agree with me that frequent changing of teachers is a great obstacle to the progress of education in this division, where it is known that not less than eighty-three per cent. of the schools had a change of teachers since my appointment about twenty months ago, and in this particular I am willing to wish, but have no reason to believe, we are worse off than other counties. Trustees are considerably to blame, but probably not more than the present system of granting third-class certificates.

To the great necessity of training or experience I referred at some length in my last annual report, and since that time have seen reason only to confirm the opinions therein expressed. It is astonishing that popular opinion does not become more rapidly educated to the urgent need of professional training for those who aspire to the exceedingly important and critical position of teachers of youth. For 1875, only 13.5 per cent. are reported as Normal School teachers. One of the best trainers is experience, but it has the disadvantage that it comes late—too late in fact, when we consider that, notwithstanding that there were three teachers of over thirty years’ experience, one nearly twenty-five, and three others over fifteen, yet the average length of experience in the division (male and female) was only 4.75 years. Hence, the average teacher has hardly more than served his apprenticeship. How much more good might he have done if he had had his training at the beginning instead of at the conclusion of his labours! In rural sections, the average male teacher’s experience was 5.8 years; females, 3.45. Our school system cannot become entirely successful until some means are adopted of ascertaining of every candidate for certificate how he can teach, as well as what he has learnt. It is a growing opinion that persons are allowed to take charge of a school at too early an age (males, 18; females, 16). It is the highest privilege and duty of a teacher to study, mould and improve the character of those entrusted to him. This cannot be as well done by one whose own character is not matured.

The following tabulated statistics compare favourably with those of last year:—

	Expenditure for School purposes.	Rate on Equal Co'y Assessment per \$.
Biddulph.....	\$ 5,561 61	\$0 0044
Delaware.....	2,975 90	.0039
Dorchester, N	6,959 39	.0044
London.....	14,701 64	.0034
Nissouri, W.....	6,921 52	.0043
Westminster.....	8,622 53	.0027
London East.....	6,436 64	.013
Lucan.....	2,424 56	.024
Petersville.....	878 83	.007

For building, Lucan paid \$1,157,75, and London East \$3,300,00, hence their higher rates.

Teachers in the various townships average:—

	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Ave. Male.	Ave. Female.	Highest Salary Paid.
Biddulph.....	6	5	\$380	\$262	\$480
Delaware.....	3	3	412	270	475
Dorchester, N	9	5	415	278	500
London.....	21	6	390	248	480
Nissouri, W	4	8	358	295	380
Westminster	7	13	390	290	500

London East paid two masters \$600 each ; Lucan and Petersville, \$500.

The average male teacher's salary in the whole division is over \$400 ; females, about \$270. In Dorchester N., one lady teacher was engaged at \$500 per annum.

There is an increase over the preceding year of nearly 150 in the number of pupils enrolled. There is also a proportionate increase in the average attendance, notwithstanding that the winter of 1875 was so unfavourable to attendance, owing to its unusual severity and the depthness of the snow.

	No. enrolled.	Average.	Percentage reg. attendance.
Biddulph.....	986	429	44
Delaware.....	491	227	46
Dorchester N	1,336	509	38
London	2,153	953	44
Nissouri W	933	470	50
Westminster	1,738	765	44
London East	962	349	36
Lucan.....	277	150	54
Petersville.....	321	144	44

Total number enrolled, 9,297, of which there are 421 more boys than girls.

School Accommodation.

In the division, including village and separate Schools, there are 97 School-houses, 63 brick, 28 frame, and 6 log. The total estimated value of School property is \$131,477.00. During 1875, several of the Schools were improved by being furnished with new desks, and the black-board accommodation increased. Several sites were enlarged, fences built, and necessary conveniences provided. Excellent School-houses built in S. S. No. 13, (London Township), S. S. No. 2, Nissouri E., and in London East, the Anderson School, which was opened with great *eclat* about 1st Oct. The two latter were furnished in the most modern and approved manner.

Section Assessments.

I desire again to draw attention to the disparity between School rates paid in different sections. It may be to some an unpleasant subject of consideration, nevertheless justice demands the direction of attention to it. During 1875 the two most heavily burdened sections were relieved; one a section of 1,300 acres of ordinary farm land was broken up and apportioned to adjoining sections; the other, No. 12, Biddulph, which was paying between three and four times as high a rate as the adjoining sections west, several of the children of which were being educated in No. 12, was formed into a union section. The following Table speaks for itself:—

	Lowest assessment of any Section.	Highest.
Biddulph.....	\$37,370	\$60,390
Delaware.....	31,870	51,150
Dorchester N.	35,300	112,525
London	71,469	236,000
Nissouri W.	39,320	52,255
Westminster	64,430	256,325

The assessments vary so much in different townships that this table does not afford comparison between sections in different townships, but only different sections in the same townships. Nissouri W. and Delaware are the most equally divided. In the former, there are only three sections that are not assessed between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

Our Teachers' Association exerts great influence for good, the results of its work are quite marked in many of the Schools, particularly in those taught by the more energetic and enthusiastic portion of the young teachers. During the year we had three well-attended and exceedingly useful meetings, held in this handsome chamber, for the use of which we are indebted to the kindness of this Council. At these meetings, questions on modes of teaching, organizing and governing Schools were discussed, the older teachers cheerfully giving the results of their long experience. Our membership, I am glad to say, is not confined to the county, nor even to the profession. All teachers in the division are *ex-officio* members, and any other persons of good character may become members, whether living in the county or city. Among the most useful members we number some of the city teachers. This building has been too small for our last two meetings, and as the next is likely to be much larger than either, at our request the City Council has kindly granted the use of the City Hall, in which place the Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education, and others will address a public meeting on Friday evening, 9th June, and to which the Warden and members are cordially invited.

Perhaps I may refer at greater length in some future report to the subject of morals and manners. Suffice it to say, at present, that about 80 per cent. of the teachers open and close their Schools with reading a portion of Scripture and prayer. Several, in accordance with a hint dropped at the Association, open with reading and prayer in the morning, and close the day's exercises with singing and prayer.

In conclusion, I desire to bear testimony to the harmony and good feeling so generally evinced, and to the ready assistance and co-operation I have almost invariably received from teachers, trustees and people, in carrying out proposed school reforms.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Edmund B. Harrison, Esq.—The trustees had on hand at the commencement of the year 1875, a balance of \$7,878.86, and received during the year the following sums:—Government Grant, \$4,887.15; Municipal Grant, \$4,822.56; School Tax, \$43,018.41; and from all other sources, \$9,589.9 $\frac{1}{2}$; making a total of \$70,196.92 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The trustees expended for teachers' salaries, \$39,516.99; repairs, &c., of School-houses, \$3,025.05 $\frac{1}{2}$; purchase of School sites and building School-houses, \$14,619.40; Libraries, Maps, and Apparatus, \$127.73; Incidental expenses, \$5,408.54 $\frac{1}{2}$; making a total expenditure of \$62,997.72.

The balance on hand on December 31st, was \$7,199.20 $\frac{1}{2}$. The total amount of debts due by the trustees for building, was \$14,043.75 ; for all other debts, \$1,133.74.

The cost per annum for each pupil estimated on the number of pupils of all ages on the daily registers of the Public and Separate Schools, and the total expenditure was about \$5.82 ; in 1874, \$5.60. The cost per pupil, estimated on the average attendance, and the total expenditure, was \$7.70 ; in 1874, it was \$7.50 ; and in 1873, it was \$7.75.

The cost per pupil, estimated on the number of pupils of all ages on the daily Registers, and the amount paid to teachers, was \$3.65 ; in 1874, it was \$3.08. The cost per pupil, estimated on the average attendance, and the amount paid to teachers, was \$4.83 ; in 1874, it was \$5.13.

The number of pupils of all ages enrolled on the daily registers, was 10,820, of whom 10,139 were between the ages of 5 and 16.

About 11 per cent. attended less than 20 days ; about 22 per cent. less than 50 days ; 29 per cent. less than 100 days ; 22 per cent. less than 150 days ; 14 per cent. less than 200 days ; and about 2 per cent. over 200 days.

Including the Town of Bothwell, there were 127 teachers employed on the 31st day of Dec., or the close of the year. Two of these held 1st Class Provincial Certificates ; twenty-one, 2nd Class Provincial Certificates ; one, a 1st Class Old County Board Certificate ; one, a 2nd Class County Board Certificate ; ninety-five, 3rd Class new County Board Certificates, and seven, Interim Certificates.

The highest salary paid to a male teacher, not including the Town of Bothwell, was at the rate of \$660 per annum, and the average was \$388.97, being an increase of \$27.24. The average salary paid to a female teacher was \$264.32, being a decrease of \$7.91.

I do not think it would be advisable at the present time (notwithstanding the advice of the press), to refuse the renewal of Third-class Certificates to deserving teachers. To act otherwise, now, would be the means of obliging Trustees to reject many who have some experience, and are doing fair work, and to employ those who have little or no experience. Neither would it be judicious to create a Grade C for the 2nd Class, as the present Grade B is sufficiently low for a Provincial Certificate. The County Boards have it in their power, after giving due notice, to increase the standard, by making the examinations more stringent, which will be done very soon.

What is required at the present time, in my opinion, is not a greater number of subjects, but a more thorough knowledge of the present subjects, and a greater aptitude in imparting them. If the value of the pupil teacher system were better understood, it would be soon adopted in this country, and our future teachers would have the means of being better trained.

Unless the remuneration given to teachers is more in accordance with what is given in other professions, it will be useless to expect that teachers will remain in a profession which offers smaller remuneration than other professions for the exercise of every "nerve and sinew of mental power," and the "use of the peculiar talents of nearly every other honourable profession."

The compulsory clause having been enforced during the past year in a few sections, will gradually extend to other sections.

During the past year several new and commodious School-houses have been erected. The school accommodation is now sufficient for about 72 per cent. of the resident population between the ages of 5 and 16 years.

The increased value of property in any place, amply repays the necessary expense and trouble incurred in planting shade trees ; but in a country like this it is necessary for the comfort of the pupils, and an important factor in their education, to have the play-grounds planted at least with suitable shade trees. This has been done in a few instances, but it should be done in so many instances as to render it a matter of impossibility to find a single play-ground without its shade trees.

TOWN OF CHATHAM.

Rev. A. McColl.—I have to state in general, that the progress which the Public Schools have made is marked, and such as gives ground for much promise for the future.

It is not only necessary that a system of education be good, but that it should be in-

telligenly conducted, and vigorously worked. To attain this result, the public mind must be so educated as that those influences will be guarded against, and weakened, if not wholly prevented, which, even under a free Government, interfere with its working, and render it less successful than otherwise it would be. This is also a matter of time. Where too much is expected, there must be disappointment. When a piece of machinery is complicated, a slight defect may entail a very serious loss; but when it bears the marks of wisdom and sagacity, there are elements called into exercise which tend to correct or remove the evil, or at least, diminish it; and submission to a lesser evil, and only temporary, is less difficult when it is seen that it cannot be immediately removed without inflicting a greater inconvenience. Where there is vitality there is growth, and time is necessary to develop its energies and produce its appropriate benefits.

Chatham has not escaped the fluctuations to which other towns, as well as cities, are liable. Commercial depression, while it affects every other walk of industry and department of activity, exempts not Schools from the natural results.

As the Separate School (R. C.), has attained to an unwonted degree of efficiency, from its capacities for accommodation and otherwise, there is, to a larger extent than formerly, a withdrawal from the Public Schools of a class which was found scattered through them all. The Princess St. School (Colored), was exposed to some disadvantage during the past year, in consequence of the protracted illness of Miss Harvey, who was at last constrained to resign her position as teacher. Miss Tillman, who succeeded her, unexpectedly abandoned her charge, and removed to a foreign country.

The Board sustained, in the death of Mr. Alex. Park, the loss of an efficient and promising teacher.

There have been admitted into the High School, Chatham, during the year 1875, six pupils from the Public Schools of this town. There was no addition made to the library during the past year; there was, however, a certain sum put in the estimates for the present year.

The examinations are quarterly, and occupy, each, about two weeks.

COUNTY OF ESSEX. No. 1.

Theodule Girardot, Esq.—I have the honour to submit to your consideration the following Report of the Public and Separate Schools of Division No. 1, Essex, for the year 1875.

Three new School-houses were built this year, one in S. S. No. 1, Anderson. This section is composed of coloured people, for the most part poor, and who have made great sacrifices to put their School on a good footing. One in No. 1, Sandwich West. This section is one of the most important in the Township, in regard to School population; the old School-house not being according to law, the Trustees felt that their School was behind those of the neighbouring School Sections in regard to School accommodation. Being also anxious to comply with the law, they made up their minds to build a good School-house. They were supported by a respectable number of ratepayers; but I am sorry to say, that they met a strong opposition from some others. Notwithstanding, they succeeded in building one of the best Schools in the Township. To the credit of the section, it is my duty to state, that the money necessary to build the said School, was all raised in the same year, and that the great majority of the ratepayers are now satisfied with what has been done.

The third new School-house is a handsome brick building. It was built through the energy of the Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, by the supporters of the R. C. S. S. of No. 4, Maidstone.

Two new S. S. very much needed, have been formed in Tilbury West; the Trustees of those sections are now building good School-houses, which will be ready early in spring. I have already mentioned in my former reports, that this Township holds one of the first ranks in regard to education, among the Townships of Essex. I think it is my duty to add, that the Trustees of School Section No. 5, have repaired and put their School in a state which leaves nothing to be desired, and that the Township Council have appropriated \$655.00 for Municipal School Grant, when they were only required to appropriate \$353.00. Their grant last year was also nearly double the Government grant. Another new School Section has also been formed in the Township of Maidstone. The zealous Trustees of this new School Section are putting up a substantial School-house which will soon be ready to receive

the pupils of the section. The Trustees of School Section Nos. 1, 3, and 5, of the same Township, have built additional rooms for assistant teachers⁴ which were very much needed in those populous sections.

I am happy to say, that after 1876 there will not be two School-houses in North Essex, which will not be according to regulations. The increase in the average attendance has been, during the first six months of 1875, 112, and during the last six months, 58 over the same attendance during 1874.

The increase of 1874 over the previous year was larger than that of 1875 ; but this can be accounted for if we consider that the many and heavy crops we had, caused the farmers to keep their children at home to work. However, I regret to say that there is a great neglect amongst some of them to send their children to School ; some do not send them at all, others keep them at home for a trifle. When I consider that we have a school population in the rural districts of North Essex of 5,864, and that only 3,998 are recorded on the School registers as having attended School, more or less, and that about 250 between seven and twelve did not attend School at all, or went less than 80 days, I cannot help saying that, notwithstanding all that has been done, we have yet much to do in regard to education.

I have done all I could to induce the School Trustees to put in force the compulsory clause, but it has been in vain. The majority of them are well disposed, but they do not seem to like to act on the subject. Several promised to do their duty this year ; I hope they will fulfil their good intentions, for I think that those parents who deprive their children of the welfare of education are their greatest enemies.

The Teachers' Institutes that I have held for the second time at Belle River and at Sandwich, have done a great deal of good. All the teachers of my inspectorate, with but a few exceptions, have attended these Institutes, where the best methods of teaching the different branches required by the programme were ably discussed. The teachers took a great interest in these discussions. I have no doubt that our Schools will derive much benefit from the uniformity of method of teaching, which will necessarily follow from these Conventions.

Our teachers are so well-disposed, that it is a pleasure for me to continue the holding of these Institutes every year. Most of the teachers of North Essex have 3rd class certificates, only a small number have 2nd and 1st class. The number of qualified teachers not being sufficient to fill all our Schools, I had to give a few interim certificates, in order to fill vacancies. I have much pleasure in stating, that, as a general rule, our 3rd class teachers are doing well ; many of them manage their Schools in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. It is true, that a few stick too much to the old routines, but I am happy to state that this said class of teachers is decreasing every year, for the reason that they receive encouragement neither from the School Trustees, nor from the Inspector. As it is nearly impossible for the 3rd class teachers to obtain a higher grade without attending the Normal School, and our county being so far from Toronto, I could only induce a few to attend it. Otherwise, the lady teachers generally get married after a few years teaching, so they do not think it worth while to go to Toronto. Consequently we will have to be contented with 3rd class teachers for years to come. I am also pleased to state that, although times are very hard, the salaries of the teachers have remained unchanged.

Sandwich Town.—The Schools in the Town of Sandwich continue to be conducted in a very creditable manner. The Board of School Trustees are always well-disposed, and have erected in the course of the year, a good School-house, for the use of the coloured people ; they have also erected two good sheds for the use of School No. 1 and No. 2. I believe that the Town of Sandwich has nothing to envy in regard to education, to any other municipality of its size.

R. C. Sep. S. of Amherstburgh.—This School is continuing to progress. In regard to the management of the junior department of boys and the two departments of the girls, by the good Sisters of J. M. J., I cannot but repeat what I have said in my previous reports. The R. C. of Amherstburg are really lucky to have such ladies to take care of their school. The Senior Male Department has progressed remarkably well under the care of M. Irénée Girard, the head teacher. Through the zeal of the Rev. Dean Laurent, who spares nothing to encourage education, a splendid school-house, 80 by 30, has been erected in the course of the year, for the use of the male departments. The building is

quite an ornament to the town, and cost between four and five thousand dollars. The school trustees, the supporters of the school, the St. John the Baptist and Temperance Societies have nobly supported their worthy pastor in his undertaking. Although they had, as a separate school, to struggle with many difficulties, only a small balance remains due on the building.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from expressing the great satisfaction I have always experienced from the cordial co-operation of the teachers, trustees, and all other friends of education, in endeavouring to advance the educational interest in North Essex.

CITY OF KINGSTON.

Professor N. F. Dupuis, M.D.—Condition of Library.—The library is sufficiently large for the accommodation of the city. It is well kept and extensively used. The books are gradually replaced or augmented by new ones purchased from time to time, some \$40 or \$50 being set apart yearly for that purpose.

School Accommodation.—This question as asked in each report is scarcely applicable to cities, since it is not the accommodation furnished by each individual School building which we have to take into account, but the accommodation furnished by the whole.

In this sense I think there is accommodation at present, but there is certainly not much to spare. Should the accommodation at any time become insufficient, I have no doubt that the Board of Trustees would immediately see that an additional amount was furnished.

Obstacles to the Advancement of the School.—I am not aware that there are any particular obstacles to the advancement of the Schools, except occasional truancy and parental indifference. But on the other hand I think that the people generally are quite satisfied, and in many cases highly pleased, with the progress which the Schools have made during my term of Inspectorship.

During the whole period of my Inspectorship I promoted the children from class to class, and, as occasion might require, from School to School, by personal examinations held half-yearly for that purpose. These were different from the general examinations, and dealt with the higher grades in the classes only.

During the year 1875 I promoted in this way about 450 pupils.

On the evening preceding the opening of the summer holidays, I arranged a school exhibition in the City Hall, at which all the promoted children were present, and in the exercises of which they all took part. The exercises consisted of reading, recitations, educational exercises and singing, and were received in the most enthusiastic manner by the audience. I believe that exhibitions of that character please both parents and children, and tend very strongly to increase the popularity of the schools.

At the close of 1874 I tendered my resignation, but the School Board refused to accept it, and I consented to act for another year. At the close of 1875, however, finding that I could not attend to school work and my professional duties at the same time, I again tendered my resignation and insisted upon its being accepted. The Board then accepted my resignation, and appointed Mr. W. G. Kidd as my successor.

And thus, after a service of four years, in which I believe I have conscientiously done my duty, and have endeavoured (and have to a satisfactory extent succeeded in my endeavours) to raise the schools to a position above that in which I found them, my connection with them ends.

APPENDIX C.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

During the year 1875, the following gentlemen were elected Members of the Council of Public Instruction:—Professor Daniel Wilson, LL.D., by the High School Masters, re-elected, and David Mills, Esq., M.P.P., by the Public School Inspectors, vice Samuel Casey Wood, Esq., M.P.P., retired.

MEETING, 2ND FEBRUARY.

No. 383.]

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, February 2nd, 1875.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at three o'clock p.m., the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D., in the chair.

Present.—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.
 The Reverend J. Jennings, D.D.
 His Grace the Most Reverend J. J. Lynch, D.D.
 Hammel M. Deroche, Esquire, M.A., M.P.P.
 James MacLennan, Esquire, M.A., Q.C., M.P.
 The Reverend J. Ambery, M.A.
 The Reverend S. S. Nelles, D.D.
 The Reverend A. Carman, D.D.
 Daniel Wilson, Esquire, LL.D.
 Samuel C. Wood, Esquire, M.P.P.
 Goldwin Smith, Esquire, M.A.

1. The following communications were laid before the Council :—

2089. From the Very Rev. Principal Snodgrass, Kingston, on his absence.
 14548. From Mr. Charles Camidge, of Niagara, referring to previous correspondence.
 14431. From the Inspector of Public Schools, Toronto, on the introduction of books on Drawing.
 14911. From Messrs. James Adam & Co., Toronto, submitting an Historical Chart.
 15454. From Mr. John Lovell, Montreal, on the revision of the General Geography.
 108. From the Rev. Professor Young, in answer to a communication respecting the revision of the English Grammars.
 211. From Miss Kate Hagarty, Toronto, respecting her appointment in the Model School.
 15523. From Messrs. J. Campbell & Son, Toronto, respecting the revision of their Geography.
 829. From the same, submitting a number of Text Books for approval.
 1796. From the same, with specimens of binding for First Book, for approval.
 625. From Mr. John Lovell, applying for permission to print the authorized Readers and Spelling Book.
 283. From the same, on the Elementary Arithmetic and History of Canada.
 1850. From the same, on the revision of Geographies.
 1950. From the Rev. J. W. Shearer, submitting his "Combination Speller," and testimonials.
 2009. From Messrs. Adam, Stevenson & Co., submitting books for approval.
 1122. From the High School Inspectors, respecting an allowance for travelling expenses.
 1861. From the Principal of the Normal School, on the course of study.

Also, applications from nine teachers for pensions.

2. The report (2018) of the Committee on Regulations and Text Books was read, and on motion of the Chairman (Professor Wilson), seconded by the Chief Superintendent, was adopted, the rule requiring a day's notice being suspended.

3. The Chief Superintendent gave the following notices of motion :—

1. That the Books for free High and Public School Libraries, and for Prizes in the High and Public Schools shall be supplied by the Education Department to Municipal and School Corporations at cost.
 2. That Mr. John Lovell be permitted to print the series of five Readers and the Spelling Book or Companion to the Readers, upon the same conditions as other publishers.
 3. That the application of the Inspectors of High Schools be recommended to the favourable consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council ; and that a sum of not less than two hundred dollars be granted to each of the Inspectors for travelling expenses.

4. Dr. Wilson gave the following Notice of Motion :—

“That a special Committee be named by the Council to take into consideration the working of the Book Depository, in reference to the supply of the best class of books for prizes and School libraries ; and also in reference to the general interests of the Province with regard to the free circulation of literature through the ordinary trade channels, with power to call for all requisite information from the officers of the Education Department.

5. Prof. Smith gave the following Notices of Motion :—

1. That the Council desire that the School Books sanctioned by them should be perva-
ded, wherever morality is concerned, by the sentiment of a Christian community ; but they do not consider themselves authorized, or deem it within the line of their duty, to circulate any statements or religious doctrine or anything in the nature of theological discussion. That this be an instruction to the Text Book Committee.

2. That the Committee on Text Books be authorized, when any change of Text Books shall have been approved by the Council, to give notice through the *Journal of Education* of the proposed change.

6. Mr. MacLennan gave the following Notice of Motion :—

That the names and prices of books submitted by booksellers or others to the Council, and approved, be published in the next number of the *Journal of Education*, with the dates at which the same books were received at the Department, and laid before the Council for examination.

7. *Ordered*, That with respect to the communication of Mr. Camidge, the Council, having regard to what has already been done in the matter therein referred to, do not deem it necessary to take further action.

8. *Ordered*, That a communication be sent to Mr. Shearer, thanking him for his letter and the book that he has submitted ; but that he be informed that the Council do not regard it as within the line of their duty to examine and pronounce an opinion upon any inventions of the kind.

9. *Ordered*, That the specimens of binding submitted by Messrs. Campbell for the first book be not approved, the Council preferring the style formerly sanctioned.

10. The other letters on Text Books were referred to the Committee.

11. The following applications for pensions from the Superannuation Fund were considered and approved.

709. Mr. Timothy D. Coglon, of Kingston, 29 years' service.

15325. Mrs. Elizabeth Greerson, of Port Hope, 27 years' service.

14749. Mr. Levi T. Hyde, of Haldimand, 17 years' service. Conditional on an annual medical certificate being produced.

15467. Mr. Michael McAuliffe, of Maidstone, 23 years' service.

14356. Mrs. Isabella McQueen, of Winnipeg, 16 years' service.

830. Mr. Jacob Tyndall, of Ottawa, 20 years' service.

11736. Mr. Chas. F. Russell, of Napanee, 19 years' service. Conditional on an annual medical certificate being produced.

14543. Mr. Robert H. Wickman, of Camden East, 33 years' service.

1909. Mr. William Watson, of Weston, 24 years' service.

12. It was then resolved that the rule requiring a day's notice be suspended, and that the Council do now proceed with the consideration of the motions of which notice was given this day.

And the first four motions having been considered, it was

13. *Ordered*, That a special Committee be named by the Council to take into consideration the working of the Book Depository in reference to the supply of the best class of books for prizes and school libraries, and also in reference to the general interests of the Province with regard to the free circulation of literature through the ordinary trade channels ; with power to call for all requisite information from officers of the Education Department ; and pending such investigation, that the Department continue to act on the principle hitherto in use, with regard to prices of books.

That such Committee consist of the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Professor Ambery, Mr. Deroche, Mr. Wood, Mr. MacLennan, and the mover, Professor Wilson.

14. *Ordered*, That Mr. John Lovell be permitted to print the series of five Readers, and the Spelling Book or Companion to the Readers, upon the same conditions as other publishers.

15. Ordered, That the application of the Inspectors of High Schools be recommended to the favourable consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and that a sum of not less than two hundred dollars be granted to each of the Inspectors for travelling expenses.

16. *Adjourned* to Wednesday, 3rd February, at three o'clock p.m.

(Certified), ALEX. MARLING,
Clerk of the Council.

(Signed), H. J. GRASSETT,
Chairman.

MEETING, 3RD FEBRUARY.

No. 384.

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, 3rd February, 1875.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment, at three o'clock p.m., the Very Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., in the chair.

Present.—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.
The Reverend J. Jennings, D.D.
James Maclennan, Esquire, Q.C.
The Reverend S. S. Nelles, D.D.
The Reverend A. Carman, D.D.
Daniel Wilson, Esquire, LL.D.
Samuel C. Wood, Esquire, M.P.P.
Goldwin Smith, Esquire, M.A.

1. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.
2. The following communications were laid before the Council :—

284. Being the Report of the Central Committee of Examiners, naming the successful competitors for the medals for 1874.

15111. From the Principal, on an appointment in the Model School.

2090. From the Rev. J. W. Shearer, respecting his proposed lecture.

3. The Rule requiring notice having been suspended, it was

Ordered, That the medals granted by the Council to the candidates for Public School Teachers' Certificates, who passed the best examinations in 1874, be awarded as follows :—

The Gold Medal.....	Mr. Isaac James Birchard.
“ First Silver Medal.....	Mr. Archibald Smirl.
“ Second do	Mr. Joseph Standish Carson.
“ First Bronze Medal	Mr. Morris Johnson Fletcher.
“ Second do	Mr. Edwin D. Parlow.

4. *Ordered*, That the appointment of Miss Kate Hagarty as third assistant teacher, in the Girls' Model School, temporarily made by the Chief Superintendent, be confirmed.

5. The British History and the Outlines of General History, with the manuscript revision thereof by the Committee, were laid before the Council and approved.

6. The Report (2,106), of the Committee on the Course of Study in the Normal School was read and adopted.

7. The motions of which notice had been given by Professor Smith having been considered, it was

Ordered, That the Council desire that the School Books sanctioned by them should be pervaded, wherever morality is concerned, by the principles and sentiments of a Christian community, but they do not consider themselves authorized, or deem it within the line of their duty, to sanction any statements of religious dogma of a sectarian character, or anything in the nature of theological discussion. That this be an instruction to the Text Book Committee.

8. Ordered, That the Text Book Committee be authorized, when any change of Text Books shall have been approved by the Council, to give notice through the *Journal of Education*, of the proposed change.

9. The rule requiring a day's notice having been again suspended, the following notice of Professor Smith was adopted.

Ordered, That the following notice be inserted in the *Journal of Education*:

"The Council of Public Instruction desire to make it known to authors and publishers, that they have at present before them no History of Canada which appears to meet the requirements of Schools; and that they would gladly take into consideration the claims of any new work on the subject, which might be submitted to them with a view to its adoption as a Text Book.

10. The minutes were read and approved.

11. *Adjourned.*

(Signed),

(Certified),

ALEX. MARLING,
Clerk of the Council.

H. J. GRASETT,
Chairman.

MEETING, 4TH MAY.

No. 385.]

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, May 4th, 1875.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at three o'clock p.m., the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D., in the chair.

Present.—The Chairman,
The Chief Superintendent of Education,
The Honourable William McMaster,
The Right Reverend T. B. Fuller, D.D.,
James MacLennan, Esquire, Q.C.,
The Very Reverend William Snodgrass, D.D.,
The Reverend John Ambery, M.A.,
The Reverend S. S. Nelles, D.D.,
Daniel Wilson, Esquire, LL.D.,
Samuel C. Wood, Esquire, M.P.P.,
Goldwin Smith, Esquire, M.A.

1. The following communications were laid before the Council:—

- 2583 From the Treasurer of the Law Society, acknowledging receipt of letter.
- 3312 From Mr. W. Warwick, on the publication of certain Text Books.
- 6951 From Messrs. J. Campbell & Son, for permission to print certain books.
- 2781 From Mr. B. M. Brisbin, B.A., for a certificate of eligibility as Head Master.
- 13168 4168 From Mr. J. B. Hamilton, M.A., to the same effect.
- 6118 From Mr. R. Unsworth, B.A., to the same effect.
- 6851 From Mr. John R. Ross, M.A., to the same effect.
- 4107 From the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province, replying to letter respecting the salaries of High School Inspectors.
- 5595 From Rev. W. H. Withrow, for information as to the Canadian History.
- 5471 From Mr. C. P. Simpson, submitting his Geographic Charts.
- 8412 From the same, on a system of Phonography.
- 2660 From the Agent of Adam's Historical Chart.
- 5796 From Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., submitting certain books.
- 3666 From the Education Department, London, on the subject of English Grammar Text Books.
- 6119 From the High School Inspectors, being a scheme for the payment of the High School Grant.
- 3368 From the High School Board, Drummondville, recommending amendments to the Regulations.

- 4265 From the High School Board, Goderich, recommending amendments to the Regulations.
 5616 6928 From Mr. W. Badger, on a proposed Arithmetic.
 4031 From Professor Roberts, on the Agricultural Text Book.
 3715, 4715, 5620 From Mr. J. Jepson, on the Tonic Sol Fa System, and report thereon.
 3668 From the Science and Art Department, London, on Drawing Books.
 5184 From the Toronto Teachers' Association, on the Text Books on Geography.

2. Reports of the following Committees were presented :—

- (6508) On Regulations and Text Books.
 (7042) Special Committee on Supply of Library and Prize Books.
 3. The Rule requiring notice of motion was suspended.

Ordered, That Messrs. Campbell be informed that they will be allowed to publish the Arithmetical Text Books, but that the subject of English Grammar was under the consideration of the Committee.

5. *Ordered*, That the Chief Superintendent be empowered on behalf of the Council to grant certificates to candidates for Head Masterships in High Schools, who have complied with the Regulation already adopted.

6. *Ordered*, That application for an allowance for the travelling expenses of the High School Inspectors be again made to the Government.

7. *Ordered*, That the Public School Board, Toronto, be informed that the time fixed for the High School Entrance examinations was adopted on the recommendation of the High School Inspectors, after full consideration, as the time most convenient generally for the purpose throughout the Province, and the Council do not feel it expedient to change it.

8. *Ordered*, That on the recommendation of the Chief Superintendent, the following pensions to superannuated Teachers be granted :—

(3617)	Wm. Bradley, of Fonthill,	28 years' service.
(4661)	John Bruce, Markham,	27 do
(6970)	Benj. Burkholder, Waterloo S.,	28 do
(3796)*	Asahel B. Clark, Aurora,	17 do
(6256)*	James C. Clark, Mountain,	26 do
(3308)	Thomas Foley, Louth,	40 do
(4662)	Robt. Graham, Goulbourne,	25 do
(5463)	Henry Greer, Gower S.,	26 do
(4232)	James Irvine, Morris,	31 do
(5034)	Wm. Hy. Janson, Bastard,	28½ do
(6571)	John S. Kingston, Seneca,	10 do
(5592)	A. B. C. McConnell, Gwillimbury,	9 do
(2287)*	John McMahon, Eramosa,	17 do
(5326)*	Peter F. Neilson, Ernestown,	16 do
(6583)	Wm. John Ridley, Mountain,	20 do
(5175)*	Samson Roberts, Whitby,	28 do
(6117)	Wm. Reid Rodway, Simcoe,	16 do
(5823)	Edward Rothwell, Goderich,	40 do
(4763)	Solomon P. Smith, Harvey,	35 do
(5865)	James Spence, Streetsville,	17½ do
(2011)	Daniel Sullivan, Peterboro'.	22½ do

9. On the motion of Professor Wilson, seconded by the Chief Superintendent, the Report of the Committee on Regulations and Text Books was adopted, also

The following Resolutions to carry the recommendations of the Report into effect :—
Ordered,—That the list of books recommended by the Committee on Regulations and Text Books to be added to the list of approved text books, be added thereto, and that those recommended to be struck off the list be so dealt with.

* The persons whose names are marked thus (*) must furnish an annual medical certificate of continued disability.

To be added.

- Lessons in Elementary Physics, by Balfour Stewart, LL.D.
 Physics, by Balfour Stewart, L.L.D. (Science Primers.)
 Elementary Mechanics, including Statics and Dynamics, by J. B. Cherriman, M.A
 Elementary Statics, by J. Hamblin Smith, M.A.
 Elementary Hydrostatics, by J. Hamblin Smith, M.A.
 Outlines of Natural History, by H. Alleyne Nicholson.
 Physiology (Science Primers), by M. Foster, M.A., M.D.
 Lessons in Elementary Physiology, by Professor Huxley, F.R.S.
 Physical Geography, by Archd. Geikie, LL.D. (Science Primers.)
 Geology, by Archd. Geikie, LL.D. do.
 Introductory Text Book of Physical Geography, by David Page, F.R.S.E., (for High Schools).
 Chemistry, by H. E. Roscoe, (Science Primers).
 History of English Literature, by Wm. Spalding, A.M.
 Craik's English Language and Literature.
 Freeman's European History.
 In the Department of Classics the following books are recommended :—
Latin.—Dr. Wm. Smith's Series, I, II, III, IV, and his smaller Grammar of the Latin language.
 Arnold's First and Second Latin Books ; the English editions, or revised and corrected by J. A. Spencer.
 Harkness' Introductory Latin Book.
 do Latin Reader.
 do Latin Grammar.
 Bryce's Series of Reading Books.
 J. Esmond Riddle's Latin Dictionary.
Greek.—Dr. William Smith's *Initia Græca*.
 Curtius' Smaller Grammar.
 Farrar's Greek Syntax.
 Greek Lexicon, Liddell & Scott, smaller and larger editions.

Ancient History, Geography, and Antiquities.

- Schmitz's Ancient History (retained at present).
 Pillan's First Steps in Classical Geography.
 Dr. W. Smith's Smaller Classical Dictionary of Biography, Mythology and Geography.
 Dr. W. Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.

Drawing.

Mr. Vere Foster's two series of Drawing Books ; but the Council desire to invite the attention of teachers to the great benefits recognized as resulting from teaching children at an early stage to draw from the objects themselves, instead of from drawings.

The following are struck off the list of approved Text Books :

- Peck's Ganot's Natural Philosophy.
 Davidson's Animal Kingdom.
 Collier's History of English Literature.
 b. *Ordered*, That the plan recommended by the Inspectors, for the distribution of the moneys, by results, to High Schools be adopted, and ordered to be carried out.
 c. *Ordered*, That the Regulations prepared and submitted by the Chief Superintendent for granting certificates to teachers in new and remote Townships, be adopted.
 d. *Ordered*, That the revised scheme of entrance Examinations for the Normal School, and the revised course of study, as reported, be adopted.
 e. *Ordered*, That the Examinations for the Normal School Pupils proceed for the present year at the usual time ; but that any of the Normal School Students who desire to compete

for the Provincial or other medals must do so at the Midsummer Competition, along with all other candidates. Also, that in future the examination of Normal School Students and of Teachers generally, take place at the same time and on the same papers.

f. Ordered, That the Government be requested to take the requisite steps for carrying out the principle already sanctioned by the Council, that Second Class certificates should only be granted on an examination by the Central Committee, by taking the requisite steps for making this law; and also that it be enacted that the Summer vacation shall be from the 1st, instead of the 15th, of July to the 15th of August, for the Public Schools.

g. Ordered, That the Principals of the Normal Schools be empowered, after consultation with their colleagues, to remove from the Roll the names of any students who show incapacity for the teaching profession; or who have been reported by the teachers of the Model School as unlikely to receive even the lowest mark upon a Normal School certificate.

h. Ordered, That lists of subjects of study, and the revised Limit Table be printed and pasted inside the Text Book boards [on the plan suggested by the Inspector of Halton.]

i. Ordered, That the Chief Superintendent be requested to convey to the Inspectors of High Schools the acknowledgments of the Council for the care and labour bestowed by them in preparing the scheme for applying the principle of payment by results, to Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.

11. Ordered, That the attention of the Committee on Regulations and Text Books be directed to the Text Books used in Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

*12. Adjourned to Tuesday, May 18th, at three o'clock.**

(Signed)

H. J. GRASETT,
Chairman.

MEETING, 19TH MAY.

No. 386.

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, 19th May, 1875.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at three o'clock p.m., the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D., in the chair.

Present.—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Rev. J. Jennings, D.D.

His Grace the Most Reverend J. J. Lynch, D.D.

The Honourable W. McMaster.

Hammell M. Deroche, Esquire, M.P.P.

James MacLennan, Esquire, M.A., Q.C.

The Very Reverend W. Snodgrass, D.D.

The Reverend J. Ambery, M.A.

The Reverend S. S. Nelles, D.D., LL.D.

The Reverend Bishop Carman, D.D.

Daniel Wilson, Esquire, LL.D.

Goldwin Smith, Esquire, M.A.

1. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

2. The following communications were laid before the Council :—

7063. From the Registrar of University College, Toronto, reporting the resignation of the Rev. Dr. McCaul, as the representative of the College in the Council of Public Instruction, and the appointment of Professor Cherriman in his place.

7406. 7602. From the High School Inspectors, on the outline of Programme.

7487. From Mr. S. C. Wood, on his absence.

7636. From the Head Master of the High School, Markham, on mode of apportioning the grant.

* In consequence of the funeral of His Excellency the late Lieutenant-Governor on the 18th, the meeting was postponed to the 19th May.

7622. From Mr. W. Warwick, on the privilege allowed to publishers to print the Readers.
7623. From the same, applying for permission to publish certain Text Books.
7584. From Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., on publishing the authorized Arithmetics, and the regulations affecting the same.
7583. From the same, applying for permission to print certain Text Books.
7587. From Mr. C. Camidge, referring to previous correspondence.
7403. From the Hon. Provincial Treasurer, acknowledging receipt of letter.
7398. From Messrs. J. Campbell & Son, on permission granted certain publishers to print the Readers.
7667. From the Hon. the Attorney-General, respecting the Ottawa Normal School.
Also, several applications from candidates for positions in the Normal School.
3. The letters from Messrs. Warwick, Campbell & Son, and Copp, Clark & Co. were referred to a Committee, to report thereon at the next meeting, such Committee to consist of Messrs. MacLennan, McMaster and Deroche.
4. The letter of the Head Master of Markham High School was referred to the Committee on Regulations and Text Books.
5. Reports from the following Committees were laid before the Council :—

On Regulations and Text Books.
On Library and Prize Books.

6. The Rule respecting a day's notice of motion was suspended.
7. *Ordered*, That the Report of the Committee on Regulations and Text Books be received.
8. *Ordered*, That the Report of the Committee on Library and Prize Books be adopted.
9. *Ordered*, That the School Trustees be instructed not to give any pupil, as a prize, any religious work not previously approved of by the parent or guardian of the pupil.
10. *Ordered*, That the Rules of the Normal School, now recommended by the Committee on Regulations, be enacted.

(Printed elsewhere.)

11. *Ordered*, That Dr. Morris's English Grammar (Primer) be added to the list of approved Text Books.
12. *Ordered*, That the Council having laid down a principle which precludes the introduction into the Text Books used in Public Schools of religious dogma, opposed to the tenets of any Christian denomination, and having removed from those Text Books everything which had been pointed out to them by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of this Province, as offensive to the feelings of Roman Catholics, think it right also to state what they conceive to be their duty with regard to the Text Books to be used in the Separate Schools. With respect to these books, the Council do not consider themselves responsible for any statements of religious doctrine, or for any expression of religious feeling, nor will they interfere with anything to which these terms may be fairly applied ; but they consider themselves responsible for the historical veracity of the books, and for their consistency with civil duty, and the concord which ought to prevail, and which it is one object of a system of public education to promote, among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

13. *Ordered*, That the amendments and additions to the regulations for granting certificates in remote townships, now recommended by the Committee, be approved. The regulations will accordingly be as follows :—

(Printed elsewhere.)

14. *Ordered*, That the same gentlemen who acted as scrutineers last year, to examine and report upon the ballots for the election of members to this Council, be appointed and requested to perform the same duties this year, for the election of representatives respectively by Inspectors of Public Schools, and the Head Masters and Teachers of Collegiate Institutes and of High Schools.

15. Ordered, That the notice to be given under section 27, sub-section 9, of the High School Act, relating to the election of members of this Council, shall be by advertisement, to be published forthwith, for two successive issues, in the *Journal of Education*, and also three times a week, for two weeks, in each of the following Toronto daily newspapers, namely:—The *Toronto Globe*, *Mail*, *Leader*, and *Liberal*.

16. Ordered, That applications be received until 1st July next, from candidates for Masterships in the Normal School at Ottawa, which is to be opened in September of the current year. The applications, with testimonials, must be addressed to the Chief Superintendent of Education, Toronto.

17. Ordered, That when this Council adjourns, it adjourns to meet the first Wednesday in July.

Adjourned.

PAYMENT BY RESULTS.

THE SUGGESTIONS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

(Considered and approved by the Council of Public Instruction, May 4th, 1875.)

For applying the principle of "Payment by Results," to Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, under the authority of the following Section of the High School Act:—

" 66. The High School Grant shall be exclusively applied in aid of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes conducted according to law, and shall be apportioned to each High School and Collegiate Institute, upon the basis, as compared with other High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, of the length of time each such High School or Collegiate Institute is kept open, of the daily average attendance of pupils at such High School or Collegiate Institute, and of their proficiency in the various branches of study named in the programme of studies and general regulations prescribed according to law for High Schools and Collegiate Institutes."

TORNTO, 10th April, 1875.

SIR,—Having carefully considered the resolutions of the Council of Public Instruction communicated to us in your letter of 8th February,* we have the honour to lay before you the results of our deliberations on the important questions submitted for our consideration.

1. THE PRINCIPLE OF PAYMENT ACCORDING TO RESULTS.

After a thorough discussion of the various methods that have been proposed to give effect to the law on this point, we venture to submit a scheme which, combining the advantages of several of those hitherto suggested, will, we are convinced, prove at once prac-

* Extract from a Report of a Committee, adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, 2nd February, 1875.

1. That with respect to the recommendation of the High School Inspectors, as to the payment of the grant to the Schools on the *Results*, it is desired that the opinion of the Inspectors may be obtained as to whether the following plan would not be practicable, viz.:—to pay the schools at a much smaller rate per pupil in the lower classes. The Committee suggest that this may be preferable to dividing the *Schools* into classes, according to their merits, and paying the whole of the schools of one class at a uniform rate per pupil, and the schools of a higher class at a higher rate.

schools of a higher class at a higher rate.

2. The Committee, having considered the recommendation of the Inspectors as to the number of masters required in the larger High Schools, in which they desire a considerable increase in the number of teachers, resolved to ask the Inspectors whether any modification of their views has occurred, or whether they still regard that large increase as essential to the welfare of the Schools, particularly if the alterations are made in the Programme as desired.

the Programme, as desired.

3. The Inspectors are also to be asked for special recommendations as to the alterations required in the Programme, which they report as wanting in simplicity and elasticity.

ticable and effective. We propose that the Legislative Grant for High Schools be distributed as follows :—

I. A part in the payment of a fixed allowance to each School as at present, in order that the smaller Schools may be assured of a certain degree of stability.

II. A part on the basis of average attendance ; that each School receive, per unit of average attendance, a sum equal to what is paid per average unit of attendance to the Public Schools.

III. A part on the results of *Inspection*—that the sum (say) of ten thousand dollars be distributed among the Schools according to their efficiency as determined by the Report of the High School Inspectors.

IV. A part on the results of a uniform written examination in the subjects of the Second Form work as at present prescribed.

There is already a Primary, or Entrance examination ; the one now proposed assumes that pupils have completed at least half the High School curriculum ; it may, accordingly, be conveniently termed the “Intermediate” examination.

As this solution of a most important problem has not hitherto been placed before you in its entirety, we shall make a few observations on each of these heads, in order to present the essential features of the scheme in as clear a light as possible.

I. It is proposed that the present fixed allowance of \$400 to each School be continued. We have already recommended the closing of a few Schools that are never likely to do High School work ; but with these exceptions, it seems desirable that the remaining Schools should be assured of a certain degree of stability. Accordingly, the plan we submit—

(1.) No existing School is threatened with extinction, nor is the position of any School even weakened. On the contrary,

(2.) Not only are the existing interests of the smaller Schools carefully protected, but the position of such Schools may be largely improved, since it is plain that, in addition to the present minimum allowance,

(a) Every school must receive something from that portion of the Legislative Grant which it is proposed to distribute on the basis of average attendance.

(b) Every School that does its work well, whether that work pertain to the lower or to the higher Forms, will receive an additional sum from that of the Grant which it is proposed to distribute on the results of *Inspection*.

(c) Every High School, worthy of the name, will be able to do some *bona fide* High School work, and according to the amount of such work honestly done, it will receive an additional allowance from that part of the Grant which it is proposed to distribute on the results of the “Intermediate” examination.

II. It is proposed to distribute a part of the Grant on the basis of *average attendance*.

Each High School should receive a grant per unit of average attendance equal to the grant per unit of average to the Public Schools.

At present the annual grant per unit to the Public Schools is about *one dollar* ; to the High Schools about *sixteen dollars*. As a consequence, the Public Schools are injuriously depleted of their “advanced” pupils to increase the numbers in the High Schools ; and thus, in some instances, the latter are found crowded with pupils who require only an ordinary Public School education, and who do not remain sufficiently long in the High Schools to receive any of the “higher education” which is the proper function of these schools to furnish. This evil has been markedly exhibited in London, St. Catharines, and Hamilton ; we may add that the evil is on the increase. It is evident that, in self-protection, other important places must speedily follow the same pernicious course ; and thus the Public Schools in the principal centres of population will be immeasurably injured, while the High Schools must suffer a serious degradation, vainly attempting at once to discharge the high trust committed specially to them, and to usurp the proper functions of the Public School.

We are strongly of opinion, that if the plan we propose be adopted, it will, at least to a very great extent, prove a remedy for the serious evils flowing from the present system, inasmuch as

(1.) The strong temptation unduly to deplete the Public Schools, in order to swell the number in the High Schools, and thereby secure a larger apportionment from the Legislative Grant, will be very greatly weakened, if not wholly removed ; for

(a). Since a pupil in the High School will be worth no more to the municipality than he will be in the Public School, School authorities will not, as now, be anxious to remove from the Public Schools, those pupils who require only a Public School education, and who cannot remain long enough in the High School to pass the "Intermediate" examination, which alone can result in pecuniary advantage ; besides,

(b). If such pupils be drafted in large numbers into any High School, there necessarily follows a degradation, which must seriously diminish its chances of securing a handsome dividend from that portion of the Grant which will depend on the results of inspection.

III. It is proposed to distribute a part of the grant on the results of *inspection*.

The sum of (say) *ten thousand dollars*, should be distributed amongst the Schools according to their efficiency, as determined by the Report of the Inspectors.

On this we remark—

(1). Thorough inspection is admitted to be absolutely essential ; but it does not accomplish its important purposes, unless it bestows on efficiency a pecuniary reward, and visits inefficiency with a pecuniary penalty. Teachers and School authorities should understand that substantial advantages depend on the results of the personal examination of the Schools by the Inspectors. This principle is recognized in the English, Irish and Scottish systems of Inspection ; its practical application in Ontario, will, we are persuaded, be attended with most satisfactory results.

(2.) This part of the plan is the necessary supplement of the two written examinations, viz: the "Primary" or Entrance Examination, already established, and the "Intermediate" examination, which it is proposed to establish. Written examinations are important, perhaps necessary, in a thoroughly effective system of Inspection ; but they are not *sufficient* ; and we are confident that, unless other important elements which cannot be determined by written examinations, be taken into account in some such manner as we propose, the value of inspection as a means of securing increased efficiency, will be very greatly impaired. We think this part of the plan is essential to the entire scheme. For

(a) It will greatly counteract that tendency to mere "cramming," which is fostered to a greater or less degree by written examinations.

(b) It will take into account certain elements in school efficiency, as indicated (in 3) below, which are of paramount importance, but which find no recognition in the comparatively inadequate test of written examinations.

(c) It will take into account the character of the work done between the limits fixed by the Entrance examination and the Intermediate examination, and thus bestow reward for faithful work done in the *lower forms*.

(d) It will take into account the higher work *i. e.* the work done beyond the limit fixed by the "Intermediate" examination, and thus supplement the written examination in determining the scholarship in the higher forms of any school.

(3.) In classifying the Schools (a classification which may or may not be made public) with a view to the distribution of the part of the Grant which it is proposed to apportion on the results of Inspection, account ought to be taken of the following :—

(a) School accommodation, condition of School premises, general educational appliances, (maps, apparatus, &c).

(b) Number of masters employed, as compared with the number of pupils and classes, qualifications of masters, character of the teaching, &c.

(c) The character of the work done between the two limits already mentioned ; so that any School which, owing to the operation of special causes, may prepare but few pupils to pass the "Intermediate," will nevertheless be rewarded for the thorough work which it may do below this higher limit.

(d) The quantity and quality of the work which may be done beyond the higher limit, *i. e.*, by those pupils who shall continue their studies in the higher course prescribed for those who pass the Intermediate examination.

(e) Government, discipline, general *morale*.

IV. It is proposed that a part of the Grant shall be distributed on the results of an "Intermediate" examination of the nature following:—

(1.) This examination should be instituted at a point about midway between the beginning and the end of the High School course, for promotion from the lower to the upper forms. It should, on the whole, be equal, in point of difficulty, to that which candidates for second class certificates now undergo. Pupils that pass this examination would form what may be called the **UPPER SCHOOL**; while those that have not passed it would form what may be called the **LOWER SCHOOL**, in any High School or Collegiate Institute.

(2.) Candidates for promotion from the Lower School to the Upper School should be examined in English Grammar and Etymology, Reading, Dictation, Composition, Writing, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, English and Canadian History, Geography, and in ONE of the following branches, or *groups*:—

- (a) Latin.
- (b) French.
- (c) German.
- (d) Chemistry, Botany, and Drawing.
- (e) Natural Philosophy, Physiology, and Book-keeping.

In order that Masters may not be compelled to teach the six subjects in (d) and (e) concurrently, papers in these *groups* should be set for the examinations alternately, *i. e.*, papers should be set in group (d) at the examination for the *first* half of each year, and papers in group (e) at the examination for the *second* half.

(3.) That part of the grant which it is proposed to distribute on the results of this "Intermediate" examination, should be apportioned on the basis of the average daily attendance of the pupils in the *Upper Schools*, it being understood that, in every case, pupils passing the "Intermediate," are to be regarded as having been admitted to the Upper School at the beginning of the half year in which they pass such examination.

(4.) It will be necessary to remodel the Programme, and to appoint examiners to assist the Inspectors in reading the answers at the "Intermediate" examination.

We have now placed the essential features of the scheme before you; but it may not be inappropriate to add a few explanations on—

- (1) The "Intermediate" examination;
- (2) The *necessity of assistant examiners*;
- (3) The proposed change in the Programme; and
- (4) An illustration of the working of the plan.

(1.) The *Intermediate* examination should be held in June and December of each year, at the time fixed for the entrance examination.

The questions should be prepared by the High School Inspectors (or by the Central Committee), and sent under seal to the Public School Inspectors. The Public School Inspectors or their substitutes who (should in no case have any connection with the Schools to be examined) should alone be responsible for the proper conduct of the examinations. The answers of candidates should be sent to Toronto, to be read and valued by the High School Inspectors, or by sub-examiners acting under their supervision. [The Inspectors recommended that "any pupil that passes the University Matriculation Examination should be considered as having passed the Intermediate." This clause was not concurred in by the Council.]

(2.) The High School Inspectors would require assistance in reading the answers of candidates at the *Intermediate*. We could prepare the questions, but we could not, unassisted, read and value the answers. About *fourteen* papers would have to be prepared—of which each candidate would be required to answer about *ten*. There would probably be 800 candidates at the first examination, and therefore *eight thousand* papers to be read and examined. It is clear, therefore, that sub-examiners to assist the Inspectors are a *sine qua non*. These might be appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, on the recommendation of the Inspectors, and paid by the Department. For the first examination *six* sub-examiners would be required, and the expense would be about *three hundred dollars*. In order somewhat to shorten the labour of examination, it is proposed to make certain branches *test subjects*. It

would, accordingly, be expedient to reject, without further examination, any candidate who should fail to make *forty per cent.* in any one of the following subjects :—English Grammar, Dictation, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid ; these subjects would therefore be read *first*.

(3.) A change in the Programme, or more properly, a re-arrangement of the subjects of the Programme, is necessarily involved.

Instead of the fixed amount of work at present prescribed for each form, we suggest that the Council should prescribe the subjects of study and the amount to be done in each subject in the Lower School, and in the Upper School respectively, leaving it to the local authorities to decide (subject to the approval of the High School Inspectors), according to the varying circumstances of the Schools, the order in which the subjects should be taken up, the amount of work to be done in a given time, and the number of classes to be carried on at once. We have no doubt that these changes in the Programme would be a very great improvement on the existing arrangement. It has been found that the formal distinction between the English and the Classical Course cannot in practice be maintained ; that the sharp division into four forms cannot be effected ; and that too many subjects and too many classes have to be carried on concurrently.

The plan we propose leaves a good deal (but in our opinion not too much), to the discretion of the masters, as regards the subjects to be taken up, and the classes to be carried on during any term.

While sacrificing nothing important, it will remove, we venture to hope, the evils resulting from an impracticable classification, and a too extensive curriculum. We submit herewith an outline of the new arrangement of the Programme, which, if generally approved by the Council, we should wish fully to elaborate for publication.

(4.) Illustrations of the working of distribution on proposed *combined* plan :—

(a) The High School Grant is (say) \$72,000 ; this would be distributed as follows :

I. 106 Schools receive a minimum of \$400 each.....	\$42,200
II. One dollar per unit of average attendance (about 5,000).....	5,000
III. Sum to be apportioned on report of the Inspectors	10,000
IV. Balance to be distributed on results of intermediate examination	14,000
 Total.....	 \$72,000

The apportionments I and II present no difficulty whatever. The apportionment in III would be determined by the rank obtained by the School. And apportionment IV would simply require the average attendance of pupils in the Upper School to be kept separate in the half-yearly report. Thus the *distribution* of the Grant, on the proposed plan, would entail on the Department little or no increase of labour.

(b.) Let us take the case of a School having an average attendance of *forty*, and regarded by the Inspectors as one of the *second* class. Assume that, for the whole Province, the average attendance of pupils in the Upper Schools would be 240, and the School in question would have an average attendance of *eight* in the Upper School—then the probable apportionment would be :—

I. Minimum grant	\$400
II. One dollar per unit of <i>total</i> average attendance.....	40
III. Awarded according to rank of the School	180
IV. Average attendance (8) in Upper School.....	240
 Total.....	 \$860

(c) Take the case of a well equipped Collegiate Institute with an average attendance of seventy, and ranked in the *first* class. Assume the average attendance in the Upper School to be *twenty*. Then the probable result would be made :—

I. Minimum grant.....	\$400
II. One dollar per unit of total average.....	70
III. Awarded on account of rank.....	300
IV. Average attendance in Upper School.....	600
Total.....	\$1,370

(d) Take the case of one of the lowest class Schools, having none in the Upper School. Assume its *total* average attendance to be twenty. Then the probable result would be :—

I. Minimum	\$400
II. Total average attendance	20
III. On rank of School.....	50
IV. Average attendance in Upper School.....	00
Total.....	\$470

The School might be so inefficient that nothing could be allowed on III.; its apportionment would then be \$420.

In Conclusion: The principle difficulty in the way of the practical working of the proposed scheme is, the labour attending the intermediate examination. This can be surmounted by the appointment of sub-examiners, at an expense quite insignificant when compared with the desirable objects to be attained.

After repeated and careful consideration of the subject, and after consulting with some of the best masters in the Province, we state with confidence our opinion that the proposed solution of a difficult and important problem will, if fairly carried out, be attended with most satisfactory results.

It will give effect to the principle of payment by results without injuriously affecting the position of the smaller schools; by lessening the importance of mere numbers, it will improve the High Schools, and prevent the degradation of the Public Schools; it will stimulate the masters by a direct pecuniary inducement, not as heretofore to *prepare* pupils for *entrance*, but to *PERFORM WELL THE WORK PROPERLY PERTAINING TO HIGH SCHOOLS*; it will show the country what Schools are really doing High School work, and what nominally High Schools are doing only Public School work, and will thus ultimately force the latter class to become what they profess to be, or give way to more efficient *Public Schools*; it will, we think, give a more powerful impetus to the progress of the High Schools than anything else that has yet been devised; and thus, by increasing the efficiency of the High Schools, it will exert no small influence for good on the entire educational system of the country.

Upon the other points to which our attention has been called by the Resolutions, but little need be said after the preceding statement.

With regard to the recommendation made in our Report for 1873, "as to the number of teachers to be employed in the larger High Schools," and Collegiate Institutes, we are of opinion that, should the suggestions made in this letter be adopted, the present tendency to swell the numbers in the High Schools will be, in a great measure, arrested, and that, therefore, it will not be necessary to take immediate action in the matter.

But if the present system is to continue, we adhere to the opinions expressed in the recommendation to which reference is made.

As to "specific recommendations regarding the alterations required in the Programme," we have already given them in the preceding pages, and respectfully refer you also to the *outline* of the proposed Programme herewith submitted.

(Signed)

J. A. MCLELLAN.

J. M. BUCHAN.

S. ARTHUR MARLING.

High School Inspectors.

NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.

GENERAL REGULATIONS AND COURSE OF STUDY.

(Adopted by the Council of Public Instruction.)

I. The sole object of this School is to prepare students for the profession of Teacher ; and to this end, students have, in addition to the lectures, the advantage of practice in the Model School under the direct supervision of the Principal and Masters of the Normal School, and the teachers of the various Divisions.

II. In future there shall be but one Session annually.

The Session shall commence on the 15th September, and close on 15th July, with vacation from the third Wednesday in December to the second Tuesday in January ; and from the Wednesday before, to the Tuesday after Easter, inclusive.

[If the day of opening fall on Sunday, the Session shall begin on Monday.]

III. The School shall consist of two Divisions. The work of the Second Division shall be entirely with a view to Second Class Certificates, while the First Division shall be prepared for First Class Certificates.

1. The Second Division shall be divided into two sections. The Junior Section shall comprise students who, having passed the entrance examination, are preparing for Second Class Certificates grade B. The Senior Section shall comprise (1) students who are preparing for Second Class Certificates, grade A, having already passed through the Junior Section and obtained Grade B Certificates ; (2) those who have obtained grade B, granted by County Boards, and passed a special examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Natural Philosophy within certain limits ; (3) lastly, those who have passed the entire entrance examination for this Section.

2. The First Division shall contain (1) the students who have passed through the Second Division and obtained Second Class Certificates, grade A ; and (2) those who hold Second Class grade A certificates granted by County Boards, provided they can pass an examination (within specified limits) in Natural Philosophy, Algebra, and Euclid.

IV. Applicants for admission to the Normal School, if females, must be seventeen years of age ; if males, eighteen years.

V. Applications for admission accompanied with certificate of moral character, dated within three months of its presentation, signed by a clergyman or member of the religious persuasion with which the applicant is connected, must be made at the Department of Education, on the 15th day of September of each year. No application shall be received, if made after the 16th September, but if the 15th September falls on Sunday, applications will be received on the 16th and 17th.

VI. Candidates must pass the prescribed entrance examination, sign a declaration of their intention to devote themselves to the profession of School-teaching, and state that their object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify themselves better for the important duties of that profession.

VII. There shall be examinations in the different subjects of study at stated intervals during the Session, and any student failing at these examinations, may be placed in a lower section or division.

VIII. Immediately before the close of the Session, there shall be a *special* examination of those students who have failed at previous examinations, or have lost, through illness or otherwise, any particular examination.

IX. The Principal may, after consultation with his colleagues, remove from the roll the name of any student who shows, by general demeanour, by lack of scholarship, or by his record in the Model School, that he has no aptitude for the profession of a teacher.

X. Upon these conditions, candidates shall be admitted to the advantages of the Institution without any charge, either for tuition or the use of the Library.*

XI. The teachers in training must lodge and board in the city, in such houses and under regulations approved of by the Council of Public Instruction,†

* The books which may be required to use in the School are supplied at a reduced rate.

+ The cost of board ranges from \$2 to \$3 per wee .

XII. It is expected that the students will, by their demeanour in the class-rooms and in the waiting-rooms, as well as elsewhere, show that they are alive to the important work that lies before them.

PRACTICE IN MODEL SCHOOL.

The classes detailed for practice in the Model School, visit the school and teach for a definite period under the direct supervision of the Divisional Teachers, who are the critics of work done. The leader is responsible for the distribution among the members of the class, of the lessons that have been assigned by the teachers of the respective divisions of the Model School. Each sub-division of the class is assigned to a particular division, and thus each section and each division passes through the hands of the teacher-in-training. From time to time a general criticism is made by the Principal before the whole school, and a special criticism with the individual students. These criticisms are quite distinct from those referred to above, which are made at the time or immediately after the recitation.

I.—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR SECOND DIVISION.

SUBJECTS.

The applicant must—

SPELLING	Spell correctly. The written examination papers will be read with special regard to spelling.
WRITING	Write legibly and neatly.
ETYMOLOGY.....	Know the <i>Prefixes</i> and <i>Affixes</i> , and the more important Greek and Latin <i>Root Words</i> .
GRAMMAR	Know the elements and be able to parse with application of Rules any prose sentence. Be able to analyze any ordinary prose passage from the Readers.
	Applicants for <i>Senior Section</i> will be expected to analyze Poetry and discuss Grammatical Constructions.
COMPOSITION.....	Write an ordinary business letter, or Composition on some simple subject assigned.
GEOGRAPHY	Know the definitions, the outlines of the physical geography of AMERICA and EUROPE; the outlines of political geography generally—that of CANADA, of AMERICA, and of EUROPE more particularly.
HISTORY.....	Know the outlines of <i>Ancient</i> and <i>Modern</i> , and the introductory part of History of CANADA.
ARITHMETIC.....	Be acquainted with Notation, Numeration, Simple and Compound rules, G. C. M., L. C. M., Fractions and Proportion. Applicants for <i>Senior Section</i> will be examined to the end of STOCKS.
MENSURATION	(<i>Senior Section</i>)—Be familiar with the mensuration of the Square, Rectangle and Triangle.
ALGEBRA	Be acquainted with the Simple Rules. The examination for the <i>Senior Section</i> will also include Factoring, Simple Equations H. C. M. and L. C. M.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	(For <i>Senior Section</i>)—The Parallelogram of Forces; the Triangle of Forces; Resolution of Forces; Principle of Moments and Centre of Gravity.
EUCLID	(For <i>Senior Section</i>)—Book I.

II.—COURSE OF STUDY IN JUNIOR SECTION OF SECOND DIVISION.

SUBJECTS.

READING	In Fifth Book.
SPELLING	Oral and to dictation.

SUBJECT.

WRITING	Under supervision of Writing-master.
ETYMOLOGY	General.
GRAMMAR	Book work and analysis of some Standard poetical work.
COMPOSITION	Writing official and business letters and general composition.
GEOGRAPHY	Mathematical and Political.
ARITHMETIC	To Stocks inclusive, together with Mental Arithmetic.
MENSURATION	Square, rectangle, triangle and circle.
ALGEBRA	To Simple Equations inclusive.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	The properties of matter. Elements of Statics.
PHYSIOLOGY	Bones, Muscles, Digestions, Circulation and Respiration.
EUCLID	Book I., with Deductions. Book II.
EDUCATION	Attendance at lectures, with practice in Model School.
DRAWING	Elementary and from objects.
MUSIC	Practice in Vocal Music.
SCHOOL-LAW	With reference to Public School Teachers.
BOOK-KEEPING	By double entry.
CHEMISTRY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NON-METALLIC BODIES, viz.: Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Carbonic Acid, Water, Atmosphere, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Silicon. 2. COMBINING PROPORTIONS, &c. 3. COMBUSTION, &c.
BOTANY	Elementary. Gray's "How Plants Grow," Part I.

III.—COURSE OF STUDY IN SENIOR SECTION OF SECOND DIVISION.

SUBJECTS.

READING	In Fifth Book.
SPELLING	As in Junior Section.
WRITING	Under supervision of Writing-master.
ETYMOLOGY	General.
GRAMMAR	Advanced with special reference to Analysis.
COMPOSITION	On any prescribed subject.
GEOGRAPHY	Political and Physical.
ARITHMETIC	From Interest to end of text-book, with practice in Mental Arithmetic.
MENSURATION	Of surfaces, cubes, parallelopipeds and spheres.
ALGEBRA	From Simple Equations to Surds, inclusive.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	Statics (reviewed), Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.
PHYSIOLOGY	Nervous System, Sensory Organs.
EUCLID	Book II., with problems on Book I. and II. Book III.
EDUCATION	Attendance at lectures, with practice in Model School.
DRAWING	Advanced, including construction of Maps.
MUSIC	Practice in vocal, with instruction in theory.
SCHOOL-LAW	With reference to Public School Trustees.
BOOK-KEEPING	By double entry.
CHEMISTRY	Junior Section subjects reviewed and extended. The more important metals.
CHEMICAL PHYSICS	Heat—Sources, Effects. Liquefaction, Latent Heat, &c.
NATURAL HISTORY	General view of Animal Kingdom. Mammalia.
BOTANY	Same as in Junior Section.

IV.—SPECIAL SUBJECTS FOR ENTRANCE TO FIRST DIVISION.

SUBJECTS.

ALGEBRA	A thorough examination in this subject as prescribed for Course of Study in Senior Section of Second Division.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	Statics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.
EUCLID	Book III.

V.—COURSE OF STUDY IN FIRST DIVISION.

SUBJECTS.

READING	Sixth Book—prose and verse.
SPELLING	To dictation.
WRITING	Under supervision of Writing-master, with special reference to the teaching of it.
ETYMOLOGY	More fully pursued in Second Division.
GRAMMAR	Advanced, with special reference to History, Analysis, Figures and Comparative Grammar.
COMPOSITION	On prescribed subjects.
ENG. LITERATURE	Sketch of the Literature of special Eras, with critical examination of one or more works, prose and poetry.
GEOGRAPHY	Physical, Mathematical and Astronomical. Outlines of Geology.
EDUCATION	Attendance at lectures, with practice in Model School.
SCHOOL-LAW	With reference to Municipal Councils and Public School Inspectors.
DRAWING....	Perspective and outline in books and on blackboard.
ARITHMETIC	Advanced.
ALGEBRA.....	Quadratics, Indeterminate Equations, Progression, Variations, &c., &c.
EUCLID	Books IV., VI., with definitions of V. and problems.
TRIGONOMETRY.....	So far as to enable students to solve Triangles and express their area in terms of their sides.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.....	Statics and Dynamics, treated mathematically. Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.
CHEMICAL PHYSICS.....	Heat, Light and Electricity.
CHEMISTRY.....	General principles of Chemical Philosophy. Chemistry of Metalloids. Chemistry applied to agriculture and the arts.
PHYSIOLOGY	General view of the subject.
NATURAL HISTORY	General view of the Animal Kingdom, character of the principal orders, classes and genera.
BOTANY.....	Systematic Botany as given in Second Part of Gray's "How Plants Grow." Flowering plants of Canada.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES IN NEW TOWNSHIPS.

REGULATIONS under which Public School Inspectors may grant "Special Certificates of Qualification from time to time, to Teachers in new and remote townships, as provided in the 20th clause of 112th section of the Consolidated School Act (37 Vic. ch. 28)."

I. *Inspectors' Special Certificate—3rd Class.*

(1.) The examination of Candidates for special certificates may, at the discretion of the Inspector, be held yearly, or oftener, in new and remote townships, and when practicable, at some central point or points in such townships.

(2.) The subjects of examination for such special certificates shall be those prescribed for Third-class certificates. The questions shall be prepared by the Inspector, and may be written or printed at his discretion.

(3.) No candidate shall be eligible for examination who does not present to the Inspector a certificate of good moral character satisfactory to him, and signed by some minister or magistrate. The certificate must bear date within, at least, three months of the time of examination.

(4.) No certificate issued under these regulations shall be granted for a longer period than one year ; but it may be renewed at the discretion of the Inspector, for periods not exceeding two years.

Note.—Certificates to Assistant Teachers and Monitors may be granted under the regulations already prescribed.

II. COUNTY AND PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

Candidates for third class County, and second-class Provincial certificates, in new and remote townships, may be examined for such certificates under the following regulations :—

I. The examination shall be held at the same time as the County examination.

(1.) The Chief Superintendent, at his discretion, or upon the report and recommendation of an Inspector, may appoint some fit and proper person or persons, in new and remote townships, to hold an examination of such candidates for second and third-class certificates as may be reported eligible for such certificates by an Inspector.

(2.) The Chief Superintendent shall transmit under seal to the Examiner or Examiners thus appointed by him, in such way as he shall deem best, the examination papers prescribed for the July examination of Teachers.

(3.) It shall be the duty of the Examiner or Examiners thus appointed to observe the following regulations :—

Duties of Examiner.—The Presiding Examiner shall receive and be responsible for the safe keeping, unopened, of the examination papers until the day of the Examination. He shall also at the close of the examination of candidates for certificates, seal up separately, and transmit without delay, to the Inspector, the answers received from each candidate, together with all certificates of character, ability and experience in teaching, which such candidates may have presented to him. The Inspector shall see that the written answers received from the candidates for second and third-class certificates and all reports thereon, as approved by the County Board of which he is a member, together with the list of certificates issued by it, are also, as soon as possible after the close of the examinations, transmitted to the Education Department.

NOTE.—In case the new and remote townships concerned are not attached for any purpose to a county municipality having a Board of Examiners, the Inspector having jurisdiction, shall examine the answers and other papers transmitted to him by the presiding Examiner, and shall send a full report thereof (together with the answers and papers) to the Chief Superintendent for his confirmation.

(4.) *Declaration of Examiners.*—The Presiding Examiner shall transmit to the Chief Superintendent, on the first day of the examination, a copy of the following declaration, signed by himself and the other Examiners :—

"I solemnly declare that I will perform my duty of examiner without fear, favour, affection or partiality towards any candidate, and that I will not knowingly allow to any candidate any advantage which is not equally allowed to all."

(5.) *Proceedings at Examinations.*—The Examiner shall preside at the opening of the examination ; and, at nine o'clock on the morning of the first day, in the presence of such of his colleagues as may be there, and of the candidates, he shall break the seal of the package of examination papers received for that examination, from the Education Department. He shall also break open the seal of each additional packet of examination papers as required, in the presence of a co-examiner and of the candidates. He shall further see that at least one examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates. He shall, if desirable, appoint one or more of his co-examiners to preside at the examination in any of the subjects named in the programme.

(6.) *Viva voce, and Special Examinations in certain subjects.*—The Examiner or Examiners shall subject the candidates to *viva voce* examinations in reading, of the result of which a record shall be made. He shall also have authority to obtain the services of special examiners in vocal music and linear drawing, in case members of the board are not familiar with these subjects. The report of the Examiners on these subjects shall be in writing

addressed to the Inspector. The payment for such services shall be certified by the Inspector to the county treasurer, or, where no county municipal organization exists, to the Education Department for payment.

(7.) *Examination to be on paper—Drawing—Music.*—The examination, except in reading, shall be conducted wholly on paper. A written examination in the *principles* of linear drawing and vocal music will be required of all candidates for second-class certificates. The further special examination of such candidates in linear drawing on the black-board, and practice of vocal music, is at the discretion of Examiner or Examiners, who, in case of its omission shall report the reasons to the Inspector.

(8). *Information for Chief Superintendent.*—The presiding Examiner shall furnish to the Chief Superintendent through the Inspector, full returns and other information in all matters relating to the results of the examinations.

(9.) *Directions as to the Papers of Candidates.*—The Candidates, in preparing their answers, will write only on one page of each sheet. They will also write their names on one page of each sheet, and having arranged their papers in the order of the questions will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet their names, and the class of certificate for which they are competing. After the papers are once handed in, the Examiner will not allow any alteration thereof, and he is responsible for the subsequent safe-keeping of the same, until he has transmitted them, with all surplus Examination Papers, to the Inspector.

(10.) *Punctuality in Proceedings.*—The presiding Examiner must be punctual to the moment in distributing the papers, and in directing the candidates to sign their papers at the close of the allotted time. No writing, other than the signature, should be permitted after the order to sign is given. The candidates are required to be in their allotted places in the room before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the commencement of the examinations, he cannot be allowed any additional time on account of such absence.

(11.) *Penalty for Copying—Evidence.*—In the event of a candidate copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room any books, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such case be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiner shall report the case to the Inspector, who shall reject the candidate if he deems the evidence conclusive.

NOTE.—All second-class certificates granted under these regulations shall be issued by the Chief Superintendent; third class-certificates shall bear the signature of the Inspector having jurisdiction.

MEETING, 7TH JULY.

No. 387.

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, 7th July, 1875.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at three o'clock p.m., the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D., in the Chair.

Present—The Chairman.

- The Chief Superintendent of Education.
- The Rev. J. Jennings, D.D.
- The Honourable William McMaster.
- The Right Rev. T. B. Fuller, D.D.
- William McCabe, Esq., LL.B.
- James MacLennan, Esquire, Q.C.
- The Rev. J. Ambery, M.A.
- The Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D.
- The Rev. Bishop Carman, D.D.
- The Rev. J. Tabaret.
- Daniel Wilson Esquire, LL.D.
- Goldwin Smith, Esquire, M.A.

1. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.
2. The following communications were laid before the Council :—

8454. From Mr. S. C. Wood, resigning his seat at the Council.
8519. From the Very Reverend Dr. Snodgrass, on his absence, and on an appointment in the Normal School, Ottawa.
7912. From Mr. H. MacDougall, accepting appointment as Examiner in Drawing.
8804. From Mr. H. Beaumont Small, Ottawa, on the requirements for admission to High Schools.
7833. From Messrs. Adam Miller & Co., requesting permission to publish authorized books.
9090. From Messrs. MacMillan & Co., London, on the copyright in the Arithmetic.
9086. From Mr. Jno. Jepson, Montreal, further reference to his system of teaching music.
9187. From the Inspector County Dundas, respecting the length of vacations.
8612. From the Secretary of the Law Society, on the curriculum of study.
8674. From Mr. W. M. Tackabury, Montreal, submitting his atlas.
9340. From the Principal of the Normal School, respecting the vacation in the Model Schools.
9661. From the Inspector, City of Hamilton, on a proposition respecting the course of study.
9752. From the Chairman of the Central Committee of Examiners, on the results of the recent Normal School Examination.
9790. From the Examiners in Music, on the same subject.
- 9436, 9528. From the Principal and Masters of the Normal School, respecting the competition in the Girls' Model School for the Silver Medal.
9771. From Mr. W. B. Hamilton, on the same subject.
9830. From the Rev. W. R. Clark, B.A., applying for a Head Master's Certificate.
Also a number of applications for Masterships in the Normal School at Ottawa.; where upon it was
3. *Ordered*, That a Committee of the whole on the subject of the appointments do meet at 10 o'clock a.m., to-morrow.
 4. The Report of the Committee on the Depository was then read.
 5. Professor Wilson gave notice that at the proper time he would move that the Report of the Depository Committee, with the documents appended thereto, be received and printed for the consideration of the Council.
 6. The Chief Superintendent gave notice that on the motion for the reception of the Report of the Committee on the Depository, he would move that it be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to have printed the minutes of its own proceedings, together with the correspondence between the Chairman and Chief Superintendent and Clerk of the Committee in relation to its proceedings, including the letter of the Chief Superintendent dated the 29th May, 1875.
 7. The Report of the Committee on copyright was read, and on motion of Mr. Mac lennan, it was
 8. *Ordered*, That the Rule requiring notice be suspended, and that the Report be adopted, and that the parties be communicated with, in accordance with the Report.
 9. The Chief Superintendent gave notice of a motion on the letters respecting the silver medal in the Girls' Model School.
 10. *Ordered*, That the letter of Mr. Small be referred to the High School Inspectors.
 11. *Ordered*, That the letter of Messrs. MacMillan be referred to Messrs. MacLennan, Chief Superintendent, McMaster and Deroche.
 12. *Ordered*, That Mr. Jepson's letter, and that of the Musical Examiners, be referred to the Rev. Professor Ambery.
 13. Adjourned to three o'clock next day.

(Signed)

H. J. GRASETT,
Chairman.

MEETING, 8TH JULY.

No. 388.

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, 8th July, 1875.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment, at three o'clock, p.m., the Very Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., in the chair.

Present.—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Rev. J. Jennings, D.D.

His Grace The Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, D.D.

The Honourable W. McMaster.

The Right Rev. T. B. Fuller, D.D.

William McCabe, Esquire, LL.B.

John MacLennan, Esquire, Q.C.

The Rev. J. Ambery, M.A.

The Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D.

The Rev. Bishop Carman, D.D.

The Rev. J. Tabaret.

Daniel Wilson, Esquire, LL.D.

Goldwin Smith, Esquire, M.A.

1. The minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

2. The following communications were laid before the Council:—

From the Rev. J. Douglass, Cobourg, respecting one of the applicants for appointment.
From Mr. H. McKay, on an appointment.

10003. From Mr. R. A. Robertson, B.A., applying for a head master's certificate.

From Messrs. J. Campbell & Son, submitting a History of Canada.

3. Professor Smith gave a notice of motion respecting the Depository.

4. Professor Wilson moved, seconded by Professor Smith, that the Report of the Depository Committee, with the documents appended thereto, be received and printed for the consideration of the Council.

5. Moved in amendment by the Bishop of Niagara, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Nelles, that this Council conceives, on further consideration, that the appointment of a Committee on the question of having a Depository in connection with this Department is *ultra vires*, and consequently that the Council cannot accept the report submitted by the said Committee; regrets that the Council should have given the gentlemen of the Committee so much trouble, under the circumstances of the case, revokes said order, and discharges the Committee, with thanks to them and the officers of the Department for the attention given to the subject.

The amendment having been put, the vote was taken as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

The Chief Superintendent.

Mr. McCabe.

The Rev. Dr. Jennings.

Mr. McLennan.

The Archbishop of Toronto.

Rev. Professor Ambery.

The Hon. W. McMaster.

Professor Wilson.—*Four.*

The Bishop of Niagara.

The Rev. Dr. Nelles.

The Rev. Bishop Carman.

The Rev. J. Tabaret.

Professor Smith.—*Nine.*

Amendment carried.

On motion of Professor Goldwin Smith, it was then

Ordered, That the Depository, through which the Government, in place of the book-sellers, supplies books for school libraries and prizes, being an exceptional institution, beyond the ordinary province of government, and one by which the trade with which it

interferes feels itself aggrieved ; it is desirable, in the opinion of the Council of Public Instruction, that the Government should, from time to time, specially inquire into it, in order to satisfy themselves and assure the public that the reasons for its establishment are still in force, that it fulfils the purpose for which it was intended, that it does not unnecessarily interfere with the regular course of trade, and that its management, financial and general, is unexceptionable.

That the chairman be requested to communicate the above resolution to the Honourable the Attorney-General.

8. At six o'clock, p.m., the Council adjourned to eight o'clock.

9. At eight o'clock the Council resumed.

10. A telegram from the Principal of the Normal School was read on the subject of the Silver Medal granted by His Excellency, for the Girls' Model School.

11. The rule requiring notice was again suspended, and it was

Ordered, That, Mr. Sheard having declined to act as scrutineer, Mr. John Macdonald, M.P., be requested to act in that capacity ; and if he finds it impracticable to accept the duty, that the Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A., be desired to be scrutineer.

12. *Ordered*, That the letters of Mr. Tackabury and Messrs. A. Miller & Co., be referred to the Text-Book Committee.

13. *Ordered*—That the Chief Superintendent be requested to reply to the Inspector of the County of Dundas, conveying the opinion of the Council on the subject to which his letter alludes.

14. *Ordered*—That in view of the large amount of labour devolving upon Mr. Alexander Marling, as clerk of the Council and its committees, and the very faithful and efficient manner in which he has discharged these various duties, this Council respectfully and earnestly recommends the Government to make an allowance to Mr. Marling of a sum not less than at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum, including the current year.

15. The Council proceeded with the appointment of Masters in the Normal School at Ottawa, and it was

Ordered—That Mr. William R. Riddell, B. A., Mathematical Master in the Cobourg Collegiate Institute, be appointed Mathematical Master.

That Mr. John Gibson, B. A., Professor of Classics and Lecturer in Natural History and Geology, in Albert College, Belleville, be appointed Science Master.

That Mr. John A. McCabe, Master of the English Department in the Provincial Normal School, Truro, Nova Scotia, be appointed English Master.

That Mr. McCabe, English Master, be appointed Principal.

That the salaries be the same as those now attached to the corresponding positions in the Normal School at Toronto.

16. *Adjourned* to ten o'clock to-morrow.

(Signed) H. J. GRASETT,
Chairman.

MEETING, 9TH JULY.

No. 389.

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, 9th July, 1875.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment, at ten o'clock, a.m., the Very Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., in the chair.

Present—The Chairman.

His Grace The Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, D.D.

The Honourable W. McMaster.

William McCabe, Esquire, LL.B.

The Rev. J. Ambery, M.A.

The Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D.

The Rev. Bishop Carman, D.D.

Daniel Wilson, Esquire, LL.D.

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1. The Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.
 2. The Rule requiring notice having been suspended, it was

Ordered—That the General Regulations and Course of Study in force in the Normal School at Toronto, shall apply to the contemplated Normal School at Ottawa, under such instructions as the Chief Superintendent may find it necessary, from time to time, to give.

~~Also~~ 3. *Ordered*, That Mr. E. B. Cope be appointed clerk of the Normal School at Ottawa, with a salary of \$800 per annum.

4. *Ordered*, That the letter of the Inspector of Hamilton be referred to the Committee on Regulations and Text Books.

5. *Ordered*, That Certificates of eligibility as Head Masters of High Schools be granted to Messrs. Clark and Robertson.

6. *Ordered*, That the appointment to the Principalship and Masterships of the proposed Normal School at Ottawa be understood, according to the usage in the Toronto Normal and Model Schools, to be for six months on trial, from the opening of the School, the salaries to commence 1st July.

7. The minutes were read and approved.

8. *Adjourned.*

(Signed)

H. J. GRASSETT,

Chairman.

Certified,

ALEX. MARLING,

Clerk of the Council.

INTERIM COMMITTEE MEETING, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

No. 390.

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, 11th September, 1875.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at ten o'clock, a.m., Professor Goldwin Smith, M.A., in the Chair.

Present—The Chairman *pro tempore*.

The Deputy Superintendent of Education.

The Reverend J. Ambery, M.A.

Daniel Wilson, Esquire, LL.D.

1. The Report (12,190) of the Central Committee on the examination for First Class Certificates having been read, it was

2. *Ordered*, That on the recommendation of the Central Committee of Examiners, First Class Certificates of qualification be granted as follows, and that the Provincial Medals for 1875 be awarded to the persons undermentioned :—

GRADE A.

Solomon M. Dorland	Gold Medal.
William O'Connor	First Silver Medal.
David McArdle.....	Second Silver Medal.
William Edward Sprague.....	First Bronze Medal.
Joseph Martin.. ..	Second Bronze Medal.

GRADE B.

Charles Andrew Barnes,	Archibald Lee,
James Bruce,	Samuel McAllister,
John Wesley Cook,	James McKenzie,
William Anderson Duncan,	James McLurg.
William Blackley Harvey.	

11362. From the Scrutineers, reporting the election of Professor Daniel Wilson, LL.D., by the High School Masters, and of David Mills, Esq., M.P., by the Public School Inspectors.
11318. From the same, applying for payment for their services at the election.
12887. From Mr. Joseph Martin, Ottawa, with reply to the same by the Chief Superintendent.
12548. From the Central Committee of Examiners, recommending certain candidates for Second-class Grade A certificates, and the candidates' application.
12152. From the Secretary of the Examiners, County of Elgin, on Mr. Woodworth's certificate.
12720. From the Examiners, County of Norfolk, on the teaching of Reading, and Examinations thereon.
12927. From the Chairman of the Central Committee, reporting on the above.
13189. From the same, with a recommendation on examinations in History for First-class candidates—"That selected portions of the works of eminent historians, in which important periods are treated in detail, should be prescribed, and that candidates should be expected to master these thoroughly."
14274. From the Inspector of East Victoria, on Public School Teachers' Examinations in Writing.
- 12247, 13904. From the High School Inspectors, on the Interim Examination and revised Programme.
11243. From the Examiners, County of Carleton, on increasing the stringency of the Examinations for Third-class certificates in certain subjects.
11242. From the Examiners, County of Huron, on the same subject.
- Also letters from the Governor-General's Secretary to the Principal of the Normal School and Masters of the Model School, on the subject of the medals presented by His Excellency.

2. *Ordered*, That the reply sent to Mr. Joseph Martin's application be approved.

3. *Ordered*, That the recommendation of the Inspector of East Victoria, be referred to the Central Committee for their opinion.

4. *Ordered*, That, with respect to the recommendation of the County Boards of Carleton and Huron, the local examiners are already authorized under the regulations to increase the stringency of the examinations, but that due notice of their intention to require a certain minimum number of marks in certain subjects, should be given.

5. *Ordered*, That the recommendation of the Central Committee on the examination in the subject of History, for First-class certificates, be approved, an examination in the Elements of General History having been already passed by the candidates at the competition for Second-class certificates; the new scheme to come into operation in 1877. The Committee to be requested to recommend to the Council the authors and the portions of their works on which it is proposed that the candidates shall be examined.

Ordered, That the following candidates for First-class certificates at the July examination, recommended by the Central Committee for Second-class Grade A., be awarded such certificates accordingly:—

William Carroll.	Alexander McTavish.
James A. Duncan.	Henry Richardson.
Miles Ferguson.	Templeton C. Robinson.
William John Hallett.	George Sharman.
Samuel Hicks.	James Slater.
William Johnson.	James Wilson.
Nicholas Kellett.	Esther E. Montgomery.
Rev. Hugh Lamont	

7. *Ordered*, That the recommendation of the Central Committee on the resolution adopted by the Examiners for the County of Norfolk, on the teachings and examinations in the subject of Reading, be approved, and communicated to the Principals of the Normal Schools, and be also published in the *Journal of Education* for the information of examiners generally.

8. *Ordered*, That with reference to a previous communication from Mr. W. B. Hamilton,

Toronto, as it appears from the letters of the Governor-General's Secretary, that the Medals granted by His Excellency were to be awarded "according to the wishes of the Principal or Masters," the Council [find that the matter is left by His Excellency in the hands of those gentlemen.

9. *Ordered*, That the revised High School Programme, recommended by the High School Inspectors, having been fully considered, be now approved and adopted, as follows :—

REVISED PROGRAMME FOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

N.B.—Instead of a fixed amount of work for each Form, the Council prescribes the subjects of study, and the amount to be done in each subject in the Lower School and in the Upper School respectively ; leaving it to the local authorities to decide (subject to the approval of the High School Inspectors) according to the varying circumstances of the Schools, the order in which the subjects shall be taken up, the amount of work to be done in a given time, and the number of classes to be carried on at once.

LOWER SCHOOL.

GROUP A.—*English Language*.—Review of Elementary Work ; Orthography, Etymology and Syntax ; Derivation of Words ; Analysis of Sentences ; Rendering of Poetry into Prose ; Critical Reading of portions of the Works of Authors of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, to be prescribed from time to time by the Council of Public Instruction ;* Composition—the Framing of Sentences ; Familiar and Business Letters ; Abstracts of Readings or Lectures ; Themes ; — generally, the Formation of a good English Style ; Reading, Dictation, and Elocution, including the learning by heart and recitation of selected passages from Standard Authors.

GROUP B.—*Mathematics*.—(a) Arithmetic, Simple and Compound Rules ; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions ; Proportion ; Percentage, in its various applications ; Square Root.

(b) Algebra—Elementary Rules ; Factoring ; Greatest Common Measure ; Least Common Multiple ; Square Root ; Fractions ; Surds ; Simple Equations of one, two, and three unknown quantities ; Easy Quadratics.

(c) Geometry—Euclid, Books I. and II., with easy exercises ; Application of Geometry to the Mensuration of Surfaces.

(d) Natural Philosophy—Composition and Resolution of Forces ; Principle of Moments, Centre of Gravity ; Mechanical Powers, Ratio of the Power to the Weight in each ; Pressure of Liquids ; Specific Gravity and Modes of Determining it ; the Barometer, Syphon, Common Pump, Forcing Pump and Air Pump.

GROUP C.—*Modern Languages*.—(a) *French* : The Accidence and Principal Rules of Syntax ; Exercises ; Introductory and Advanced French Reader ; Retranslation of easy passages into French ; Rudiments of Conversation.

(b) *German* : The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax ; Exercises ; Adler's Reader, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Parts ; Retranslation of easy passages into German ; Rudiments of Conversation.

GROUP D.—*Ancient Languages*.—(a) *Latin* : The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax and Prosody ; Exercises ; Cæsar, *De Bello Gallico*, Book I.; and Virgil, *Æneid*, Book II., vv. 1-300 ; Learning by heart selected portions of Virgil ; Retranslation into Latin of easy passages from Cæsar.

(b) *Greek*—Optional.

GROUP E.—*Physical Sciences*.—Chemistry ; A course of experiments to illustrate the nature of Fire, Air, Water, and such solid substances as Limestone, Coal, and Blue Vitriol ; Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, and their more important Compounds ; Combining Proportions by weight and by volume ; Symbols and Nomenclature.

* For 1876, Gray's "Elegy" and Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake" have been prescrib ed. Candidates will be expected to show that they have read the whole of the latter poem, but the questions will b based mainly on Cantos V. and VI.

GROUP F.—History and Geography.—(a) Leading events of English and Canadian History, also of Roman History to the death of Nero.

(b) A fair course of Elementary Geography, Mathematical, Physical, and Political.

GROUP G.—Book-keeping, Writing, Drawing, and Music.—(a) Single and Double Entry; Commercial forms and usages; Banking, Custom House, and General Business Transactions.

(b) Practice in Writing.

(c) Linear and Free-hand Drawing.

(d) Elements of Music.

An option is permitted between (i.) Latin ; (ii.) French ; (iii.) German, and (iv.) Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Book-keeping.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GROUP A.—English Language.—Critical Reading of portions of the works of Authors of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries to be prescribed from time to time by the Council of Public Instruction ; * Composition, Reading, and Elocution ; the subject generally, as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours in the University.

GROUP B.—Mathematics.—Arithmetic : The Theory of the Subject; Application of Arithmetic to complicated business transactions, such as Loans, Mortgages and the like.

(b) Algebra : Quadratic Equations, Proportion, Progression, Permutations and Combinations, Binomial Theorem, etc., as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(c) Geometry : Euclid, Books I, II, III, IV, Definitions of Book V, Book VI, with exercises.

(d) Trigonometry, as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(e) Natural Philosophy, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

GROUP C.—Modern Languages—(a) French : Grammar and Exercises ; Voltaire, Charles XII, Books VI, VII, and VIII ; Corneille, Horace, Acts I and II ; De Stael, L'Allemagne, 1^{re} Partie ; Voltaire, Alzire ; Alfred de Vigny, Cinq-Mars ; Translation from English into French ; Conversation.

(b) German : Grammar and Exercises ; Schiller, Das Lied von der Glocke, and Neffe als Onkel ; Translation from English into German ; Conversation.

GROUP D.—Ancient Languages.—(a) Latin : Grammar ; Cicero, for the Manilian Law ; Virgil, Æneid, Book II ; Livy, Book II, Chaps. I to XV inclusive ; Horace, Odes, Book I ; Ovid, Heroïdes, I and XIII ; Translation from English into Latin Prose, etc., as far as is required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(b) Greek : Grammar ; Lucian, Charon and Life ; Homer, Iliad, Book I ; Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I, Chaps. VII, VIII, IX, X ; Homer, Odyssey, Book IX, etc. as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

GROUP E.—Physical Science.—(a) Chemistry : Heat—its sources ; Expansion ; Thermometers—relations between different scales in common use ; Difference between Temperature and Quantity of Heat ; Specific and Latent Heat ; Calorimeters ; Liquefaction ; Ebullition ; Evaporation ; Conduction ; Convection ; Radiation. The Chief Physical and Chemical Characters, the Preparation, and the characteristic Tests of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, and Silicon.

Carbonic Acid, Carbonic Oxyde, Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen, Ammonia, Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Hydrochloric Acid, Phosphoric Acids, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Silica.

Combining proportions by weight and by volume ; General Nature of Acids, Bases and Salts, Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution, effects of Animal and Vegetable Life upon its composition ; Combustion ; Structure and Properties of Flame ; Nature and Composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water—Chemical Peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as Rain Water, River Water Spring Water, Sea Water.

* For 1876 Shakespeare's Tragedy of "Macbeth," and Milton's "Il Penseroso," have been prescribed.

(b) Botany : An introductory course of Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, illustrated by the examination of at least one plant in each of the Crowfoot, Cress, Pea, Rose, Parsley, Sunflower, Mint, Nettle, Willow, Arum, Orchis, Lily, and Grass families ; Systematic Botany ; Flowering Plants of Canada.

(c) Physiology : General view of the Structure and Functions of the Human Body ; the Vascular System and the Circulation ; the Blood and the Lymph ; Respiration ; the Function of Alimentation ; Motion and Locomotion ; Touch, Taste, Smell, Hearing, and Sight ; the Nervous System.

GROUP F.—*History and Geography.*—(a) History : The special study of the Tudor and Stuart Periods ; Roman, to the death of Nero ; Grecian, to the death of Alexander.

(b) Geography—Ancient and Modern.

Masters will be at liberty to take up and continue in the Upper School any subject from the Lower School that they may think fit.

Every pupil must take Group A, Arithmetic, Algebra as far as Progression, History, and two other subjects from those included in Groups C, D, and E. In cases of doubt the Master shall decide. But candidates preparing for any examination shall be required to take only the subjects prescribed for such examination.

10. *Ordered,* That the Government be recommended to allow \$5 a day for each of the scrutineers while occupied in receiving the votes for members of the Council of Public Instruction.

11. The following applications for pensions from the Teachers' Superannuation Fund were approved :—

Alexander Best	Buxton,	for 15 years' service.
Nathan Bicknell	Camden East,	" 13½ "
Alexander Canning	Cookstown,	" 14 "
Jane S. Chadwick	Clifton,	" 18½ "
Margaret Cozens.....	Cornwall,	" 15 "
William Earngey	Gorrie,	" 16 "
James Hodgson	Yorkville,	" 18 "
William Johnston	Dixon's Corners,	" 18 "
James Joyce.....	Clayton,	" 13 "
Elizabeth Murray.....	Ottawa,	" 24 "
John McAdam.....	Clandeboye,	" 30 "
John McIntyre	Paisley,	" 14 "
James Ovens	Paudash,	" 23 "
John Paul	Weston,	" 14 "

13. The following applications were considered and deferred :—

Dorothea Flavelle.....	Peterboro'
W. H. Meredith	Toronto.
John Thomson, A.B..	Fergus.
John Anderson	Kinloss.

13. The following applications were considered and declined :—

David M. Benson	Ameliasburgh.
Daniel Wright	Craigleith.
John Sinclair	Wyandott.
R. Eward	Kingston.

14. *Ordered,* That in the case of Mr. Kingston, the Council can only allow for the time he taught in Schools under the authority of the Public School Law.

15. *Ordered,* That the protest in the matter of T. McQueen's pension be referred to the County Inspector for his report.

16. The Minutes were read and confirmed.

17. *Adjourned.*

(Signed)

† J. J. LYNCH,
Chairman pro tempore.

(Certified) ALEX. MARLING,
Clerk of the Council.

APPENDIX D.

CERTIFICATES AWARDED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO NORMAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, AND BY THE COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS, 1875.

1. *By the Council of Public Instruction.*

MALE.

FIRST CLASS.

A.

*Dorland, Solomon M. (GOLD MEDAL).....	Prince Edward.
O'Connor, William (First Silver Medal)	Middlesex.
*McArdle, David (Second Silver Medal).....	Ottawa.
*Sprague, William E. (First Bronze Medal).....	Hastings.
Martin, Joseph (Second Bronze Medal)	Carleton.

B.

*Barnes, Charles Andrew.....	Lambton.
Bruce, James	Wentworth.

Cook, John Wesley	Wentworth.
*Duncan, William A.....	Ottawa.
Harvey, William B.	Simcoe.
*Lee, Archibald	Ottawa.
*McAllister, Samuel.....	Toronto.
*McKenzie, James	Hastings.
McLurg, James	Perth.

C.

*Campbell, Cassius	York.
*Clark, William	Grey.
Cushnie, John	Grey.
Petrie, Alexander	Wellington.
*Pyne, Albert R.	York.
Robertson, Neil	Lanark.

MALE.

SECOND CLASS.

A.

Carroll, William	Waterloo.
Duncan, John A.....	Carleton.
Ferguson, Miles	Lambton.
Hallett, William J.....	Wellington.
Hick, Samuel	Middlesex.
Johnson, William	Lambton.
Kellett, Nicholas	Welland.

Lamont, Rev. Hugh	Ottawa.
McTavish, Alexander	Waterloo.
Richardson, Henry	Durham.
Robinson, Templeton C.	Grey.
Sharman, George	Huron.
Slater, James	Oxford.
Wilson, James	Welland.

FEMALE.

A.

Montgomery, Esther E., Welland.

II. *By the Chief Superintendent of Education to Normal School Students.*

MALE.

FIRST CLASS.

A.

Campbell, Alexander.
Dorland, Solomon.
Stuart, Alexander.

B.

Corbett, Lewis C.
Francis, Daniel.
Sprague, William E.

C.

McNeow, James.
Pyne, Albert R.

FEMALE.

A.

Allen, Amelia Maria.

| Cornor, Mary M. L. J.

C.

Iles, Isabella.

SECOND CLASS.

A.

Parker, Thomas.
Pettit, Hiram.

MALE.

B.

Booth, William B.
Cassidy, William.
Collins, F. Charles.
Devlin, Thomas S.
Dusty, James.

B.

Ludlow, Richard.
McGowan, Robert.
McWilliams, John.
Reilly, William George.
Sutherland, Jeffrey Talbot.
Wightman, George Easton.

A.

Gillespie, Fannie.

Ballantine, Maria.
Barr, Maggie.
Browne, Elizabeth M.
Burton, Maggie.

B.

McKay, Myra.
Shore, Margaret Jane.
Westman, Mary Ann.
Whitfield, Margaret.

* Normal School Students.

+ Granted conditionally on production of evidence as to time served in teaching, and of his passing again the examination for Class II.

Candidates for Second Class Certificates who obtained Third Class Certificates.

MALE.		
Bain, William L.	Houston, David W.	Robinson, John.
Bourns, Thomas.	Irwin, William.	Robinson, F. Harvey.
Boyd, Isaac.	Johnston, Robert W.	Robinson, E. Bravender.
Brydon, Robert.	McCracken, Thomas.	Sowerby, John.
Glass, Matthew J.	McKay, William.	Symons, William H.
Green, Thomas S.	Pascoe, Richard.	Young, James Alfred.
	Rae, James.	

FEMALE.		
Abbott, Elizabeth A.	Foulds, Elizabeth.	McKellar, Nancy.
Baker, Emma.	Geltatly, Lizzie.	McLean, Mary E.
Baldwin, Jennie A.	Gray, Annie.	McLellan, Hattie.
Baxter, Sophia.	Harrison, Annie.	McPhail, Sarah Ann.
Carlyle, Thomasina.	Holmes, Selina Emmeline.	Shea, Bridget.
Cathcart, Caroline.	Jarvis, Eliza Jane.	Silcox, Fanny.
Church, Eliza Jane.	Meldrum, Anna P.	Sims, Florence.
Chunie, Kate.	Miller, Emma V.	Spence, Maggie.
Comfort, Etoile.	Mitchell, Maggie.	Van Camp, Lauretta A.
Currie, Hannah.	McCordie, Alma.	Wilkinson, Sarah.
Duncan, Barbara.	McCredie, Emily.	Windrum, Maggie.
	McDowell, Bella.	

THIRD CLASS.

MALE.		
Archer, David.	Chapman, Edwin A.	Hambly, Louis Elwood.
FEMALE.		
Donaldson, Elizabeth.	Orr, Maggie.	O'Reilly, Mary Ann.
McGregor, Mary.		Westland, Bertha F.

III. By the County and City Boards of Examiners.

MALE.			
SECOND CLASS.			
A.			
Atkin, Welborn	Elgin.	Young, James	Ontario.
Bannerman, William	Grey.	Wallace, David	Carleton.
Black, Hugh	Wellington.	Weir, Archibald	Huron,
Brents, Ira D.	York.		
Carleton, William H.	Simcoe		
Carswell, Thomas B.	Lanark.		
Caverhill, Arthur	Middlesex.		
Cook, Edgar M.	Lennox & Addington		
Cushnie, John	Grey.		
Darrach, John	Middlesex.		
Davis, Flavel	Wentworth.		
Edgar, Thomas A.	Hamilton.		
Gale, John H.	Hamilton.		
Gorham, Thomas A.	Simcoe.		
Green, Thomas S.	Ontario.		
Haight, Franklin	York.		
Huff, Samuel	Simcoe.		
Hutt, Erastus R.	Lincoln.		
Jacques, Alfred	York.		
Leonard, William H.	Ontario.		
Malcolm, John Mc. N.	Peel.		
Marshall, Donald	York.		
Morgan, James W.	Bruce.		
Morton, William C.	Wentworth.		
McKay, Donald	Ontario.		
McLain, George	Hamilton.		
McMillan, Alexander	Middlesex.		
Palmer, Levi	Elgin.		
Patterson, Alexander	Lincoln.		
Powell, Francis	Carleton.		
Robinson, Edward	Ontario.		
Robinson, Thomas H.	York,		
Sandsbury, Robert	Middlesex.		
Seldon, Richard	Ontario.		
Slater, Joseph	Ontario.		
Smyth, Elijah J.	York.		
Sowerby, John	Ontario.		
Squair, John	Durham.		
Stafford, Henry E.	Elgin.		
Strang, Peter	Huron.		
B.			
Allan, Thomas O.	Simcoe.		
Allan, Thomas	Bruce.		
Anderson, John	Perth.		
Armistead, Samuel	Toronto.		
Armour, John	Huron.		
Atkinson, Thomas C.	Simcoe.		
Atton, William M.	Bruce.		
Attridge, Samuel	Perth.		
Bellamy, T. A.	Simcoe.		
Bennett, George J.	Leeds and Grenville.		
Blackstock, Joseph	Simcoe.		
Booth, William B.	York.		
Brown, E. R.	Huron.		
Cameron, Alexander	Ontario.		
Cameron, Henry	Huron.		
Cameron, Malcolm L.	Kent.		
Clarke, James A. P.	York.		
Coates, Robert	Halton.		
Craig, Robert	Huron.		
Cull, Frederick A.	Wellington.		
Cundal, John	Victoria.		
Currie, Malcolm	Simcoe.		
Day, Alfred T.	Wellington.		
Decow, James	Kent.		
Dobbin, Robert O.	Waterloo.		
Dolbear, Ransom	Elgin.		
Donahue, Dennis	Elgin.		
Douglas, John	Halton.		
Dummond, John	York.		
Duff, James	Grey.		
Duff, Samuel J.	Peterborough.		
Dulmage, Daniel	Huron.		
Duncan, Edward	Carleton.		
Eby, Saruch	Waterloo.		

MALE.

B.

Evans, Cornelius F.	Norfolk.	Nash, William H.	Lincoln.
Ferguson, Alexander	Grey.	Odlum, Edward	Northumberland.
Fryer, John P.	Lambton.	O'Shea, James F.	Peterboro'.
Fulton, James	Brant.	Park, Henry G.	Ontario.
Gerard, Irene	Essex.	Patterson, Robert	Northumberland.
Girdwood, Joseph H.	Leeds and Grenville.	Pearse, George	Essex.
Glass, Matthew	Middlesex.	Perry, Samuel T.	Wellington.
Graham, Marmaduke	Peel.	Phelan, M. J. J.	Perth.
Graham, William	Elgin.	Pike, Isaac	York.
Grandy, Thomas	Durham.	Porter, Robert	Perth.
Gray, Henry	Lambton.	Pounder, Peter	Renfrew.
Hagan, Thomas	Ontario.	Rabb, John	Leeds and Grenville.
Hamilton, M. T.	Huron.	Rae, James W.	Durham.
Hartley, James	Wellington.	Reddick, David	Brant.
Harvey, William A.	York.	Redmond, James K.	Lanark.
Henderson, Thomas	Grey.	Ritchie, John, Sr	Grey.
Herrington, W. J.	Hastings.	Ruby, Emanuel	Waterloo.
Higly, Edward	Elgin.	Rymal, Marshal B.	Wentworth.
Hill, John H.	Carleton.	Shaw, Alexander	Huron.
Hoover, Jacob	York.	Shaw, William	Huron.
Irvine, Charles R.	Hastings.	Shaw, Frank W.	Brant.
Irwin, George A.	Durham.	Shaw, William G.	Lambton.
Irwin, Joseph	Perth.	Sheehan, John	Hamilton.
Jones, Robert W.	Prince Edward.	Sheppard, B. S.	Elgin.
Johnston, James McC	Bruce.	Sherk, Levi	Welland.
Johnston, Robert W.	York.	Shinay, William	Huron.
Kemp, John H.	Waterloo.	Simpson, John	Wellington.
Kennedy, Thomas	Durham.	Sinclair, Franklin	Elgin.
Lamoreaux, Wilmet	Ontario.	Skelton, Jeremiah	Peel.
Lett, Francis G.	Renfrew.	Smith, A. G.	Huron.
Lockert, Matthew	Huron.	Smith, Arthur H.	Bruce.
Ludlow, Richard	York.	Smith, James C.	Ontario.
Markle, Vining A.	Wellworth.	Smith, Robert H.	Middlesex.
Martin, Robert S.	York.	Spillett, Stanley	Simcoe.
May, Playter	Simcoe.	Stephen, Adam H.	Grey.
Ming, Charles S.	Peterboro'.	Stones, George	Victoria.
Moore, James K.	Kent.	Sutherland, Jeffrey T.	Elgin.
Munro, William	Grey.	Symons, William H.	Durham.
Mustard, Thomas	Huron.	Tait, Leonard	Wellington.
Mutch, John	Hamilton.	Taylor, James T.	Wentworth.
MacKenzie, William A.	Leeds and Grenville.	Thompson, William	Leeds and Grenville.
MacKenzie, William F.	Wellington.	Tovel, John	Wellington.
McAntee, James	Ontario.	Truman, Thomas	Simcoe.
McBride, John	Grey.	Vanderburg, Harvey	Norfolk.
McCabe, Charles J.	Wellington.	Waddell, William	Perth.
McCamus, David N.	Peterboro'.	Wallace, Michael	Carleton.
McCracken, Thomas	Simcoe.	Walls, William A.	Oxford.
McGowan, W. R.	Huron.	Wardrop, Alexander B.	Waterloo.
McHugh, Michael	Essex.	Warren, Edward	Lanark.
McIlwain, John	Middlesex.	Waterson, John A.	Leeds and Grenville.
McKay, William	Huron.	White, Thomas	Lambton.
McLoughlin, John	Middlesex.	Willmot, John W.	York.
McLean, Allan	Ontario.	Wright, Arthur W.	Wellington.
McMurchie, Peter	Wellington.	Wright, Justus	Middlesex.
McPhail, Archibald A.	York.	Wright, Maurice	Kent.
McPherson, David	Bruce.		

FEMALE.

A.

Adair, Margaret	Bruce.	Flett, Minnie	Hamilton.
Armstrong, Mary	Ontario.	Foote, Annie G.	Wellington.
Ballantine, Maria	Wentworth.	Fulton, Amorette	Dundas.
Beall, Laura	Ontario.	Gardiner, Lucy W.	Hamilton.
Beatty, Bessie	Leeds and Grenville.	Grant, Georgina	Frontenac.
Beith, Francis	Grey.	Gross, Lucetta J.	Lincoln.
Creasor, Mary	Grey.	Hall, Lizzie	Elgin.
Darche, Louise	Lincoln.	Hale, Aggie	London.
Forgie, Agnes	Lanark.	Halligan, Mary A.	Brant.
*McMaster, Isabella	Ottawa.	Harrison, Maria	London.
Ramsay, Mary	Ontario.	Head, Martha	Brant.
Comfort, Emma	Elgin.	Hetherington, Eunice E.	Durham.
Cook, Athelia J.	Stormont.	Hortin, Annie	Brant.
Cowie, Agnes	Wentworth.	Howard, Abbie	Middlesex.
Crozier, Mary	Middlesex.	Jessop, Annietta	Ontario.

* Conditional on re-examination.

FEMALE.

A.

Laird, Annie M.....	Lennox & Addington
Livingstone, Ellen.....	Elgin.
Mahaffey, Mary S.....	Grey.
Malcanson, Maria.....	Hamilton.
Marshall, Margaret A.....	Durham.
Martin, Victoria.....	Hamilton.
Mustard, Christina.....	Huron.
McColl, Bella.....	Middlesex.
McCormack, Louise.....	Perth.
McGarvey, Josephine.....	Simcoe.
McGeary, Rachel.....	Simcoe.
McKenzie, Margaret.....	Welland.
McMenemy, Annie.....	Hamilton.
McPhail, Sarah.....	Ontario.
Scales, Hannah.....	Frontenac.
Westman, Mary A.....	Toronto.

B.

Baldwin, Jennie.....	Elgin.
Ballantyne, Kate.....	Kent.
Batty, Isabel.....	Grey.
Baxter, Sophia.....	Ontario.
Bennitto, Ellen.....	Hamilton.
Bissell, Elizabeth.....	Frontenac.
Bissell, Lydia J.....	Frontenac.
Bollard, Susan A.....	Frontenac.
Boon, Isabella C.....	Middlesex.
Boyle, Jenny.....	Peel.
Brown, Alice L.....	Elgin.
Browne, Elizabeth.....	Durham.
Cheney, Frances A.....	Prescott.

Church, Eliza J.....	Toronto.
Clarke, Laura.....	Lincoln.
Coburn, Mary.....	Lennox & Addington
Comfort, Etoile.....	Elgin.
Neill, O. Maggie.....	Huron.
Oliver, Marion.....	Perth.
Richardson, Jemima.....	Stormont.
Robinson, M. Jane.....	Hamilton.
Sims, Bertha.....	Toronto.
Sims, Florence.....	Toronto.
Sinclair, Margaret.....	Brant.
Silter, Ella.....	Leeds and Grenville.
Smith, Annie P.....	Grey.
Smith, Jennie E.....	Wellington.
Smith, Minnie.....	Grey.
Smith, M. E.....	Elgin.
Smyth, Margaret.....	Ontario.
Stuart, Lizzie.....	Middlesex.
*Stewart, Sarah.....	Ottawa.
Tandy, Harriet.....	Frontenac.
Taylor, Agnes.....	Lambton.
Taylor, S. Louisa.....	Huron.
Thompson, Sarah A.....	Durham.
Thomson, Helen.....	Huron.
Todd, Janet.....	Lanark.
Tomlinson, Susie.....	Ontario.
Trainor, Matilda.....	Huron.
Utter, Edith.....	Hamilton.
VanCamp, Lauretta.....	Middlesex.
Watson, Jane.....	York.
Young, Frances E.....	Frontenac.

* Conditional on re-examination.

APPENDIX D.

NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES

Awarded by the Council of Public Instruction, and by the County and City Boards of Examiners, at the July Examinations, 1875.

COUNTIES & CITIES.	NUMBER WHO APPLIED FOR			TOTAL.	WHO RECEIVED				TOTAL.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.			
						Male.	Female.	Male.			
Glengarry	—	—	38	38	—	—	—	2	14		
Stormont	—	5	50	55	—	—	2	2	16		
Dundas	—	2	42	44	—	—	1	6	7		
Prescott	—	4	29	33	—	—	1	3	15		
Russell	2	—	27	29	—	—	—	2	9		
Carleton	1	9	62	71	1	5	—	22	11		
Leeds and Grenville	—	18	147	165	—	6	2	15	88		
Lanark	1	6	124	131	1	3	2	20	68		
Renfrew	—	2	54	56	—	2	—	3	8		
Frontenac	—	19	63	82	—	—	7	7	13		
Lennox and Addington	—	3	43	46	—	1	2	7	21		
Prince Edward	1	15	44	60	1	1	—	12	8		
Hastings	2	10	131	143	2	2	—	25	41		
Northumberland	—	14	40	54	—	2	—	16	24		
Durham	1	21	47	69	—	6	4	7	22		
Peterborough	—	9	69	78	—	4	—	8	16		
Haliburton	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	2	7		
Victoria	—	10	69	79	—	2	—	15	21		
Ontario	2	38	91	131	—	15	8	25	35		
York	3	38	107	147	2	17	1	42	32		
Peel	—	13	48	61	—	3	1	8	7		
Simcoe	1	27	122	150	1	12	2	52	41		
Halton	—	11	31	42	—	2	—	12	14		
Wentworth	4	11	48	63	2	5	2	14	25		
Brant	—	27	45	72	—	3	4	8	15		
Lincoln	—	18	43	61	—	3	3	12	9		
Welland	3	2	38	43	—	1	1	8	11		
Haldimand	—	7	29	36	—	—	—	7	15		
Norfolk	—	8	57	64	—	2	—	14	20		
Oxford	1	10	77	88	—	1	—	5	7		
Waterloo	2	12	74	88	—	5	—	24	17		
Wellington	2	53	151	206	1	12	2	30	26		
Grey	3	42	138	183	2	9	6	40	45		
Perth	2	29	116	147	1	6	2	18	18		
Huron	2	39	97	138	—	16	5	22	29		
Bruce	—	8	116	124	—	6	1	40	29		
Middlesex	3	40	192	235	1	9	6	23	25		
Elgin	—	35	119	154	—	10	7	26	32		
Kent	—	15	82	97	—	4	1	13	23		
Lambton	3	17	90	110	1	4	1	13	34		
Essex	—	5	41	46	—	3	—	11	16		
Hamilton	2	20	37	59	—	5	8	2	16		
Ottawa	—	13	17	30	3	—	2	—	15		
London	4	12	18	34	—	—	2	2	19		
Toronto	2	12	7	21	1	1	4	3	4		
Kingston	—	—	6	6	—	—	1	2	3		
	46	709	3124	3874	20	188	90	654	979	1931	

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO APPLIED FOR AND WHO OBTAINED CERTIFICATES
FROM 1871 TO 1875 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	NUMBER WHO APPLIED FOR				WHO RECEIVED							
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.	
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1871	34	599	3066	3699	16	—	204	75	735	786	1816	
1872	55	659	3339	4053	12	2	204	67	701	996	1982	
1873	36	455	3142	3633	8	—	118	46	699	960	1831	
1874	27	432	2039	2498	14	—	143	53	435	654	1299	
1875	46	709	3124	3879	20	—	188	90	654	979	1931	
Total....	198	2854	14710	17762	70	2	857	331	3224	4375	8859	

APPENDIX E.

1. LIST OF HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

James A. McLellan, M.A. LL.D.; J. M. Buchan, M.A.; S. Arthur Marling, M.A.

2. LIST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS,

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
Donald McDiarmid, M.D.	Glengarry and Town of Cornwall.	Athol.
Alexander McNaughton	Stormont	Newington.
Rev. Wm. Ferguson, A.M.	Dundas	Chesterville.
Thomas Orton Steele	Prescott	L'Original.
Rev. Thomas Garrett	Russell	Bearbrook.
Rev. John May, M.A.	Carleton	Ottawa.
Rev. George Blair, M.A.	Grenville and Town of Prescott	Prescott.
Robert Kinney, M.D.	Leeds, No. 2	Brockville.
William R. Bigg	Leeds, No. 1, and Town of Brockville	Brockville.
Henry Lloyd Slack, M.A.	Lanark and Town of Perth	Perth.
Rev. E. H. Jenkyns, M.A.	Renfrew	Pembroke.
John Agnew, M.D.	Frontenac	Kingston.
Frederick Burrows	Lennox and Addington and Town of Napanee	Napanee.
Gilbert D. Platt, B.A.	Prince Edward	Picton.
William Mackintosh	Hastings, No. 1	Maddoc.
John Johnston	Hastings, No. 2, and Town of Belleville	Belleville.
Edward Scarlett	Northumberland and Town of Cobourg	Cobourg.
John J. Tilley	Durham and Towns of Bowmanville and Port Hope	Bowmanville.
James Coyle Brown	Peterborough	Peterborough.
Rev. Frederick Burt	Haliburton	Minden.
James H. Knight	E. Victoria and Town of Lindsay	Lindsay.
Henry Reazin	W. Victoria	Lindsay.
James McBrien	Ontario	Myrtle.
James Hodgson	S. York	Yorkville.
David Fotheringham	N. York	Aurora.
Donald J. McKinnon	Peel and Town of Brampton	Brampton.

LIST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
Rev. William McKee, B.A.	S. Simcoe	Clover Hill.
James C. Morgan, M.A.	N. Simcoe and Towns of Barrie and Orillia	Barrie.
Robert Little	Halton and Towns of Milton and Oakville	Acton.
Joseph H. Smith	Wentworth	Ancaster.
Michael Joseph Kelly, M.D.	Brant and Town of Brantford	Brantford.
John B. Somerset	Lincoln	St. Catharines.
James H. Ball, M.A.	Welland and Towns of Clifton and Thorold	Thorold.
Clarke Moses	Haldimand	Caledonia, Seneca.
James J. Wadsworth, M.A., M.B.	Norfolk and Town of Simcoe	Simcoe.
William Carlyle	Oxford and Towns of Ingersoll, Tilsonburgh and Woodstock	Woodstock.
Thomas Pearce	Waterloo and Towns of Berlin, Galt and Waterloo	Berlin.
A. Dingwall Fordyce	N. Wellington	Fergus.
Rev. James Kilgour	S. Wellington and Town of Orangeville	Guelph.
Thomas Gordon	N. Grey and Town of Owen Sound	Owen Sound.
William Ferguson	S. Grey and Town of Durham	Priceville.
Andrew Grier	E. Grey	Thornbury.
William Alexander	Perth and Towns of Listowel, Mitchell, St. Mary's and Stratford	Stratford.
John R. Miller	S. Huron and Town of Goderich	Goderich.
Archibald Dewar	N. Huron and Towns of Clinton and Seaforth	Seaforth.
W. S. Clendening	E. Bruce and Town of Walkerton	Walkerton.
Benjamin Freer	W. Bruce and Town of Kincardine	Kincardine.
John Dearness	E. Middlesex	London.
Joseph S. Carson	W. Middlesex and Town of Strathroy	Strathroy.
A. F. Butler	Elgin	St. Thomas.
Edmund B. Harrison	Kent and Town of Bothwell	Ridgetown.
George W. Ross, M.P.	Lambton, No. 1, and Town of Petroilia	Strathroy.
John Brebner	Lambton, No. 2, and Town of Sarnia	Sarnia.
Theodule Girardot	Essex, No. 1, and Town of Sandwich	Sandwich.
James Bell	Essex, No. 2, and Town of Amherstburgh, Colchester	Oxley.
James Hughes	City of	Toronto.
A. Macallum, M.A.	do	Hamilton.
W. G. Kidd	do	Kingston.
J. B. Boyle	do	London.
John C. Glasman	do	Ottawa.
John H. Comfort, M.D.	do	St. Catharines.
Rev. A. McColl	Town of	Chatham.
Rev. Robert Rogers	do	Collingwood.
R. B. Carman, M.A.	do	Cornwall.
Rev. James Herald	do	Dundas.
Rev. Robert Torrance	do	Guelph.
Daniel Wright	do	Meaford (Craigleith).
John Rogers	do	Niagara.
Rev. Thomas Henderson	do	Paris.
James Stratton	do	Peterborough.
J. M. Platt, M.D.	do	Picton.
Rev. George Cuthbertson	do	St. Thomas.
Rev. George Bell, LL.D.	do	Walkerton.
Thomas Hilliard	do	Waterloo.
G. H. Smith	do	Whitby.
J. C. Patterson, M.P.P.	do	Windsor.
Hugh McKay, M.D.	do	Woodstock.

APPENDIX F.

INSPECTORS' AND EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATES, AND RETIRED TEACHERS.

Continued from Report of 1874.

I.—NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED INSPECTORS' CERTIFICATES DURING 1875.

Note.—All Inspectors will be *ex-officio* Members of the Boards of Examiners for their respective Counties.

McArdle, David.

Parlow, Edwin D.

II.—NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATES DURING 1875.

Baines, Charles.	De Scudamore, H. T. B.	McCabe, John.
Campbell, Rev. Alex., B.A.	Edgecombe, George.	McKenny, D. C., B.A.
Campbell, Rev. John, B.A.	Jardine, W. W.	Macnee, P. C., B.A.
Chaisgreen, Charles.	Leitch, Thomas.	Rankin, John B., B.A.
Curry, C. D., B.A.	Linton, John.	Routhier, Rev. J. O.
Dorland, P. H., B.A.	Lusk, C. H., M.D.	Whyte, Rev. James.
Duncan, James.		

III.—TEACHERS WHO HAVE RETIRED FROM THE PROFESSION DURING 1875.

Continued from Report of 1874.

	NAME.	COUNTY.	SUBSCRIPTIONS RETURNED AND DATE.
342.	Asher, James	Lincoln	1875.
343.	Bowman, George W	Waterloo	\$3 00 June
344.	Brine, H. J	Welland	7 00 January
345.	Blatchford, Thomas	Wentworth	2 00 February
346.	Bell, Thomas J	Lincoln	7 00 March
347.	Boyd, James E	Waterloo	7 00 March
348.	Bradshaw, W. C	Simcoe	5 00 April
349.	Balfour, George A	Victoria	8 00 April
350.	Butler, B. F	Hastings	8 00 April
351.	Bell, James	Carleton	6 00 May
352.	Campbell, Archibald G	Wentworth	7 00 June
353.	Carleton, Wm. H	York	7 00 January
354.	Campbell, Peter	Huron	5 00 March
355.	Clarke, Thomas R	Wellington	2 00 March
356.	Cormer, Thomas	Halton	2 00 April
357.	Dulmage, R. W	Wellington	8 00 April
358.	Duncan, Edmund J. H	Brant	7 00 January
359.	Duggan, Fred. J	York	5 00 February
360.	Denby, Benjamin	Leeds	3 00 February
361.	Doupe, Wm. H	Huron	2 00 May
362.	Evans, George T	Grey	7 00 May
363.	Ferguson, Colin E	Middlesex	3 00 March
364.	Froaty, Sylvester	Dundas	6 00 January
365.	Franklin, R. M	Essex	7 00 February
366.	Furchamp, J. G. R	Middlesex	7 00 March

TEACHERS WHO HAVE RETIRED FROM THE PROFESSION.—*Continued.*

	NAME.	COUNTY.	SUBSCRIPTIONS RETURNED AND DATE.
367.	Fennell, James	Wellington	1875. \$6 00 March
368.	Foster, Sydney	Essex	8 00 May
369.	Graham, Joseph	York	7 00 January
370.	Good, James W	York	6 00 February
371.	Glasgow, Sinclair H	York	5 00 February
372.	Granby, Robert	Durham	5 00 April
373.	Galbreath, W	Halton	7 00 May
374.	Gilbert, Nelson R	Norfolk	5 00 June
375.	Hopper, George H	Ontario	8 00 January
376.	Haverson, James	Wellington	5 00 April
377.	Harrison, Ben. H	Prince Edward	6 00 April
378.	Hodge, Samuel A	Durham	5 00 April
379.	Hill, J. A.	Simcoe	1 00 May
380.	Isbister, Malcolm	Huron	5 00 February
381.	Irwin, Archd	Perth	6 00 March
382.	Jarvis, Nicholas	Middlesex	7 00 January
383.	Jackson, J. B.	Wentworth	7 00 April
384.	Jamieson, George M	Halton	8 00 May
385.	Jones, James L	Victoria	7 00 June
386.	Kerr, George J	Northumberland	6 00 April
387.	Leavett, Thad. W. H	Leeds	6 00 February
388.	Lean, J. U	Oxford	8 00 April
389.	Mitchell, W. D	Perth	2 00 January
390.	Miller, Andrew H	York	4 00 January
391.	Murphy, George E	Lambton	4 00 January
392.	Morrison, Arthur J	Peel	4 00 January
393.	Madge, Walter W	Addington	6 00 February
394.	Miller, Walter	Prince Edward	6 00 March
395.	Ming, C. F	Northumberland	7 00 March
396.	Markley, A. W. R	Dundas	3 00 May
397.	Mathieson, James G	Northumberland	6 00 May
398.	Morrison, Hector	Kent	6 00 May
399.	Mitchell, G. A.	Peterborough	8 00 June
400.	McCanagher, Joseph	Prescott	5 00 January
401.	McDiarmid, P. A	Middlesex	6 00 January
402.	McDermid, Andrew	Haldimand	6 00 January
403.	Mackenzie, Wm	Perth	7 00 February
404.	McHugh, Michael J.	Essex	5 00 March
405.	McCarty, Daniel	Ontario	6 00 March
406.	McEachern, Donald	Bruce	4 00 April
407.	McKay, Hugh	Ontario	3 00 April
408.	McKinnon, A. H.	Halton	5 00 April
409.	McKeown, Robert O.	Peel	3 00 May
410.	McCreary, James	Lanark	8 00 May
411.	O'Brien, William	Peterborough	6 00 April
412.	Parke, William P	York	5 00 February
413.	Paterson, David	Perth	7 00 April
414.	Patterson, Andrew	Wentworth	5 00 June
415.	Robinson, Alex	York	8 90 February
416.	Rutherford, Peter	Kent	7 00 February
417.	Shinn, Henry	Durham	7 00 February
418.	Soallion, J. W.	Welland	5 00 February
419.	Stevenson, J. A.	Ontario	6 00 March
420.	Shupe, Charles	Welland	5 00 March
421.	Starret, Thomas Jas.	Halton	3 00 March
422.	Stewart, James H	Lanark	6 00 April
423.	Skelly, Dennis J.	York	7 00 April
424.	Stewart, D. A.	Lanark	5 00 March
425.	Thomson, James	Bruce	3 00 March
426.	Torrance, William	York	2 00 April
427.	Thompson, Alex	Elgin	8 00 June
428.	Van Velsor, Henry V	Kent	6 00 May
429.	Whitlock, Francis	Huron	5 00 January
430.	Whitely, Thomas	Huron	7 00 March
431.	Watson, David	Brant	6 00 April
432.	White, W. P	Elgin	5 00 June
433.	Blanchard, Mrs. Perthena, widow of Thompson Blanchard	Leeds	13 97 April

TEACHERS WHO HAVE RETIRED FROM THE PROFESSION.—*Continued.*

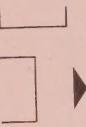
	NAME.	COUNTY.	SUBSCRIPTIONS RETURNED AND DATE.	
434.	Ferguson, Mrs. Margaret, widow of James Ferguson	Wellington	\$111 51	April 1875.
435.	Moir, Andrew, representative of A. Moir, jun.	Huron	4 69	May
436.	Ross, Mrs. Margaret, widow of Wm. Ross	Victoria	15 84	June
437.	Squier, Mrs. Flora J., widow of Isaac C. Squier	Hastings	15 90	February
438.	Yates, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Richard Yates	Wentworth	18 11	April
439.	Bingham, J. W	Oxford	8 00	September
440.	Barrowclough, Nelson	Durham	8 00	October
441.	Bingham, Hugh S.	Durham	6 00	November
442.	Bryden, John	Bothwell	7 00	November
443.	Benson, David M	Prince Edward	42 00	December
444.	Bruce, William	Wellington	8 00	December
445.	Black, John	Bruce	9 00	December
446.	Churchill, Benjamin	Huron	3 00	July
447.	Clark, Edward J.	Wellington	9 00	September
448.	Campbell, John F.	Elgin	4 00	October
449.	Campbell, Duncan	York	5 00	December
450.	Donnelly, R. A	Simcoe	6 00	July
451.	Davidson, Bryce T.	Frontenac	5 00	August
452.	Deroche, W. P.	Lennox	9 00	September
453.	Dinsmore, Andrew	Perth	4 00	September
454.	Dickie, Noble	Northumberland	5 00	October
455.	Dixon, John	York	4 00	November
456.	East, Caleb	Middlesex	4 00	November
457.	Ferris, Arthur	Ontario	9 00	October
458.	Forrest, David	Ontario	4 00	December
459.	Geddes, James H.	Bruce	6 00	July
460.	Garrepy, Joseph.	Essex	5 00	August
461.	Guthrie, Isaac N.	Dundas	7 00	August
462.	Groh, John W.	Waterloo	8 00	August
463.	Gilmour, John F.	Durham	3 00	December
464.	Hodgins, Frank	Huron	5 00	July
465.	Hodgins, Wm. S.	Huron	7 00	September
466.	Hart, Christopher	Stormont	7 00	September
467.	Irwin, James	Huron	5 00	October
468.	Johnston, David	Hastings	3 00	October
469.	Johnson, Daniel	Wentworth	4 00	October
470.	Johnson, J. Enoch	Essex	5 00	December
471.	Kidd, Peter E.	Peterborough	4 00	September
472.	Kinnee, Caleb	Essex	9 00	October
473.	Laing, Douglas	Oxford	4 00	December
474.	Montigny, A.	Essex	8 00	July
475.	Markley, Arthur	Dundas	1 00	July
476.	Moore, Wm. F.	Bruce	5 00	July
477.	Morgan, John	Frontenac	6 00	August
478.	Madden, Wm. H.	Ontario	5 00	September
479.	Maitland, R. R.	Huron	9 00	October
480.	Moore, Neil D.	Huron	7 00	November
481.	McLachlan, James	Wellington	5 00	July
482.	MeSween, James	Kent	7 00	July
483.	McGill, Anthony	Wentworth	7 00	July
484.	McDonald, John	Grey	7 00	July
485.	McArthur, J. C.	Bruce	6 00	August
486.	McDonald, John A.	Middlesex	7 00	September
487.	McNabb, Finlay	Victoria	9 00	October
488.	McShea, T. B.	Hastings	8 00	October
489.	McMullan, James	Lennox	9 00	October
490.	McTaggart, Alexander	Elgin	5 00	October
491.	McCannel, Donald	Frontenac	4 00	November
492.	McDonald, Alexander	Oxford	8 00	December
493.	McNichol, John	Carleton	8 00	December
494.	McArthur, George	Frontenac	5 00	December
495.	McDonald, Rev. D.	Middlesex	6 00	December
496.	Odlum, E.	Northumberland	4 00	December

TEACHERS WHO HAVE RETIRED FROM THE PROFESSION.—*Concluded.*

	NAME.	COUNTY.	SUBSCRIPTIONS RETURNED AND DATE.	
497.	Philip, William	Grenville	\$3 00	1875. December
498.	Roblin, Edmund	Prince Edward	6 00	September
499.	Shilton, James W	Wentworth	2 00	July
500.	Sheppard, Daniel E	Halton	7 00	September
501.	Shoff, Elgin	York	5 00	September
502.	Stanley, U. M.	Middlesex	4 00	September
503.	Stark, Alexander	Frontenac	2 00	December
504.	Terwilligar, William	Lennox	7 00	September
505.	Weese, Redford C.	Hastings	6 00	August
506.	Williams, Thomas F	Algoma	8 00	October
507.	Wallace, A. E	York	4 00	November
508.	Wisnes, Marshall A.	York	9 00	November
509.	Wallace, Benjamin	Hastings	6 00	December
510.	York, Alexander	Russell	6 00	August
511.	Curry, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Curry	Huron	12 20	November
512.	Duff, Alex. A., representative of Robt. G. Duff	Lanark	18 17	August
513.	Gleason, Mrs. Almina, widow of Al- vinis Gleason	Welland	11 76	October
514.	Jackson, Mrs. Ann, widow of Edward Jackson	Grenville	5 00	July
515.	Park, Mrs. Fanny, widow of Alexan- der Park	Kent	20 81	October

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